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Michael Holroyd and a literary lion: Saturday Review, page 7

'Twelfth hour' appeal by Mr Foot to Labour dissidents

Mr Michael Foot, Labour leader, last night made a "twelfth-hour" plea to MPs not to leave the party. He questioned whether they were entitled to sit in the Commons as "a new party sailing under false colours". Dr David Owen said social democrats would challenge dogmatic extremism by introducing proportional representation.

Owen call for PR voting system

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

With 10 MPs and about 20 peers set to resign from the Labour Party and affirm their allegiance to a new social democratic grouping, Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, appealed to them last night, "even at this twelfth hour", to stay and fight for their beliefs within the party.

"They claim to be honourable politicians", Mr Foot told party members in his Ebbw Vale constituency. "They should face the question whether, having switched their party allegiance and abandoned the party undertakings they gave when they were elected, they are entitled still to sit in the House of Commons as a group—a new party sailing under false colours, having deserted our flag and chosen to sail under one never even unfurled at the last election."

Mr Foot said it was pitiful that the "antics of a few defectors" should cause so much distraction from the main task of the Opposition, which was to face the scourge of mass unemployment and the threat posed by the nuclear arms race.

"I say to anyone who is contemplating leaving the party that there is no need for them to do so and, in fact, that they will have much more influence both on party policy and on political events in the country ... if they stay".

It was because he and his colleagues had been anxious, some might say over-anxious, to do nothing which would precipitate defections, that they had so far said very little about recent developments within the parliamentary party itself. But the time had come to speak out plainly.

"Those who are intending to leave have been, like Charles II when he died, an unconscionable time in doing it", Mr Foot said. "They have already sought to do a great deal of harm to the Labour Party. They have surely brought a great deal of comfort to the Conservative Party. Is this what they wish? It seems so".

Mr Foot said: "Those who leave us will become lonely figures in the political wilderness and will be opposed with all the vigour at our command. Their influence on events will be virtually nil".

He reminded the potential rebels that they were elected on Labour Party platforms. Why were they seeking to inflict damage upon Labour now?

Mr Foot said that over the past few weeks the defectors had manipulated, or sometimes been manipulated by, sections of the media.

Rallying to Mr Foot's support, Mr Roy Hattersley, MP for Birmingham, Sparkbrook, and spokesman on home affairs, told Durham miners: "nobody can doubt that within a few days or weeks a new political party will be formed which will use much of its recently acquired wealth to denigrate the Labour Party.

"The defectors argue that their decision is a matter of personal conscience. The way they have exploited the Labour Party which they propose to leave is simply squalid".

Dr David Owen, MP for Plymouth, Devonport, a leading figure in the new movement, said at Bristol that the social democrats would challenge extremism in the two main parties, and made a strong appeal for proportional representation.

"Only proportional representation will stop the cycle of dogmatic extremism within the major parties repeating itself again," he said. "Now, for the first time, there is a chance of a government being formed committed to proportional representation, not just as an expedient to buy off minority parties, or being forced by minority parties as the price for their support for the Queen's Speech, but as a part of a genuine commitment to constitutional reform."

That was an issue on which Liberals and social democrats must agree, because it would be necessary to seek the endorsement of the people for a specific electoral scheme at the next election.

Mr Roy Jenkins, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, also active in the formation of the new party, said at Aston University in Birmingham that it was urgently necessary for British industry that Parliament *should avoid constant switches* of policy every two or four years.

"If the eighties are not going to be frittered away still more disastrously than the seventies, we must have consistency of economic management and industrial policy", he said.

Five senior Liberals, Mr David Alton, MP for Liverpool, Edge Hill; Mr David Penhaligon, MP for Truro; Mr Stephen Ross, MP for the Isle of Wight, Mr John Pardoe, and Lord Avebury (formerly Mr Eric Lubbock), yesterday supported an electoral alliance between Liberals and social democrats.

The case for such an alliance was put forward in a pamphlet written by Mr David Hughes, the prospective Liberal candidate for Westbury. In it he criticizes those Liberals who "seem happier that the Liberal *Party should* stay small and unsuccessful, than that it should grow in success with allies who share its prescription".

Mr Steel's role: The leader of the Liberal Party, Mr David Steel, said on television last night that he would happily serve under any of the social democrat "gang of four" if they came to power (Our Newcastle Correspondent writes).

He added: "I hope they would take the same view of me". But, Mr Steel said on BBC North Easts *Coast to Coast* programme, he had never been strongly motivated to become prime minister.

Fred Emery, page 14
Leading article, page 15

West must adjust to world in which rises in living standards 'have to be hard-earned'

Mrs Thatcher gives four-point solution for economic ills

From David Cross
Washington, Feb 27

Mrs Thatcher said today that the Western nations, confronting greater dangers to their political and economic freedoms in the 1980s, had to "relearn the old lesson of cutting our coat according to our cloth".

"We have to persuade our peoples to match their expectations to a world in which (economic) growth is likely to be slower than in the early 1970s and increases in living standards have to be hard-earned. In public expenditure and in the running of private industry, the coat must match the cloth," she told an audience at Georgetown University here.

The Prime Minister, who was on the second day of a three-day official visit to the United States, received an honorary doctorate of laws from the university.

Relearning the old tailor's lesson was one of four "propositions" put forward in her speech for reaching the end of the decade "with our economic freedoms in better shape".

The others were: restoration of the soundness of money, internationally and nationally; trade and capital markets must be allowed to function more freely, while "we must intervene in them less"; and "excessive" dependence of the Western economies on imported oil must be reduced.

In the last context, Mrs Thatcher said she applauded the steps taken recently by President Reagan to free oil and petrol prices from controls and let the market play its full role in reducing dependence.

She added: "I believe that sustained pursuit of these four interrelated propositions would give us our best chance of reducing unemployment and improving the lives of the peoples of the developing, as well as the developed countries."

She had been impressed in her talks with Mr Reagan at the White House yesterday with "the striking similarity" between Britain's and America's aims and policies.

Several sections of her long address, in which she outlined her Government's economic philosophy as well as its implementation in Britain, could have come from one of the innumerable campaign speeches made by Mr Reagan when he was a candidate for the presidency last year.

She ended her speech by pointing out that the policies were "neither new nor experimental ... We have discovered the old verities. Individual freedom and responsibility are the springs of our prosperity, as well as the foundations of our moral order".

But she added: "The road to recovery is paved not with good intentions but with hard decisions. I believe that both our countries are now on the right road. We in Britain wish your new President and his Administration success and godspeed".

Despite the similarity of views on how to tackle economic problems, the Administration here has been eager to avoid drawing too close parallels between Britain's economic experience under Mrs Thatcher and what Mr Reagan's virtually identical economic programme has in store for the United States.

During a press conference and television interviews here last night and today, Mrs Thatcher herself conceded that Mr Reagan's policies stood a better chance of success, not least because the world recession which had been plaguing both countries appeared to be nearing its end.

In addition to economics, where Mrs Thatcher has taken every opportunity during meetings with reporters to lecture them fully on her views, the British leader has also voiced firmly her views on such critical foreign policy issues as East-West relations, the Middle East and El Salvador.

Asked about American evidence of Cuban intervention in the tiny Central American Republic, Mrs Thatcher told a television interviewer she thought that there was "very powerful evidence indeed" that arms shipments were reaching left-wing guerrillas there from communist governments. She appeared dubious, however, about whether the United States Government should intervene by sending arms to the Government in San Salvador to crush the rebels.

At a lavish state dinner given for Mrs Thatcher by Mr Reagan last night, Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, told reporters that a few American advisers would be going to El Salvador to teach the Salvadorans how to take care of themselves. But "you don't have to worry", he assured his listeners—the United States had no intention of repeating the mistake of getting itself

Continued on page 5, col 1

Archbishop to meet freed Britons at airport

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Feb 27

The three Anglican missionaries who were set free by the Iranian Government after six months in jail on faked spy charges, were spending the night tonight at the British Ambassador's residence in Atehns.

Dr John Coleman, his wife, Dr Audrey Coleman, and Miss Jean Waddell, will fly to London early tomorrow and hold a press conference at Heathrow airport.

[The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Runcie, will be at the airport to meet the three on arrival in London today.]

Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy to Tehran, who arranged their release and is escorting them to London, said they were all in good health: "The are in remarkably good spirits and have no bitterness," he said.

In fact, Dr and Mrs Coleman's greatest worry, according to Mr Waite, was that they were not, at this stage, allowed to continue their work in Iran. They wanted to go back very much.

The three missionaries had travelled in an Iran Air jumbo jet separately from the other passengers, in the upstairs lounge, at Mr Waite's request. He said: "I asked for that to give them a little privacy and peace".

On arrival, the released prisoners were met by British Embassy limousines in which they were driven away from Athens airport and a throng of photographers and reporters.

At the embassy residence they had tea with Mr and Mrs Iain Sutherland, the Ambassador and his wife. Later they rested and prepared statements each of them will deliver at Heathrow tomorrow.

Mr Waite said they had not even telephoned their relatives. "Tonight they will not be in touch with anyone, their family or anyone else," he said. "There is no sinister reason, simply to give them an opportunity to reorientate after a fairly long time away from everyone."

The Archbishop's representative who met the press and cameras in the British residence lounge, gave assurances that the three missionaries had not been ill-treated at any stage of their six-month incarceration.

In a prepared statement he thanked the Iranian authorities for keeping all their promises to him. "They promised me that the case would be fully and fairly investigated," he said, and it was. All the Anglicans who were in detention, four Iranians and three British, had been released and formally cleared."

He particularly regretted that the fourth detained Briton, Mr Andrew Pyke, had not been set free. "Our hopes were raised that he would be", he said, "but they were dashed again. And that must be particularly difficult for Mr Pyke's relatives."

Mr Waite had had no special brief to deal with Mr Pyke. He had asked to see him on two occasions but was denied permission. "I simply want to say this to his family: You can be quite sure that Mr Pyke is being well looked after, is being well treated, and that he has not in any way been ill-treated."

The Anglican envoy said that, in Mr Pyke's case "One must continue to press that his case be speedily dealt with, a trial if there is enough evidence". He had no idea whether there was sufficient evidence.

Asked how the three former prisoners had reacted when the aircraft took off, Mr Waite said: "We were all a bit numb." The Iranians had not forgone their rules on alcohol in the aircraft for the occasion. "Except for myself", Mr Waite added, "the others, anyway, are teatotallers."

Britons fly out, page 5



Miss Waddell and Mr Waite leave the aircraft at Athens followed by the Colemans.

Two flee by helicopter from French prison

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 27

Two men made a spectacular escape by helicopter this morning from Fleury-Merogis prison, south of Paris. It was the first such escape of this kind in French prison history, although not without precedent in the United States.

Gérard Dupré, aged 33, regarded by the police as a dangerous gangster, and Daniel Beaumont, aged 40, serving a sentence for armed robbery, were freed by two accomplices who forced the pilot of a hired helicopter to touch down on the prison football pitch while a group of prisoners were having a game.

The two made a dash for the helicopter, and climbed in. It was off in less than 30 seconds, before the alarm could be given. There were no warders about at the time; they were all inside the star-shaped buildings of this huge ultra-modern prison, built about 20 years ago. Designed to be the last word in prison architecture, it is filled with electronic gadgets, supposed to *make it completely escape-proof.* (In fact there have been three escapes over its walls.)

Gendarmerie helicopters were ordered to give chase. But it was too late, and they never caught sight of the fugitives. They had already touched down on a playing field on the outskirts of Paris near the Porte d'Orléans, where 30 schoolboys were having a game.

They told the police they saw *four* men rush to a *green* Renault car, waiting for them with its engine ticking over.

A nationwide search has been ordered but the two men are believed to have had carefully prepared hide-outs.

By a quirk of French law, even if the fugitives are caught, they cannot be punished. Escape by air is not provided for in the Penal Code. This stipulates that a man can be sentenced to between six months and ten years for tunnelling under the walls, sawing prison bars, or breaking down doors—but not for flying over the walls.

Sir Harold not to stand again

By Our Political Staff

Sir Harold Wilson, the former Labour Prime Minister, who will be 65 in March, is not seeking renomination for the Huyton, Lancashire, seat which he has held since 1950. Before that, for five years, he was MP for Ormskirk.

The announcement, from the Huyton constituency Labour Party, confirms Sir Harold's statement on television during the last election that he would not stand again.

In accordance with the Labour Party conference decision, the constituency party is setting in train the process to select a successor candidate.

Sir Harold pointed out that his decision was not connected with the prospective formation of the Social Democratic Party.

Social democrat son: Dr Robin Wilson, aged 37, the elder son of Sir Harold, has joined the Council for Social Democracy.

Dr Wilson, a mathematics lecturer at the Open University, announced his support for the moderate group at a meeting in Oxford.

He said yesterday that his father knew he was trying to join the council and added that if Sir Harold had still been Labour leader his defection would have been unnecessary.

"If he had still been in charge there would not have been a swing to the left which has prompted me to leave the party."

Sir Harold had no sympathy for the council, he said.

Photograph, page 2

$1,710m Chrysler loss is largest ever in US

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent

Washington, Feb 27.—The Chrysler Corporation today reported a loss of $1,710m (£777m), the largest loss ever announced for one year by an American company.

The release of the 1980 financial figures by the ailing company coincided with the decision by the administration to give Chrysler permission to raise $400m in the markets through a government guaranteed note issue.

Reagan administration officials stress that providing this new loan to Chrysler—in addition to $800m of such loans last year—does not imply that it approves of bailing-out private companies in difficulty.

The decision in principle to provide the new loan to Chrysler was taken by the Carter administration, and Mr Donald Regan, Secretary of the Treasury, felt bound by this. He saw his role as solely ensuring that Chrysler met the conditions.

It seems clear, however, that Chrysler will be back at the Treasury soon to seek approval for the final $300m of the $1,500m of secured loans for the company that the Congress legislated last year.

When such an application is made, then for the first time the Reagan administration will be tested on its officially declared policy of not using public funds to rescue private firms.

Chrysler's situation is desperate. Mr Lee Iacocca, chairman, always an optimist, predicted that a "dramatic improvement" in the financial health of the company would be seen this year. But it depended on lower interest rates and a much stronger United States economy.

Chrysler's loss was what the markets had expected, and it is $160m greater than the loss recently reported for last year by the Ford Motor Company.

In the final quarter of last year Chrysler had a loss of $235m, and in 1979 it lost $1,100m. Last year the company's sales fell by 23 per cent to $9,230m.

With government backing and an attractive yield the Chrysler notes for $400m are meeting strong demand in the markets. The notes carry a coupon of 14.9 per cent and were tentatively priced at 98 to produce an effective yield of 15.31 per cent in 1990.

The huge Chrysler deficit, the large loss by Ford and the growing employment problems in the industry are strengthening pressures on the Congress for action to restrict Japanese car imports.

The Reagan administration is now moving swiftly to develop a full-scale strargey for the car industry, which looks like having some degree of trade protectionism as well as an easing of governmental regulations on the industry.

These factors could brighten the prospects for Chrysler, and some analysts believe that without such moves by Washington the company has no chance of surviving.

Lonrho bid for Fraser goes to monopolies panel

By Philip Robinson

Lonrho's £158m takeover bid for the House of Fraser is to be investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. This means the bid must lapse for the time being but Lonrho said yesterday it intends to participate in the investigation and argue its case for buying Britain's largest stores group, which owns Harrods.

Yesterday's announcement by Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, sent the Fraser share price plunging 14p at one stage before heavy buying reversed the fall. The shares closed a net 5p down at 143p.

The reference effectively freezes Lonrho's current position and prevents it from adding to its stake in Fraser, currently 45 million shares equalling 29.937 per cent of the total equity. However, Lonrho will be going ahead with a special meeting next Wednesday asking shareholders to approve the group's 150p a share takeover.

It was widely expected that, with approval, Lonrho would have bought the 30 million shares it needs for control of Fraser on the stock market. It has now to give assurance to the Trade Secretary that this will not happen.

Mr Paul Spicer, a Lonrho director, said last night: "Of course we shall maintain our interest in acquiring House of Fraser through the Monopolies Commission inquiry and we are going ahead with the extraordinary meeting to get shareholders' approval.

"I imagine a good body of shareholders were hoping for 150p in their hands, and I imagine a referral will make them feel they are at least several months off getting any cash for their shares. If the Monopolies

Continued on page 19, col 2

England tour remains under cloud

By Our Sports Staff

The England cricket team left Guyana yesterday as fears grew that Barbados would also refuse to let Robin Jackman play because of his South African connexions. England were told by the Cricket Council not to play the second Test match against the West Indies today after a deportation order was served on Jackman by the Guyanese Government.

Mr Don Blackman, the Barbadian Sports Minister, said that he had to study documents from the Ministry of External Affairs before he could advise his Government what action to take and gave no assurances. The Foreign Office in London have urged British diplomats in the Caribbean to do "everything they could" to resolve the matter.

The Foreign Office instruction has been sent to the High Commissioners on the remaining legs of the tour: Mr John Drinkall, in Jamaica; Mr Stanley Arthur, in Barbados and Sir Edward ("Dick") Posnett in Antigua.

A Foreign Office spokesman said: "We would expect the commisioners to do everything they can to resolve the problem: "They will try to pour oil on troubled waters if they arise again."

The England party were moving from Georgetown, Guyana, to Barbados in the hope of keeping the tour going for a month at least. The reaction from Lord's yesterday was that England would refuse to play in the Barbados Test match if they could not choose from all their party.

The Test and County Cricket Board's secretary, Mr Donald Carr, said yesterday: "We have been given one part of our required reassurances—that Jackman can enter Barbados. Whether he will be able to play there is still not known. You can assume that if Jackman is barred from playing we shall take the same action as in Guyana."

Guyana difficulties, page 17

More water men join strike action over pay

More water workers have joined in unofficial strike action to protest at a pay offer of about 13 per cent which they are being urged to accept. In other wage challenges, air traffic controllers at Heathrow have indicated their willingness to strike on March 9 and leaders of 450,000 nurses and midwives have presented a 15 per cent claim — Page 2

2,000 redundancies

The continuing decline of British industry was reflected in the loss of more than 2,200 jobs in the motor components chemical, steel, and engineering industries. But in Scotland 1,500 construction equipment staff are returning to full-time working and Tesco, the supermarket chain, announced a 600-job development in Leicester — Page 19

Million marchers in Madrid defy bombs

Undeterred by four bombs which went off along their route, a million people marched through the streets of Madrid last night to condemn the officers' plot to seize power. Three generals are under arrest — Page 4

Hain home attacked

Bricks were thrown through the front windows of the home in south London of Mr Peter Hain, prospective Labour candidate for Wandsworth, Putney, who is well known as an anti-apartheid campaigner. His name and address, and those of other supporters of the Anti-Nazi League, have appeared in a National Front newsletter — Page 3

Synod leaves debate on homosexuality open

The General Synod of the Church of England has voted overwhelmingly not to pass judgment on homosexuality, nor debate any motions implying disapproval. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Runcie, preferred to regard it as a handicap rather than as a sin or sickness — Page 2

Northern Ireland: Increasing fears of "loyalists" have prompted attempts to revive workers' council that brought down power-sharing executive in 1974 — 2

West Bank: Jewish settlers receive their first visit from Mr Begin — 5

Classified advertisements: Appointments, page 25; Personal, 13, 26; Postal shopping, 25

London water action expected as pay deal anger spreads

By David Felton and Ronald Kershaw

More workers in the water and sewerage industry yesterday expressed dissatisfaction with the pay deal they are being urged to accept. Unofficial strikes spread to Yorkshire and there were strong indications that disruption could occur in the London area next week.

Union negotiators were being strongly criticized for recommending the offer, which is worth about 13 per cent, after several union delegate conferences indicated they would not accept less than 15 per cent.

A meeting on Monday night of senior shop stewards in the Thames Water Authority is expected to call for rejection and is likely to support calls for unofficial action, which would probably start with a work-to-rule.

Mr Robert Hudson, chairman of the General and Municipal Workers Union London regional water conference, said last night: "I am convinced that by the end of next week industrial action in some form will have started in the Thames area."

Earlier yesterday about 100 workers went on strike at the Newcastle and Gateshead water company in a region that has carried the brunt of unofficial action so far. A further 50 with the Yorkshire Water Authority in Hull walked out, bringing the total on unofficial strike to more than 650 men in the North of England.

Burst water pipes have affected the Tynemouth and North Shields area and last night three farms and 107 houses had no piped water supply. Stand-pipes and water bowsers were pressed into use.

The water authority said sewage works affected by the strike were being bypassed and 10 per cent more sewage was being pumped into the Tyne. Drinking water might be slightly discoloured and taste of chlorine but was safe to drink.

Workers in West Wales and Gwent are operating a work-to-rule. Several areas of Lancashire are affected by the 200 men on strike there, but pickets at other depots and plants apparently failed to persuade workers to join them.

Mr Hudson said that he had heard from workers in other areas, particularly Birmingham, the West Midlands, Yorkshire and East Anglia that they were unhappy with the £20.3m offer and were prepared to act.

For many workers the offer would mean an increase of only 13p a week over the previous offer because overtime was being reduced and many workers earned low bonuses.

Mr Edmund Newall, chief negotiator for the four unions representing the industry's 32,000 manual workers, said last night that he did not expect industrial action to spread to the whole country.

Workers were warned by Mr Newall that voting for rejection at meetings over the next two weeks would be taken as a vote for a strike because there could be no further negotiations.

Other developments in the public sector pay field yesterday included:

Heathrow strike threat: Air traffic controllers at Heathrow Airport have indicated their willingness to join the one-day national strike called by Civil Service unions for March 9. The airport would then be closed for 24 hours with senior managers operating a stand-by service for emergencies.

Hospital workers' offer: Leaders of 250,000 hospital ancillary workers may be offered a 15-month deal in order to increase the present 6 per cent pay offer to about 7½ per cent which would give them parity with the increase awarded to local authority manual workers.

Nurses' 15 per cent claim: A further challenge to the 6 per cent cash limit imposed by the Government for National Health Service pay awards came from leaders of 450,000 nurses and midwives who submitted a 15 per cent claim linked to a reduction in the working week to 35 hours from the present 37½ hours and a new minimum wage of £92, an increase of £35 a week.

Energy unions advised to emulate miners

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Energy union leaders were yesterday encouraged by the miners to emulate their militant example and put pressure on the Government to adopt policies more acceptable to the TUC.

At a TUC consultative conference on energy, Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said: "I hope our action in protecting jobs may promote an upsurge in trade union enthusiasm for obtaining a change in Government direction.

"There is a need for a start to be made by somebody somewhere in this Western world towards getting a change in economic policy. We believe we have to make that start in the trade union movement."

His invitation to other unions to follow the lead set by the miners was backed by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, who expressed surprise that ministers had failed to grasp that a crisis was building in the coal industry.

The TUC had warned Secretary of State for Energy, Mr David Howell, last October that unless ministers protected the coal industry there would be unrest.

General Synod refuses to discuss condemnatory motions, preferring to leave debate open

Homosexuality best seen as a handicap, Dr Runcie says

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The General Synod deliberately refused yesterday to make a condemnatory judgment on homosexuality, preferring to leave the debate in the Church of England open.

By a considerable majority the synod voted not to debate motions that conveyed disapproval of homosexual relationships. Instead there was a general discussion of the issues and a report summarizing them was accepted.

In what was generally agreed to be a calm and well-informed debate, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, offered guidance to the church on how to handle the controversy.

He hoped the report would be used to combat "the silly insinuations and innuendos, the casual contempt and unthinking mockery of homosexuality which so often passes for discussion of the subject even, alas, in church circles".

He was not sure that public attitudes were improving: they might even have deteriorated since the nineteenth century.

"Once we were encouraged by Freud to define people in terms of the sexual feelings the danger was there of tyrannically imposing the categories 'heterosexual' and 'homosexual' on a range of relationships and feeling which cannot be categorized in such a banal and crude way", he said.

"One of the results has been the eclipse of friendship as a profound spiritual relationship which inspired some of the greatest art and writing in the ancient world."

He said he "could not but believe" that those who were obsessive about so-called "gay rights" contributed to that unhealthy atmosphere.

On the ordination of homosexual men, he offered the rule of thumb test that if a man was so obsessive a campaigner on the subject that it made his ministry unavailable to most church people, he could see no justification in ordaining him.

He inclined away from treating homosexuality simply as a sin or a sickness. He preferred to see it as a handicap, a state in which people had to cope with limitations and hardships and in which the fulfilment of heterosexual love and marriage were denied.

"We are learning to treat the handicapped not with pity but with deep respect and an awareness that often through their handicaps they can obtain a degree of self-giving and compassion which are denied to those not similarly afflicted."

But he could not endorse the view that homosexuality was a minority but valid alternative to the heterosexual way followed by the majority.

The debate was remarkable for the interventions of two homosexual clergy members of the synod, the Rev Peter Elers, Vicar of Thaxted, Essex, and the Rev Robert Lewis, Rector of Thirsk, North Yorkshire.

Mr Lewis said after the debates that it was the first public occasion on which he had declared himself to be homosexual. He thought the church should withdraw from involving itself in this area, he told the synod.

Mr Elers said: "Let us stop talking about the problem of homosexuality or the predicament of homosexuality. Let us recognize where the problem lies—in the dislike and the distaste felt by many heterosexuals for homosexuals, a problem we have come to call homophobia."

Mr Raymond Johnston, a synod member and director of the Festival of Light, wanted a clear line laid down, as the church had a duty to bear witness on moral issues.

"It is not possible to produce any definition of sin that does not include in the definition male homosexual pseudo-copulation", he said.

When the first of a series of motions concerning the moral unacceptability of homosexual behaviour was proposed, the synod voted to move to next business.

Photograph by John Manning

Sister Marion Eva chairing the homosexuality debate yesterday with (left) Mr Derek Pattinson, secretary-general, and Mr Brian Hanson, legal adviser.

Museums get 14% rise but purchase funds cut

By Martin Huckerby

Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, yesterday announced increases averaging just over 14 per cent in government grants for national museums and galleries, for 1981-82, but he made big cuts in the purchase grants for such institutions as the National Gallery and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The grants to national institutions total £46,715,000, an increase of 14.68 per cent on this year, and similar to that for the Arts Council. The British Library will receive £38,463,000, 15 per cent more than in 1980-81.

However the distribution has been altered so that the sums for buying new works have generally been cut to provide more adequate increases for running expenses.

Thus the National Gallery receives an overall increase of 6.76 per cent; its purchase grant has been cut from £3.6m (according to the gallery, although the government figure is £3.1m) to £2.93m.

The Tate Gallery receives 9.28 per cent more and its purchase grant is £1,794,000 (£1,888,000 this year), and the Victoria and Albert receives 8.13 per cent more with the purchase grant £2.16m (£2.7m this year).

Institutions receiving more than the average include the British Museum (19.25 per cent), the Science Museum (17.47 per cent), and the National Maritime Museum (18.05 per cent), a 30.5 per cent increase for the Imperial War Museum largely represents money not spent in previous years.

The reduced purchase grants reflect a feeling in the Government that at a time of financial stringency it is most important to provide sufficient funds to keep the museums and galleries going; spending on new acquisitions is less vital.

Sir Michael Levey, director of the National Gallery, said yesterday: "I think we are bound to be rather perturbed by the implications."

While the minister had done the best he could, the prospect for the National Gallery looked grim. It needed a big increase in its purchase grant to keep pace with the fast-rising prices of works of art.

Dr Roy Strong, director of the Victoria and Albert, said he had not studied the detailed figures, but added: "I do not expect to be exempt from the financial strictures of the present situation for the whole of society. We cannot live in a private arcadia."

The grants for 1981-82 are:

British Museum, £11,116,000; Imperial War Museum, £3,844,000; National Gallery, £5,697,000; National Portrait Gallery, £1,606,000; National Maritime Museum, £3,623,000; Tate Gallery, £4,708,000; Science Museum, £6,448,000; Victoria and Albert Museum, £8,850,000; Wallace Collection, £671,000; Sir John Soane's Museum, £153,000; Area Museum Councils, £1,750,000; British Library, £38,463,000; Royal Geographical Society, £45,000; British Institute of Recorded Sound, £440,000; National Film School, £740,000.

MP to speak at 'gay' rally today

From Our Correspondent
Manchester.

A member of Parliament will speak publicly at a homosexuals' rally in Manchester today.

Mr George Morton, Labour MP for Moss Side, Manchester, will support the rally, which is expected to attract 500 people and will begin with a march through the city in protest against an alleged increase in the number of attacks on homosexuals.

Mr Morton, aged 41, said yesterday: "I shall not be on the march because of other commitments, but I shall be along later in the day to speak.

"I shall be expressing my concern as an MP about the problems of minorities in general. I have a particular connexion with the problems of 'gay' people, but I am not trying to press that as the main issue."

Ulster 'loyalists' to revive workers' council that led strike of 1974

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The growing insecurity felt by Ulster "loyalists" about their constitutional future has prompted an attempt to revive the Ulster Workers Council, which in 1974 brought down the power-sharing executive.

The decision was taken principally by shop stewards representing "loyalist" workers at a private meeting on Wednesday. A 21-member committee was elected, chaired by Mr Harold Murray, a Belfast shipworker who headed the council in its heyday.

Changed circumstances make the organization much less of a threat than in 1974, or during the abortive "loyalist" strike in 1977, in which the Rev Ian Paisley played a leading role. There is, for example, no indication that the organization has the support of the Unionist parties, or of the Ulster Defence Association, whose paramilitary activities ensured the effectiveness of the 1974 stoppage.

Additionally, there is no suggestion that the Government will attempt, during the present Parliament, to revive the idea of a power-sharing executive.

The immediate aim of the workers' council will be to campaign against mounting redundancies in areas such as East Antrim, which has historically enjoyed near full employment.

It is expected to press for the establishment of a trade union movement in Northern Ireland which is directly connected with the TUC. At present most trade unionists in Ulster are affiliated to the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, which is based in Dublin.

The Dublin summit last December between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, will play a part in the council's forthcoming campaign, details of which are to be announced next week. The launching of another strike is not seriously contemplated.

The organization feels that there has been no effective Northern Ireland voice in the deliberations between Westminster and Dublin and will seek to publicize what it regards as the growing dangers resulting from a possible secret deal. Mr Paisley said yesterday that he had received no approach from the council.

Scottish arms claim: The Royal Ulster Constabulary received a transcript yesterday of an Ulster Television programme in which a member of the Ulster Defence Association in Scotland said that guns and explosives had been smuggled to Northern Ireland.

The man, who was not named and who appeared in silhouette, said on the programme, *Counterpoint*, on Thursday, that the last shipment was on Thursday last week. It consisted of seven rifles, two submachine guns and 10lb of explosives. He described himself as the commander of the Scottish battalion of the association.

The arms came mostly from sympathizers in England, he said. The weapons had been sent from Scotland "because it is easier to get them to Ireland from here than it is down there in England".

He added: "We have trained with weapons here in Scotland and we are keeping some for ourselves because we are expecting trouble. They (the IRA) have got guns and we need them so we can come out and defend ourselves."

Mr Andrew Tyrie, chairman of the Ulster Defence Association, said in Belfast that by allowing an H block protest march in Glasgow earlier this month, the Scottish police had created a monster that could easily "rampage out of control".

He said that further provocation would lead to greater "loyalist" counter activity.

Prison riot: Seventy prisoners at the Magilligan Jail, Londonderry, smashed furniture and light fittings early yesterday.

Shooting: A soldier was shot in the chest in Crossmaglen, South Armagh, yesterday while on foot patrol. His condition was not serious.

Bomb wrecks shops: Several shops were wrecked when a van bomb exploded in Limavady, co Londonderry, last night (the Press Association reports). A number of people suffered minor injuries

Snowstorms and gales sweep West

Snow and gale-force winds lashed Wales and the West Country yesterday. Forecasters last night predicted heavy falls and strong winds in the North today.

In parts of Devon winds of 70 mph were recorded and Torquay seafront was closed to traffic when huge waves swamped the road.

The ferry *Scillonian* was unable to leave Penzance for its daily trip to the Isle of Scilly, and Automobile Association headquarters at Exeter was busy dealing with breakdowns caused by flooding.

Heavy snow and high winds created blizzard conditions in mid-Wales. The mountain road at Llangynidr and the B4560 near by were blocked, and snowploughs were active. High winds brought down power lines in north Wales.

Airport bomb hoaxer jailed

Reginald Howard Yeates, aged 24, of Merton Crescent, Huyton, Merseyside, was found guilty at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday of giving false information to induce people to believe that there was a bomb at Speke Airport, Liverpool. He was sentenced to nine months jail.

Mr Yeates had told a car park attendant there was a bomb under an aircraft wing, the court was told.

Security was informed and as a result terminals were evacuated, a wedding reception in one of the lounges was cancelled, and an aircraft took off leaving some passengers behind and radar staff left the control room.

When seen by the police next day, Mr Yeates said he made the remark only as a joke to the car park attendant.

Pay offer to 47,000 university staff

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Government has approved a pay rise for 47,000 university teachers and administrative staff, backdated to October 1, 1980, which is the equivalent of a 6.8 per cent increase over one year.

The settlement, which was approved yesterday by the executive of the Association of University Teachers, still has to be ratified by the union's full council. It will cover an 18-month period from October, 1980, to April, 1982.

Under the settlement university dons, librarians, computer staff and administrators will get a 7 per cent increase backdated to October 1, 1980, and a further 3 per cent from tomorrow, with no further increase until April 1, 1982.

The university teachers had originally asked for an 18 per cent increase over the year from October, 1980, but later reduced that claim to 16 per cent. The university employers' original offer of 10 per cent was later raised to 12 per cent.

Negotiations reached a stalemate at the point, and the independent chairman of Committee A, the preliminary negotiating committee for university teachers' pay, recommended last October to the Government that the dons should receive 13 per cent. The Government stalled, however, waiting to see how its then relatively new 6 per cent pay policy would work out.

The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals said last night that it deplored the deterioration in the position of academics relative to comparable workers, but the universities had been constrained by the Government's 6 per cent cash limit.

The settlement would, over the 18-month period, add 10 per cent to the universities' annual salary bill, bringing the total from £457m to £505m, while the Government had allowed for only a 9 per cent pay increase over the same period. The balance would somehow have to be found from university funds.

Mr Laurence Sapper, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said: "No body pretends this is a just settlement, but it is the best we could get in negotiations, given the Government's strict financial controls. Even if we could have got any more, it would have been a threat to university finances and therefor to teachers' jobs".

Defendant alters plea and admits fraud

A financial consultant, allegedly involved in a City fraud of "breathtaking magnitude" concerning the London & Counties Securities group, changed his plea to guilty at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Mr Arthur Pepperell, aged 53, of Bayswater, London, admitted stealing £75,000 from London & Counties (A & D); £700,000, £800,000 and £900,000 from London & Counties Securities; dishonestly obtaining a reduction of a debt to London & Counties (A & D) by £900,000; falsifying a document; and uttering a forged letter.

Mr Pepperell is to be sentenced later. The trial was adjourned until Monday.



Sir Harold Wilson, the former Prime Minister, who has announced his decision not to stand again as MP, at a Merseyside charity shop yesterday.

Unclaimed benefits causing hardship, authorities say

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

City councils are being urged by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities to launch campaigns to encourage more people to claim their welfare benefits. The association is concerned that many families are suffering undue hardship because they are not claiming benefits to which they are entitled.

A controversial but successful postcard campaign was conducted by Strathclyde Regional Council last year, despite official disapproval from ministers.

Strathclyde distributed 100,000 postcards encouraging local people to claim various benefits last autumn, which led to an 83 per cent increase in lump sum grants being awarded, compared with the previous year.

Labour peers angered by journal's proposal

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Lord Peart, leader of the Opposition peers, and other senior members of the Labour Party who defend the party's policies in the House of Lords, were angry yesterday about the suggestion in *Labour Weekly* that no more Labour peers should be appointed.

When Labour is in opposition, the appointment of reinforcements in the Lords is made by the Prime Minister, on the recommendation of the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr Michael Foot has been told that, through age and illness, Labour's front bench in the Lords has been depleted and new peers are urgently needed if the party is to be represented effectively. There is also the threat that next week a number of Labour peers will defect and join the social democratic faction and sit with the Liberals.

According to a senior Labour peer last night, Mr Foot is prepared to incur the wrath of his left wing and the Lords abolitionists and recommend the names of a number of Labour stalwarts for peerages.

That would cause a rumpus in the party, but Mr Foot is prepared to weather the storm because he can argue that, although the party is committed to abolishing the House of Lords, it still exists as part of the political process

Labour peers claim, with justice, that in the last session of Parliament they had more success in modifying Government proposals than their colleagues in the Commons. So, as a political force, Mr Foot must still support them.

What angered Lord Peart and other Labour peers most of all was *Labour Weekly's* apparent commitment to the abolition of the monarchy. So far, that is not official party policy.

But the leading article states: "Certainly no Labour government has been prepared to tackle the thorny issue of Crown land and the Queen's own private fortune.

Yet a monarchy is totally impossible in a truly free and classless society. It is rooted in privilege."

The suggestion in the journal about "turning to the monarchy" as an object for abolition after the abrogation of the Lords is seen by the Labour peers as a certain recipe for losing the next election.

Without equivocation, Mr Foot supports the abolition of the upper chamber. That has been his aim ever since he joined others, including Mr Enoch Powell, to defeat the reform proposals put forward, with front-bench all-party agreement, by the late Richard Crossman.

But he accepts realities. Labour peers need reinforcements if the official Labour case is to be effectively represented. He is prepared to provide those new peers

Embassy demolition protest

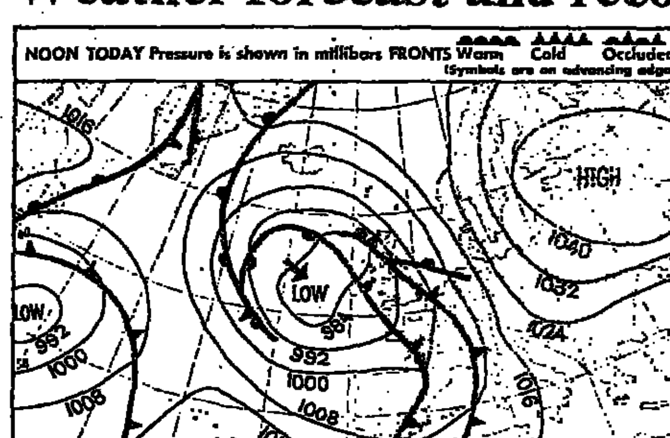
By Our Planning Reporter

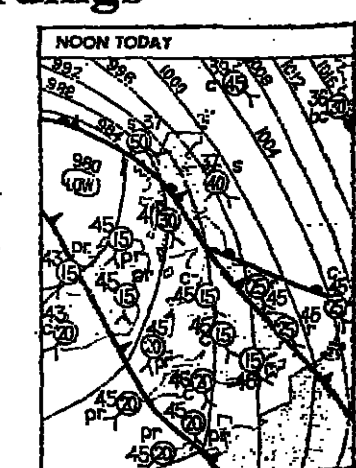
The Greater London Council has asked the Government for an investigation into the demolition last November of the former Chinese Embassy in Portland Place, London.

Consent for the demolition of the two houses, which were designed by Robert Adam and listed as of historic and architectural interest, was granted with the proviso that as many of the interior fittings as possible should be preserved.

But all such fittings were apparently lost, either during the time the buildings were left empty or when they were demolished.

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 6.48 am. Sun sets: 5.39 pm
Moon rises: 2.37 am. Moon sets: 11.22 am
New Moon: March 6.
Lighting up: 6.09 pm to 6.16 am.
High water: London Bridge, 7.45 am, 5.6m; 8.16 pm, 5.6m. Avonmouth, 12.16 am, 9.6m; 12.47 pm, 9.4m. Dover, 4.59 am, 5.1m; 5.51 pm, 4.9m. Hull, 12.36 pm, 5.6m. Liverpool, 5.19 am, 7.1m; 5.50 pm, 6.9m.

Pressure will be low to W of British Isles. Associated troughs of low pressure will move N across many areas.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, SW, Central S England, East Anglia, Midlands, Channel Islands, Wales: Rather cloudy with occasional rain or showers, bright intervals; wind mainly S, fresh, locally strong; max temp, 6° to 8°C (43° to 46°F).

E, Central N, NW England, Isle of Man, N Ireland: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain, sleet or snow dying out; wind SE, strong to gale, becoming S, fresh to strong; max temp, 4° to 7°C (39° to 43°F).

Lake District, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Cloudy, periods of sleet or snow dying out; wind E, strong to gale, veering SE; max temp, 3° to 5°C (37° to 41°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Generally unsettled, rather cold and cloudy, occasional rain, sleet or snow.

Tomorrow

Sun rises: 6.46 am. Sun sets: 5.41 pm
Moon rises: 3.34 am. Moon sets: 12.08 pm
New Moon: March 6.
Lighting up: 6.11 pm to 6.14 am.
High water: London Bridge, 8.56 am, 5.4m; 9.27 pm, 5.6m. Avonmouth, 1.33 am, 9.3m; 2.14 pm, 9.5m. Dover, 6.28 am, 5m; 7.21 pm, 5m. Hull, 1.28 am, 5.6m; 2.06 pm, 5.7m. Liverpool, 6.38 am, 7.1m; 7.17 pm, 7m.
1 ft = 0.3048m 1m = 3.2808ft.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SE, strong to severe gale; sea very rough.

St George's Channel: Wind S, strong; sea very rough.

Irish Sea: Wind S, gale to storm; sea very rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 7°C (45°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 1°C (34°F). Humidity 6 pm, 62 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.6 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm 1002.1 millibars steady.
1,002.1 millibars steady.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	15	[illegible]	Cologne	s	7	45	L Palmas	f	20	68	Nice	f	11	[illegible]
Algiers	c	17	63	Copnhagn	f	2	[illegible]	Lisbon	f	15	[illegible]	Oslo	sn	[illegible]	16
Amsterdm	s	5	45	Dublin	c	5	41	Locarno	r	6	43	Paris	f	1	[illegible]
Athens	c	10	50	Edinburgh	f	5	41	London	f	5	41	Reykjavik	r	4	[illegible]
Barbados	f	30	86	Florence	s	8	46	Luxembrg	f	[illegible]	41	Rome	f	11	52
Barcelona	r	11	[illegible]	Funchal	f	20	68	Madrid	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stockholm	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belfast	f	3	37	Geneva	c	1	34	Majorca	c	12	[illegible]	Tel Aviv	f	17	[illegible]
Bermuda	c	18	64	Gibraltar	f	17	63	Malaga	f	15	[illegible]	Toronto	f	1	34
Biarritz	r	13	55	Guernsey	r	5	41	Manchestr	f	3	37	Vancouvr	c	8	46
Birmnghm	f	3	37	Helsinki	s	-3	27	Miami	s	27	81	Venice	s	5	[illegible]
Brussels	f	5	41	Innsbruck	s	2	36	Moscow	s	-1	[illegible]	Vienna	s	2	36
Budapest	s	2	36	Istanbul	c	5	41	Naples	f	11	[illegible]	Warsaw	f	-1	[illegible]
Cardiff	c	3	37	Jersey	r	6	41	New York	s	9	48	Zurich	f	1	34

Overseas selling prices
Australia $2; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B Frs 35; Canaries Pts 100; Cyprus 400 mils; Denmark Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mk 5; France Frs 4.50; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 2.60; Iran IR 1.35; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic [illegible]; Italy L 110; Jordan JD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.350; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 50; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 60; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.50; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pts 100; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS 5.50; Tunisia Din .450; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 40.

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HOME NEWS

Aldermaston scientist quits after rebuke for appearance on TV

By Frances Gibb

Mr Trevor Brown, a senior scientist at the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, Aldermaston, who received a severe reprimand from the Ministry of Defence for speaking on television without permission, said yesterday that he was to retire early because he felt his career prospects had been damaged.

Mr Brown is 58 and was not due to retire for seven years. He was disciplined last November after criticizing safety standards at the research establishment on a *Newsnight* programme, "Is Aldermaston safe?"

He said yesterday: "I am in in unhappy situation. I had wanted to complete my career and achieve a proper fulfilment of it, but the reprimand has damaged my prospects."

He has been with the Atomic Energy Authority since 1948 and was moved to Aldermaston in 1961 because of his good reputation for handling difficult and dangerous fuel processors. He is a Liberal county councillor.

Mr Brown said he did not wish to accept early retirement without having the severe reprimand removed from his record. He would have to find a part-time job to support his family and the reprimand would be a severe handicap to getting a job in safety and allied fields.

The Atomic Energy Authority however, issued a dismissal notice after his approach about retirement. His contract expires at the end of April, when he goes on to half-salary until qualifying for his pension.

Lord Avebury, the Liberal peer, said yesterday that he was extremely dissatisfied with replies he has received on Mr Brown's case from Lord Trenchard, Minister of State at the Ministry of Defence.

"This man has done the public a service and should have a medal", Lord Avebury said. "He has ensured that those working at Aldermaston are protected by various safeguards, which was not the case before, and may have saved lives; certainly ill health. What kind of a reward is this?"

Lord Avebury had asked the Government which of three short answers given by Mr Brown on the programme contained information not already published.

Lord Trenchard said that Mr Brown had not disclosed any official information that was not public knowledge, but had taken part in a programme after having been refused official permission to do so. There was nothing in the penalty that damaged Mr Brown's promotion prospects, he said.

Woman tells of night ordeal after plane crash

Miss Julie Hanson, aged 24, who escaped with three men from the wreckage of a burning aircraft and survived a night in freezing conditions on an open hillside spoke yesterday of her ordeal.

She was in the light aircraft that crashed on Thursday in the Ochil Hills north of Stirling.

Miss Hanson, of Fenwick, near Kilmarnock, and Mr Rico Eusebi, aged 19, of Mount Vernon, Glasgow, had just been discharged from hospital

The pilot, Mr Ronald Harris, aged 36, a hypnotherapist, also of Fenwick, is detained in Bridge of Earn Hospital, with facial and ankle injuries and frostbite in both feet.

Another passenger, Mr Allan Foley, aged 27, of Prestwick, Ayrshire, is in the intensive therapy unit of Perth Royal Infirmary with chest burns. Both he and Mr Eusebi are traffic control assistants at Prestwick.

Miss Hanson, who is Mr Harris's receptionist, said: "We left Dundee about 8.40 pm. It was quite turbulent. We came through the cloud. I think the aircraft iced up.

"Everything happened so quickly. The plane hit the ground, there was an explosion and it burst into flames.

"Ronnie was first out, then the man next to him and I was third. The other chap couldn't get out, so Ronnie went back and dragged him clear.

They started to walk to a farmhouse but Mr Foley could not keep up.

"We just cuddled up together until it became light, then sent Rico for help. He found a farmhouse and we were picked up by an RAF helicopter..."

Mr Hain blames Front for attack on his house

By Ian Bradley

The home in south London of Mr Peter Hain, the anti-apartheid campaigner, was attacked early yesterday morning.

Mr Hain believes the attack comes after the appearance of his name and address in a list of "local scum" in the *South London News*, a newsletter published by the Wandsworth and Lambeth branches of the National Front.

The National Front yesterday denied all knowledge of the incident.

Mr Hain said: "My wife and I were sitting in our kitchen at the back of the house having a cup of tea just after midnight when we heard a loud crash.

"I went to the front of the house and found that bricks had been thrown through the front windows. A group of people were running away shouting 'National Front', 'National Front'."

He said about £100 of damage was done to his windows.

Mr Hain's name has twice appeared with those of other supporters of the Anti-Nazi League in the newsletter.

An edition published last autumn carried a list of 14 people. On the front page it said: "We believe that the time has come to launch a war of nerves against the Anti-Nazi league using terror tactics".

Mr Hain said that after the appearance of the newsletter, which is sold in the streets for 10p, he received "a stream of threatening phone calls".

A further edition of the newsletter, distributed earlier this month, carried a list of 21 names, addresses and telephone numbers, including those of Mr Hain, Miriam Karlin, the actress, and Mr Jonathan Dimbleby, the television journalist.



Photograph by Brian Harris

Mr Hain at a smashed window in his house in south London yesterday.

Mr Hain said he thought he had been singled out for attack because of the publicity about his adoption last week as a Labour prospective parliamentary candidate for Wandsworth, Putney.

He is going to Scotland Yard on Wednesday with Mr Alfred Dubs, Labour MP for Wandsworth, Battersea, South, to discuss the incident with the police.

Mr Michael Salt, a member of the national directorate of the National Front and press officer of the Wandsworth branch, said the names and addresses of local members of the Anti-Nazi League and other left-wing parties were published in the newsletter because "we want to make it clear to them that since they have been busily attacking us we want to show that our intelligence network is quite as good as theirs and we can give as good as we get".

He said he had no knowledge of the attack on Mr Hain's house and said: "If I did hear it was our members I would be very annoyed. Merely because people chant 'National Front' it does not mean they belong to us."

He went on: "We have been working on the assumption that violence does pay. It has been used on us by the left and as a result some of our weaker members have dropped out."

Mr Salt, who lives in Battersea, said that his own home had been attacked by members of the Anti-Nazi League and other left-wing groups who had poured paraffin under his front door and tried to set light to it.

Wing mirrors had been torn off his car and matchsticks stuck in to the tyres, he said.

"It is only human nature that when you are subjected to these sorts of harassments, as many National Front members have, you want to hit back."

Wheelchair trails for national parks

From John Chartres
Keswick

Wheelchair trails, graded like mountaineering routes as easy, moderate, or difficult, are to be sought and identified in all British national parks.

Experiments, partly financed by the Countryside Commission, are to be conducted into the design of a cross-country wheelchair for adventurous disabled people.

Those were the main decisions reached yesterday at the end of a two-day conference initiated by the Calvert Trust Adventure Centre for the Disabled near Keswick, supported by the Countryside Commission and attended by senior officers from all national parks and by a number of disabled people

The idea of identifying and mapping cross-country routes and trails accessible to disabled people in wheelchairs was put forward by Mr Anthony Chapman, reserves officer of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, himself a wheelchair user.

He said that he and friends would make recommendations on the sort of terrain and gradients that "average wheelers", propelling their wheelchairs, could cope with.

Considerable opposition was expressed at the conference by the disabled delegates to any projects that would involve building access roads to quiet and remote areas, such as Dartmoor, especially for them.

Such provisions might defeat the main object because able bodied people in cars and on motor cycles would take advantage of them and solitude and quietness would be lost.

Considerable interest was, however, expressed in the "stymie gate" designed by a member of the staff of Essex county council. It permits the passage of a wheelchair, but not a motor cycle. Several ideas for "cross-country wheelchairs" were discussed informally, like versions of golf "buggies" used extensively in the United States.

Delegates felt that such devices would be too expensive for most disabled people to buy, but that several might be available for hire in national parks.

Mr John Davidson, acting director of the Countryside Commission, indicated that he thought spending part of his department's £10m a year budget to increase disabled peoples' enjoyment of the countryside would be fully justified under his terms of reference.

The conference, held at the Calvert Trust centre which provides facilities for disabled people to ride, sail, fish, explore the countryside, watch birds and take part in other outdoor activities, was called as a contribution to the 1981 International Year of Disabled People.

n brief

[H]ospital waiting [li]sts reduced

[T]he number of people wait[ing] for surgical operations had [bee]n reduced by 111,000 in the [las]t year to 641,000, the De[part]ment of Health and Social [Sec]urity announced yesterday. [D]r Gerard Vaughan, Mini[ster] for Health, said it was a [mag]nificent achievement. "It is [mar]vellous news for patient[s] and I would like to con[grat]ulate all the staff who have [don]e so much to bring this [abou]t".

[B]urke's Peerage' fraud [co]nspiracy alleged

[Da]vid Haring, aged 25, of Hall [Roa]d, St John's Wood, London, [and] Boyd Mayover, also aged [...,]of New Road, Rickmans[wort]h, Hertfordshire, were com[mitt]ed at Bow Street Magis[trate]s' Court yesterday for trial [char]ged with conspiracy to [defr]aud by pretending they [coul]d sell advertising space in [Burk]e's Peerage.

[Bro]ads plan opposed

[Th]e Broads Authority yes[terda]y decided to tell the [Mini]stry of Agriculture, [Fish]eries and Food that the [prop]osed drainage of Halver[gate] Marshes, near Great [Yarm]outh, would cause [unac]ceptable changes to the [lands]cape. If the ministry sup[porte]d the scheme, the [autho]rity would call for a [publi]c inquiry.

[Jud]gment reserved

[Mr] Justice Mustill reserved [judg]ment in the High Court [yeste]rday on Shell Inter[natio]nal's £24m insurance [clai]m against a Lloyd's syndi[cate] over the oil cargo that [vanis]hed from the tanker [Salem] before she was allegedly [scutt]led off the coast of West [Afric]a in January last year.

[De]ath by starvation

[An] open verdict was recorded [at a] Wolverhampton inquest [yeste]rday on Mrs Nanti Chand, [aged] 50, who died of starvation [in Ja]nuary. She refused to eat [...] for a week after the death [of a] relative in India in 1979 [and e]ventually her weight fell [from] about 11 stone to five

[Jury] fail to agree

[Det]: Sergeant Alexander [...]llum, aged 38, of Bushey, [Hertf]ordshire, who was accused [of a] £45,000 conspiracy to [defra]ud, may face a retrial [after] a jury at the Central [Crimi]nal Court failed on Thurs[day t]o agree on a verdict. Judge [...]n, QC, discharged them.

[£22],000 ambush

[Thr]ee masked men, one [arme]d with a shotgun, am[bushe]d a post office wages van [in Bo]rdrough Lane, Bordesley [Gree]n, Birmingham, yesterday [and e]scaped with about £22,000. [No] shot was fired, police said.

[Mana]ger stole ties

[Ber]nie Hilton, aged 55, the [...], of Avon Close, Shadwell, [Leed]s, was fined £50 at Leeds [Magi]strates' Court yesterday [after] admitting stealing two silk [ties f]rom a self-service whole[saler] in Leeds.

[Jury] sit for 27 seconds

[The] jury in the "handless [corps]e" murder and drug trial [at Do]ncaster Crown Court were [sent h]ome until Monday because [of le]gal arguments yesterday. [They] had been in court for 27 [secon]ds.

[Cheep]py emblem

[Sout]hwark council, London, [is to] use a London sparrow as [its e]mblem and to rename the [boroug]h newspaper *The South[wark] Sparrer*.

Architects contest presidency

By John Young
Planning Reporter

For the first time in nearly 60 years the forthcoming presidency of the Royal Institute of British Architects is to be contested.

The period of office is two years, and since 1923-24 the presidency has passed automatically to the institute's senior vice-president. Until yesterday there was no indication of any challenge to Mr Andrew Derbyshire, a senior partner in Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall, one of the largest and best known practices in Britain.

But yesterday afternoon, only hours before the period for nominations closed, the name of Mr Owen Luder, a former treasurer of the institute, was submitted, so the institute will have to hold a postal ballot of its 25,000 members.

Among the reasons for Mr Luder's nomination is the deep division of opinion over the institute's controversial decision to permit members to advertise their services and to become directors of construction and development companies.

Life and leisure: Collections range from the obscure to disaster mail

Philately the hobby of kings and coal miners

By Cyril Bainbridge

It used to be a matter of buying a bumper packet of old stamps and sticking them into an album under their respective countries. But philately has grown into something approaching a science and a study of the history of communication.

The specialized nature of modern philately has been apparent at the annual Stampex exhibition, in its final day today at the Royal Horticultural Halls in London, where dealers' stands are stocked with carefully categorized varieties of stamps and covers from architecture to zeppelins.

"The days of collecting the stamps of the world are almost finished", Mr Eric Etkin, chairman of the Philatelic Traders' Society, said. "Collectors nowadays mostly concentrate on a particular theme or subject."

Collecting has been extended to cover postal stationery and the history of communication, which goes back well beyond the advent of the stamp.

There are estimated to be five million stamp collectors in Britain and philately has become a multi-million pound international trade.

"Philately is absolutely classless, its devotees range from coalminers to kings and cover all age groups", Mr Etkin said. "It has become a science: it is no longer just a case of acquiring bits of paper.

"With more leisure time available, more people are becoming genuine collectors with an interest in a certain field of the history of communication. The scope is endless."

The themes are countless: early ship letters, dating from the time when letters were handed to the captain of a ship and the fee recorded in writing on the cover; wartime campaigns; the history of aviation.

Other popular themes include wild life preservation, flowers, industries and royal stamps. Some are obscure; one man I came across collects Norwegian missionary stamps from Malagasy (Madagascar).

Some themes are macabre, like those of collectors of disaster mail, letters that survived the sinking of the Lusitania or air crashes, perhaps with signs of burning on the envelope, or letters that have suffered from the effects of hurricane or flood.

Many collectors start in philately as a youthful hobby. Often interest is aroused in school philately groups where the collecting of stamps can make general history and geography more interesting subjects.

Most new collectors seek advice from stamp dealers. There are also philatelic societies in most areas, affiliated to the British Philatelic Federation.

"You may eventually become an expert in your particular theme and you can then share your knowledge with other collectors by writing on your subject", Mr Etkin said.

Reprimand for police chief after inquiry

A senior police chief was reprimanded yesterday after an investigation into complaints against him.

Mr Harry Atkinson, assistant chief constable of Avon and Somerset, appeared before the Police Authority at a private meeting in Bristol. The authority was considering a report by Mr David Owen, Chief Constable of Dorset.

Mr Atkinson was told that no formal proceedings could be taken because those who complained did not want to pursue their case.

The police refused to disclose the nature of the complaints, but confirmed that the authority had "expressed their concern" to Mr Atkinson, and had asked Mr Ian Crawford, the chairman, and Mr Brian Weigh, the Chief Constable, to give him "appropriate advice".

The Prince of Wales wearing a handkerchief turban at a Sikh temple in Derby yesterday.

Sikhs share Prince's joy over engagement

The Prince of Wales sat cross-legged on the floor of a Sikh temple with a handkerchief covering his head yesterday, and said he wished Lady Diana Spencer could have been with him.

He had heard a religious leader say it had taken him a long time to find his fiancée, but that now he had, the Sikh community shared his joy.

The prince, who was visiting Derby's immigrant areas, said he and his fiancée had been "enormously touched" by the response to their engagement.

The prince, who took his shoes off and wore a garland of flowers, said he had happy memories of a visit to the Golden Temple in Amritsar during his trip to India last year. The warmth of the welcome had been overwhelming.

The Prince delighted young West Indians at the Madeley Centre by joining in a disco dancing demonstration and earned the admiration of the group's leader, Mr Anthony Stanley. "The Prince had good rhythm and some really good moves", he said.

At the Ukrainian Association Club, the Prince drank rye-based vodka, watched the dancing by the Ukrainian dance assembly and then accepted an invitation to take part.

At the Polish Club near by he refused sherry and drank another vodka, smashing his glass on the floor in the traditional manner.

Hailsham prison evidence

By Staff Reporter

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, are to appear before the Commons Home Affairs Select Committee as part of a further investigation by MPs on prison overcrowding.

It is the first time that the Lord Chancellor has given evidence before one of the new departmental select committees. He will appear on March 23.

The committee, under Sir Graham Page, Conservative MP for Crosby, has been studying the administration of the prison department. But after evidence from groups such as the Magistrates' Association and Justices' Clerks' Society it has decided that the crucial issue is the prison population.

Mr William Waldegrave, Conservative MP for Bristol, West, said: "The work of the Prison Department highlighted the fact that everything depended on the overcrowding problem and we have decided to home in on that."

Another committee member, Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, who moved to wind up the inquiry on the department, said he did not believe that it had been making progress.

"We could not make any really sensible suggestions when what we should have been addressing ourselves to was the crucial issue of prison overcrowding. If we did anything else, we could not be seen to be relevant."

The MPs will consider whether through a new approach to sentencing and other measures the prison population might be brought down to reduce demand on funds available for the prison building programme.

The Home Secretary, who will give evidence on March 16, will be asked if there could be better coordination between the department, the Home Office's criminal policy department and the Lord Chancellor's department.

The committee will hear evidence again from the Prison Officers' Association. It will then meet in private on March 9 to arrange details of the next part of the investigation

[La]st of Iranian students in Embassy protest fined £5

[Th]e last of the 72 Iranian [stude]nts who were arrested [durin]g violent clashes with the [polic]e in the anti-American [demo]nstration outside the [Unite]d States Embassy in London [...]last summer, was fined £5 [yeste]rday.

[Ali]reza Nilforoush, aged 24, said that after the hearing at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, London: "I am very upset that so many of my Muslim brothers were deported."

All but a few of the arrested Iranians had refused to give their names and addresses, and so went into prison. The magistrates refused to grant them bail without knowing their identity.

They started hunger strikes in protest and eventually 46 were deported on recommendations from the courts.

Mr Nilforoush, who is in his final year at the Essex University, pleaded guilty to obstructing the police during the demonstration on August 4 in Grosvenor Square, Mayfair. He was one of the few who gave his particulars and was released on bail the following day, it was stated.

HOME NEWS

Ruling shifts vast workload to justices and their clerks

Efficiency of magistrates' courts administration under threat

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

The efficient administration of justice in the magistrates' courts is under threat, after a decision by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on Thursday restricting the number of people who are entitled to decide whether a summons should be issued. Justices' clerks intend to press for a change in the law.

The court's decision (reported in yesterday's *Times* Law Report) was to the effect that an information (the complaint that forms the basis of a prosecution) could be laid only by magistrates or by a justices' clerk, but not by assistants to the justices' clerks. There is unlikely to be an appeal against the decision.

The ruling, though technical in nature, will have far-reaching consequences. Up to now, the practice has been that decisions to issue a summons in routine cases, the bulk of magistrates' court work, has been taken by qualified court clerks who are barristers, solicitors, law graduates, or holders of a diploma in magistrates' court law.

They dealt with perhaps as much as 90 per cent informations laid. As a result of Thursday's ruling, all that work, millions of cases through the country, has to be done by magistrates or by the justices' clerk himself.

In Bristol, for example, about 50,000 summonses a year are issued. The justices' clerk, Mr Gerald Sullivan, the honorary secretary of the Justices' Clerks Society, has 10 qualified court clerks under him who have been competent to deal with the vast majority of informations laid.

Now that those clerks will no longer be allowed to make those decisions, the burden will fall on Bristol's lay magistrates, who are already working to full capacity.

Moreover, as the magistrates are not themselves lawyers, they may need the assistance of qualified clerks to help them decide whether to issue summonses.

Press body challenge to 'Observer' deal

By Dan van der Vat

The Press Council yesterday took the unusual step of calling publicly for the planned takeover of *The Observer* by Lonrho to be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Normally the Press Council confines its activities to adjudicating in cases of complaints against newspapers. Its findings do not have the force of law, but there is a convention that newspapers publish its verdicts voluntarily, even when adverse.

In a statement yesterday the council said: "The clear intention of the Fair Trading Act and the Monopolies and Mergers Act is that newspaper takeovers involving circulations of more than 500,000 should be subject to government approval and scrutiny by the monopolies commission.

The exception is where without the takeover a newspaper would die. There has been no suggestion that this is the case with *The Observer*, no warning of its sale."

The statement, from Mr Kenneth Morgan, the council's director, who was previously general secretary of the National Union of Journalists, went on to reveal: "Last month the council unsuccessfully urged that the sale of Times Newspapers Ltd should be examined by the monopolies commission before being given government approval.

"For the Government now to approve a second major national newspaper takeover as a *fait accompli* without an inquiry would be a serious blow to the credibility of legislation supposed to protect the public from increasing concentration of newspaper ownership in fewer hands.

"The Press Council itself has a duty laid on it by the first Royal Commission on the Press to report publicly on developments that tend towards greater concentration of ownership in the press," Mr Morgan concluded. As far as could be established last night, the statement was the first public indication that the council had intervened in the takeover of Times Newspapers by Mr Rupert Murdoch from the Thomson Organisation.

Aircraft had bird's nest in wing, court told

A judge at Southampton yesterday told a flier who will be 36 in a fortnight that he was giving him an unexpected birthday present by not sending him to prison.

Judge Ewart James told Captain Maurice Kirk, who had been in prison since May awaiting trial, that he had a fellow feeling for him because at his age he had also been a flier and parachutist.

"I understand the thrill of it but you have got to show more self-control", he said.

He gave Captain Kirk a 12-month suspended jail sentence for a number of flying offences.

During his trial which ended yesterday after three weeks, Southampton Crown Court was told that Captain Kirk, a veterinary surgeon, of Taunton, Somerset, arrived at a hang-gliding rally at Mere, Wiltshire, in September, 1979, in his wooden biplane.

Mr John Aspinall, for the prosecution, said: "He gave unauthorized joy rides, performed dangerous aerobatics, landed without permission, and his plane was in appalling condition.

"It was infested with woodworm, insects, and had a bird's nest in the wing."

Captain Kirk admitted flying an unregistered aircraft, flying with incorrect registration markings, and not having a certificate of airworthiness. He was convicted on a further charge on a different date of flying without an airworthiness certificate.

He was acquitted on seven charges.

The jury failed to agree on a charge that Captain Kirk caused his aircraft to endanger property or persons and the judge said that the charge should remain on the file.

...ses up to £7.50 offered printing trade staff

...Labour Staff

...and employers' negotiators have reached agreement on a new pay deal for 150,000 workers in the general printing industry which yields increases of between £7.50 and £6.60 a week. The deal is being recommended by union leaders.

Under the agreement, the new minimum for production workers will be £87.50 a week. New national agreements between the three unions and the British Printing Industries Federation will run from April 24.

Members of the National Graphical Association, National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel, and Society of Graphical and Allied Trades will be consulted on the offer in ballots.

The increases will count for shift and overtime payments, but no new money will be added to bonus rates for the first five months of the agreement, after which bonuses will rise by half of the increase for each grade of worker.

Agreement has also been reached with the NGA on the introduction of productivity clauses and new working methods.

Gold snuff-boxes stolen in raid on museum

From Ronald Kershaw
Leeds

Thieves broke into Temple Newsam House, on the outskirts of Leeds, took 20 gold antique snuff-boxes valued at £400,000, and escaped within minutes.

A new security system which summoned the police to the remote house within six minutes of the break-in, was breached, and Mr Robert Rowe, Leeds City Council Director of Art Galleries said last night: "Basically it was a smash-and-grab raid."

The house, which was the birthplace of Lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, and once belonged to Lord Halifax, was taken over by Leeds City Council to become its showplace museum.

Entry was forced at about 10 pm on Thursday through a downstairs window, and upstairs the thieves smashed armoured plate glass in a showcase to get at the eighteenth and nineteenth-century gold snuff-boxes, of German, Swiss, French and English origin.

Jersey tax case ruling later

Mr Justice Goulding reserved judgment yesterday in a High Court action in which Stype Investments (Jersey) Ltd is seeking a ruling that the Inland Revenue have not got a worthwhile chance of winning their case for capital transfer tax estimated at more than £15m.

The dispute centres on the Guys Estate in Herefordshire, part of the estate of the late Sir Charles Clore.

Royal baby in May

Princess Anne said at Bath yesterday that she expected to have her second child on Thursday, May 14.







Lord Noel-Baker and Lord Brockway: Veteran campaigners.

Plymouth Hoe ban on peace rally is expected

By John Witherow

An anti-nuclear peace rally is expected to be banned from Plymouth Hoe for political reasons nine months after Mr Wedgwood Benn addressed trade unionists on the same site.

The meeting, which had attracted the two peace campaigners, Lord Noel-Baker and Lord Brockway, both aged 92, was due to take place on the Saturday before Easter April 18, as part of a series of demonstrations throughout Europe against nuclear weapons.

But the Conservative-controlled Plymouth City Council special events subcommittee decided on Wednesday that the rally should not proceed because it did not want political meetings on Plymouth Hoe and because the organizing group was not nationally recognized.

The recommendation will now go before the council's leisure services committee on Thursday where an alternative site for the meeting may be discussed. Labour members of the council, which owns Plymouth Hoe, are largely opposed to the ban.

Mr Thomas Savery, the chairman of both committees, said the meeting addressed by Mr Benn on the TUC Day of Action last May had been allowed to go ahead because the TUC was a nationally recognized body.

The organizers of the anti-nuclear Easter rally, the Plymouth United Peace Action Group, said it was a local umbrella organization for such national and international groups as the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, the World Disarmament Campaign and Friends of the Earth.

"I would consider those national organizations", Mrs Julie Brock, one of the organizers, said. "I think it is shocking that a peace rally which is a non-political event should be banned. Peace is somehow a dirty word today."

The group intends to go ahead with a march through the city to the Charles Church Memorial.

Judge settles Clarkson's dispute

A dispute over who is entitled to what from the remnants of Clarkson's Holidays, the travel company that crashed in 1974, ended in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Nourse ruled that the Air Travel Reserve Agency, which helped to compensate disappointed Clarkson customers, could lay claim to part of Clarkson's liquidation pay-out.

Four banks and another financial company who, under a trust agreement involving the Tour Operator's Study Group Trust Fund Ltd, also helped to pay the compensation bill to customers, were, the judge ruled, not entitled to claim.

Lawyers said after yesterday's judgment that the effect was that the Air Travel Reserve Agency will be entitled to claim an estimated £200,000.

The banks, Barclays, Lloyds, National Westminster and Williams and Glyn's and Wintrust Securities Ltd, will get nothing, save a small sum of interest due on bond money.

The £200,000 likely to be recovered is, however, only a fraction of the sums paid out to Clarkson customers. In about 10 days after the company crashed, about 34,000 holidaymakers had to be got back to the United Kingdom, the judge said.

The immediate cost of repatriating and maintaining customers who were stranded abroad at the time of the crash amounted to nearly £1m.

In addition, customers who had lost their holidays were repaid their money in full. The judge referred to sums totalling more than £4m paid out by the Air Travel Reserve Agency and the banks.

The costs of the High Court action are estimated at £250,000 and the judge has reserved his decision on who should pay them.

WEST EUROPE

China sends Dutch Ambassador home

From Robert Schuil
The Hague, Feb 27

China has asked the Dutch to recall their Ambassador from Peking because The Netherlands refuses to stop the sale of two submarines to Taiwan.

Mr Andries van Agt, the Prime Minister, told Parliament today that "the contents and the timing of the Chinese request had not come as a surprise". The Chinese Ambassador to The Hague, Mrs Ding Xuesong, is not to return to The Netherlands, which she left in October.

This decision to reduce diplomatic relations with The Netherlands to the lowest possible level short of breaking them off completely, followed yesterday's third debate in less than three months in the lower House on the Cabinet's decision to go ahead with the submarine sale.

The Government faces a vote next week in the House on two opposition motions tabled yesterday, one a motion of censure, and another a motion of "disapproval" over the Cabinet's refusal to carry out the House's wishes.

At the beginning of this month, the House carried a motion supported by 11 members of the ruling Christian Democrats asking the Government to reconsider its decision to grant the export licence to the Rijn-Schelde-Verolme shipyard in Rotterdam. But Mr van Agt told Parliament yesterday that the Cabinet was legally bound to stand by its earlier commitment to the shipyard.

It has now become clear, that the 11 Christian Democrats who voted against the Government will not vote for either of the motions tabled yesterday. They are therefore expected to be rejected.

Peking contracts lost: The Chinese decision was announced in a Note handed to the Dutch Ambassador, Mr Jan Kneppelhout, at the Foreign Ministry (Reuter reports from Peking).

"The Chinese Government reiterates its demand that Sino-Dutch diplomatic relations be downgraded to the level of chargé d'affaires and proposes that negotiations on the matter be held as soon as possible", the Note said.

It claimed that the sale was an unacceptable and grave interference in China's internal affairs and an infringement of its sovereignty.

The Dutch stand has already hit commercial relations between the two countries, with the cancellation of several existing contracts, according to Chinese officials.

The Dutch are also selling Taiwan equipment worth about $250m (£100m) for conventional and nuclear power stations. The Chinese Government has not objected to this sale.

China and The Netherlands raised the status of their envoys from chargé d'affaires to ambassador in 1972.



Spaniards march through Madrid last night in protest at the attempted coup.

Million march through Madrid in condemnation of officers' plot

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Feb 27

Many hundreds of thousands marched in a two-hour procession through Madrid tonight in support of the democratic Constitution. Condemning the officers who tried to seize power on Monday, they chanted: "Democracy yes, dictatorship no" and "Long live the King".

Police said about a million took part, headed by the leaders of the four main political parties in Parliament. The marchers were undeterred by four bombs which exploded under cars along their route half an hour after the demonstration began. But although nobody was hurt, the marchers' mood grew tense.

Similar marches were held tonight in other Spanish cities. In Barcelona an estimated 300,000 took part and in Valencia 350,000.

As suspicions grew that leading generals had been involved in Monday's conspiracy, the Spanish Government today appointed General José-Maria Garcia Escudero, an Air Force judicial expert, to head the inquiry into the abortive coup.

Three senior generals are now under arrest and a fourth has been relieved of his command. In addition the arrest has been announced of two Army colonels and a major, a naval captain and 16 officers seconded to the National Guard.

The Defence Ministry has said there was evidence to suggest that Lieutenant-General Alfonso Armada, deputy chief of the Army staff and one of those under arrest, had taken part in the plot "with the intention of becoming head of government".

Besides Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans del Bosch, who was arrested on Tuesday for having declared a state of emergency in the Valencia region without consultation, the Defence Ministry said Major-General Luis Torres Rojas, the military governor of the Corunna region, had been arrested.

General Torres was sent to Galicia in January last year after being suddenly dismissed from command of the elite Brunete armoured division stationed north of Madrid amid rumours of a plot which the Suárez Government then denied. It has now emerged he was back in Madrid last Sunday.

Major-General Pizarro, head of the Maestrazgo division, stationed in Valencia, is the general who has been relieved of his command. Colonel José San Martin Lopez, who is under arrest, was head of the Brunete division's general staff.

Major Ricardo Palma, also arrested, had charge of the military police unit from the same armoured division, habitually thought of as crucial in any move to seize Madrid. This police unit reached the Cortes on Monday night and joined the rebel officers.

Major Palma is alleged to be a member of the "Almond Trees" group of serving officers and right-wing civilians who wrote a series of inflammatory articles in *El Alcazar*, the daily of the civil war veterans' association, which the Judge Advocate is now also expected to examine.

According to some versions, the daily was the vehicle for a campaign against democracy, together with an obscure tourism monthly which it has now been discovered included, perhaps in coded language, the precise date for the coup.

Malta police arrest editors over bomb story

From Our Correspondent
Valetta, Feb 27

The editors of two daily newspapers, together with reporters, have been held for questioning by the police over the past 48 hours after reports their papers carried about a bomb attack earlier in the week.

Last night the editor and a reporter of *The Times* (formerly *The Times of Malta*) an independent publication, were detained and on Wednesday night the acting editor and a reporter of *In-Nazzjon Taghna* (Our Nation) were held.

The latter paper, an organ for the opposition Nationalist Party, is now no longer allowed to carry the word *Nazzjon* in its masthead since this word, together with that of Malta is banned by the authorities.

The report the papers carried concered a bomb thrown at a delegation of the Federation of Industries as it was leaving the headquarters of the Malta Development Corporation, a Government body. In-Nazzion Taghna also carried a picture of a fragment of the explosive.

The police and the Department of Information later issued a joint statement to the effect that investigations had brought nothing to light and that the report was obviously published to cause public alarm.

Two nights ago the police went to the Nationalist Party printing press and asked for, and were given, the fragment of explosive. They took the editor and a reporter to police headquarters for interrogation.

The editor was released soon afterwards. After interrogating the reporter they removed his shoe laces and confined him to a cell until this morning.

The feeling is that the Government, continually under attack on several issues—not least the courts reform Bill—has decided to tighten the screws on the section of the press not amendable to its policy.

Nato missile pads go astray

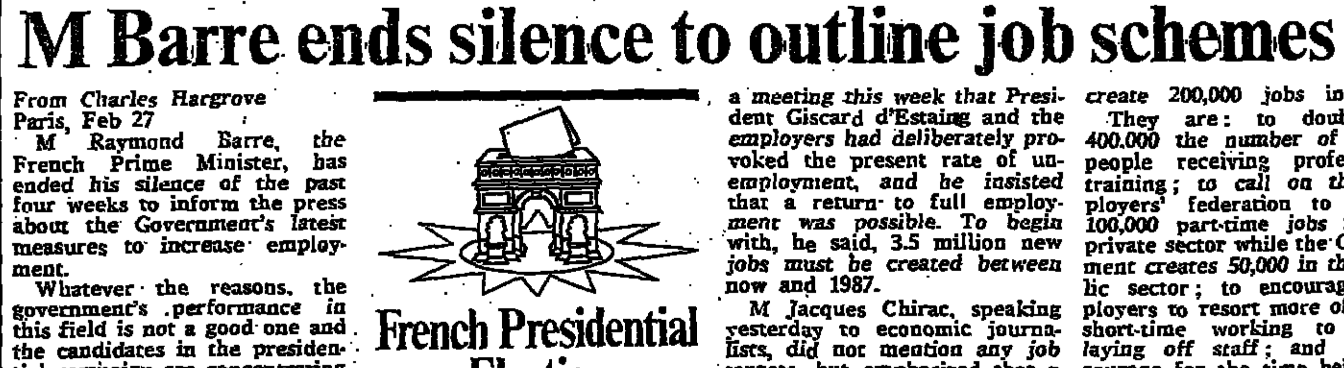
Oslo, Feb 27.—Norwegian state railway officials were unable to explain today how a wagonload of launch pads for Nato rockets was misdirected to East Germany.

The wagon went astray in Sweden while in transit between the Norwegian towns of Narvik and Bergen, officials said. It was finally found in Sassnitz in East Germany and was immediately returned to Norway.—Reuter.

Cast-iron defence

Rome, Feb 27.—Bulletproof vests, raincoats and briefcases will be made available to all Italian magistrates who want them the Justice Ministry announced.

M Barre ends silence to outline job schemes



From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 27

M Raymond Barre, the French Prime Minister, has ended his silence of the past four weeks to inform the press about the Government's latest measures to increase employment.

Whatever the reasons, the government's performance in this field is not a good one and the candidates in the presidential campaign are concentrating their criticism on this weak point in its four-and-a-half years' record.

The National Statistical Institute's latest forecast has added to their ammunition by speaking of a "strong acceleration in the number of job-seekers in the first half of this year".

M François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, declared two days ago in the new party newspaper *Combat Socialiste* that 200,000 jobs could be created for one-fifth of the cost of present unemployment benefits.

M Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, claimed at a meeting this week that President Giscard d'Estaing and the employers had deliberately provoked the present rate of unemployment, and he insisted that a return to full employment was possible. To begin with, he said, 3.5 million new jobs must be created between now and 1987.

M Jacques Chirac, speaking yesterday to economic journalists, did not mention any job targets, but emphasized that a reduction in unemployment depended on creating a new "state of mind" in industry rather than on financial or other incentives. "To fight joblessness and inflation, the essential thing is to restore confidence," he said.

M Barre outlined yesterday four measures decided on by the Cabinet to preserve or create 200,000 jobs in 1981.

They are: to double to 400,000 the number of young people receiving professional training; to call on the employers' federation to create 100,000 part-time jobs in the private sector while the Government creates 50,000 in the public sector; to encourage employers to resort more often to short-time working to avoid laying off staff; and to encourage for the time being retirement before the age of 60.

The Prime Minister, who spoke to the press instead of M René Monory, the Economics Minister, emphasized that the Government was determined to do everything in its power to increase employment, as long as it did not lead to a deterioration in the economic and financial situation.

Greeks say earthquake peril over

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Feb 27

Mr Nondas Solounias, secretary general of the Greek tourist organization, has reassured all foreigners planning to spend their holidays in Greece, that they will be perfectly safe from earthquakes.

There had been concern among tour operators abroad, he said today, after the collapse of four hotels near the Gulf of Corinth, epicentre of the severe earthquakes on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr Solounias said: "There are about 1,000 hotels in the area and they have withstood the powerful shocks well. Besides, there are reports in the press today that the centre of the earthquakes is moving away from Greece eastwards."

Four hotels had been destroyed in the disaster area: one at Kinetta which had two floors with 26 rooms and was C class; one in the B class at Loutraki, with five floors and 37 rooms; an A-class hotel, also at Loutraki, with six floors and 271 rooms; and finally one at Vrachati, west of Corinth, a B-class hotel with five floors and 266 rooms which had not yet obtained its operating licence.

The secretary-general said the Ministry of Public Works was conducting an inquiry to establish the causes of the hotels' destruction, after checking as to whether the standard specifications were observed.

Engineers from the same ministry, he said, were inspecting the structural fitness of the other hotels in the area, some of which had suffered slight damage. "They will produce their report by the middle of next week," Mr Solounias said.

East Germans censured on human rights

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, Feb 27

East Germany has been censured in the United Nations Human Rights Commission for denying its citizens the right to emigrate, according to reliable sources here.

The decision today, by a one-vote majority in the 43-nation commission, is the first time a Soviet block country has been thus condemned in the United Nations for a "consistent pattern" of human rights violations.

Also by a one-vote majority, this body, meeting here in private last September, decided the communications relating to East Germany constituted a a prima facie case to be referred to the full commission.

Italian MPs unsettled by test of voting loyalty

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Feb 27

The Chamber of Deputies lived one of its most frustrating days today with the coalition government's insistence on turning six consecutive divisions on fairly unimportant issues into votes of confidence.

The issue concerns increasing the pension rate and the way in which cost-of-living increases are calculated. This calculation is now made every six months; under the Government's new proposals it will be every four months.

The Government has had to turn to this cumbersome method of legislating by vote of confidence for fear that some of its theoretical supporters would take advantge of a secret vote to oppose the measure. A vote of confidence is taken by roll-call and so is public.

This is the third time that Signor Arnaldo Forlani's coalition has had to impose confidence votes in its five months of existence, and the result is widely seen as depriving the measure of its real significance.

The reason why the coalition parties are suspected of possible disloyalty is attributed to the forthcoming local government elections due in the spring in, among other places, Rome.

Signor Clelio Darida, the minister ostensibly dealing with administrative reform, is reported in an interview to be published this weekend by the weekly *L'Espresso* as saying that Signor Forlani's reputation as a mediator was not sufficient.

Britain's envoy leaving Bonn for retirement

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Feb 27

The most popular ambassador Britain has had in Bonn, Sir Oliver Wright, will board a British frigate at Hamburg on Monday to go into retirement.

For more than five years Sir Oliver has been defusing West German antagonism over Britain's behaviour with a disarming bluntness wrapped up in a British product Germans find it difficult to resist—humour.

When things got rough, he would quote Konrad Adenauer, the federal republic's first Chancellor: "Take people as they are—there isn't any other kind".

An unpompous figure in brightly coloured shirts sometimes frayed at the cuffs, and with a gift for putting difficult problems in simple terms, Sir Oliver inspired the kind of press coverage that any politician would envy.

British farmers cannot come across and start ploughing up continental fields, he would say, so it is understandable why British fisherman should be angry at other Europeans moving in on their fishing grounds.

He will be succeeded by Sir Jock Taylor, formerly Ambassador to The Netherlands.

West seeks extension of security conference

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Feb 27

Delegates from the 35 countries represented at the conference on security and cooperation in Europe were today discussing whether to prolong the talks as the March 5 closing date approached with no agreement on any proposal.

Western delegates insisted on a one-week extension, in the hope—as one European diplomat explained—it would stimulate discussion on certain points leading to an accord.

Most Western countries and many neutral nations, he explained, favoured a brief extension because if the Helsinki accord nations were not agreed on even minor issues raised here, after more than three months there was little point in adding more months unless there was a reasonable expectation of accomplishing something useful.

The principal stumbling block seems to be security measures combined with the Soviet insistence on holding a disarmament conference.

Various proposals have been presented on security and disarmament, but only two still have any significant degree of support: a French proposal backed by EEC members and the United States; and a Polish proposal backed by the Soviet Union and its East European allies.

There was a possibility, several Western diplomats conceded, of a breakthrough on security after remarks made by President Brezhnev at the Soviet Communist Party Congress in Moscow. This indicated that the Kremlin might be willing to accept extending military confidence-building measures to the entire continent of Europe, including all of the Soviet Union up to the Urals, provided counter-concessions are made.

The geographical extension of the confidence-building measure is an important point of conflict between the French and Polish proposals.

Nevertheless the reaction here has been only unofficial. Presumably some delegations are waiting for their respective capitals to examine Mr Brezhnev's Moscow speech. In any case, the Soviet offer is not expected to be presented here until next week, when Mr Leonid Ilyichev, the chief Soviet delegate, returns from Moscow.

Similarly, no American comment is likely before the return of the head of the American delegation.

In any case, a Western diplomatic source explained, Soviet acceptance of a broader geographic area for confidence-building measures represented a possibility of getting closer on only one point.

Italian extradited

Brescia, Italy, Feb 27.—Marco Donat-Cattin, the ...-year-old son of a prominent Christian Democrat politician and a suspected urban guerrilla leader, was extradited today from France to Italy where he faces trial in Turin on five murder charges. He was arrested in Paris in December...

هكذا من الأصل

OVERSEAS

Refugees live in soccer field to escape from El Salvador killers

From Michael Leapman
San Salvador, Feb 27

Nearly 1,000 refugees, mostly women and children, who have fled from their homes to avoid falling victim to the murderous sectional fighting in El Salvador, are living on a football field in one of the better areas of the capital, not far from the Archbishop's palace.

The concrete terraces along the touchline are perfect for drying clothes, shirts and trousers in bright red, green, blue and orange are laid out in the hot sun, beneath the towering volcano of San Salvador, which nearly wiped out the city when it last erupted in 1917.

The women do their washing in communal scrubbing boards behind one of the goals. Not far away, others use the stone slabs to grind corn for their tortillas. They pick up the white dough and press it into shape with a fleshy thud before cooking the flat, round pieces of bread on wood-burning stoves. the Indians did a thousand years ago.

The corn and the beans they eat with them are supplied by Caritas, the Roman Catholic relief organization. The church in El Salvador has become identified with the left, which is why many church supporters have been victims of right-wing guerrilla attacks.

At night, as the refugees—only a small percentage of those in this country—go to sleep in their hammocks slung in flimsy straw huts, the high metal gate of the field is shut and they are protected from attack by a tall, newly built brick wall.

In the dust round their mothers' legs, the children scurry, many with running, infected eyes but only a few with the distended bellies that signify under-nourishment. One mother glumly picked lice from her daughter's matted hair.

The football field has served as a refuge for the last year. Nobody would claim that the conditions here are among the worst endured by refugees over the world. Yet here, in the centre of the capital, their locked-up camp is a symbol of the country's self-inflicted tragedy.

They are here because they, their husbands or their fathers were thought to have been connected with left-wing guerrillas. They are thus targets for revenge killings by the right.

For this reason, most of them are reluctant to talk and none will give their names. Yet short conversations with a few gave some idea of the terrible hopelessness of refugees with nothing to do but wait.

A woman who had been in the camp with her six children since August said she fled from her home 70 miles east of here because "unknown persons" had threatened her. "There is no work here", she said.

Before she could go on, one of the few men in the camp said she should not talk to me. Instead, I was presented to a comparatively well-dressed man who seemed to be the political spokesman for the refugees. He had been here since the camp was established last March.

"All the people here are fleeing from repression", he said. "They (the Army and rightist groups) organize excursions into our places and kill and harass people who belong to popular organizations and to the Christian community."

He said health conditions were bad. Children often had eye infections and gastro-enteritis and 15 had died since the camp opened. There were no doctors on the spot, but the children could go to a neighbouring hospital.

A young boy approached us and showed a purple gash on the side of his head. Soldiers had done it with a machete, he claimed.

I asked the man how long he thought the refugees would have to stay in the field. "Until the triumph of the revolution", he said. "Until the United States stops helping the armed forces to defend the rights of the exploiters."

Even allowing for the political hyperbole, it is going to be a long time before the field can be reclaimed for football.

Leading article, page 15

West Bank settlers get visit from Mr Begin

From Christopher Walker
Nablus, Feb 27

For the first time in nearly four year, Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, has visited some of the controversial Jewish settlements which his right-wing Government has encouraged since taking office in 1977.

Today's unexpected tour, in the company of three senior Cabinet Ministers and a score of worried-looking security men, was seen as the unofficial opening of the campaign for the general election in June in which the future of the West Bank is expected to emerge as a central issue.

The Government is anxious to demonstrate the rapid expansion of Jewish settlement which has taken place under its aegis, and to deflect criticism of its unhappy economic record by depicting the opposition Labour Party as being prepared to hand over parts of the West Bank to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Throughout the hectic four-hour trip today, the rousing welcome given to Mr Begin by the Jewish settlers, their flag-waving children, and dancing religious students was in sharp contrast with the sullen resentment shown in all the Arab villages passed hastily on the way.

With a number of other reporters, I was permitted to drive with the official procession of cars which hurried through the sealed-off streets of Nablus, the West Bank's biggest and most militantly Palestinian town, at speeds of up to 60 mph. Big traffic jams of Arab drivers built up at the main junctions, closed off as part of the security operation.

The most emotional stopping-place was Kadumim, an isolated settlement of 600 Jews established illegally by the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim group in 1975 and finally declared legal by Mr Begin during a personal visit soon after his election triumph in May, 1977.

The Prime Minister, looking tired and strained today, addressed settlers in the new hall at the self-styled "Eretz Israel Academy", established to teach outsiders "the value of settlement". He emphasized that his Likud coalition had kept its election promises and greatly increased the total of Jewish settlements in the area.

Mr Begin was accompanied on the tour by Mr Yoram Aridor the new Minister of Finance, who recently sanctioned more funds for new settlements in his budget proposals, Dr Joseph Burg, Minister of the Interior and Mr Ariel Sharon, the former war hero and Minister in charge of the expansionist settlement programme.

Although the reception at the four settlements visited was warm, a number of settlers were critical of Mr Begin's Government, accusing it of not providing sufficient financial backing and of failing to annex the West Bank.

Typical was the reaction of Mr Yitzhak Moses, a young religious student at the two-year-old settlement of Karnei Shomron.

"We are very disappointed that Mr Begin has never made the effort to visit us before, although he talks so often about the settlers and the great job we are doing," he said. "But, of course, we will all vote for him rather than the Labour Party — they want to give away our rightful control over Judea and Samaria."

Mr Moses refused to answer a question about what action he and his fellow-settlers would take if a future Government tried to dismantle the settlement, which now stretches over 400 acres. He just fingered the M16 rifle slung over his left shoulder and smiled.



Children welcome Mr Begin to Kadummin settlement during his tour of the West Bank yesterday.

Britons fly out of Iran at third attempt

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Feb 27

Three British Anglicans managed to leave Iran at the third attempt today, ending a six month ordeal as suspected spies.

Dr John Coleman, his wife Audrey, and Miss Jean Waddell were in good time to board today's Iran Air flight for Athens, Rome and Madrid. They missed a flight yesterday apparently because they were just too late.

There was still no indication of what had prevented their departure on Wednesday, apart from a statement by the official Pars news agency that it involved passport problems. Nor was there any further indication of the fate of a fourth Briton still held in Evin prison, Tehran, on charges of spying and embezzlement. Officials have said, however, that Mr Andrew Pyke, a businessman, will be tried.

With the three on the aircraft was Mr Terry Waite, the special representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has worked for their freedom, and that of four Iranian Anglicans, over the past three weeks.

Before he left Mr Waite gave me some idea of just how difficult those negotiations had been. At one point, he said, there had been a genuine danger of the Anglicans being put on trial, especially Miss Waddell.

It was one of his principal concerns in talking with the Iranians to avoid this, he said. "It was vital to have them out innocent. If they were put in the dock and found guilty imagine what it would have meant for the Iranian Anglican community still here."

Mr Waite described his negotiations as "like walking on eggshells. It was nerve-wracking. It was a very lonely business and I felt the pressure of that."

Without going into details, Mr Waite indicated that one of the problems in freeing the Britons was attempts by "extreme radicals" inside the country to prevent officials from clearing their names. He hinted that an outside country was involved. "There are people who don't want Iran to have a reasonable relationship with the West," he said.

Diplomatic sources who have suggested the same thing believe these attempts included the spreading of disinformation, such as recent false reports that Mr Waite was arranging a swap with two Iranians jailed in Britain after a Bayswater hotel explosion last year.

Mr Waite categorically denied this. "It is a total lie. When I heard it I nearly went through the roof."

Russians among Muslim Brotherhood victims, Syria says

From Robert Fisk
Damascus

Mr Ahmed Iskander leaned back in his leather padded swivel-chair, drew heavily on his Cuban cigar and vouchsafed his personal self-confidence in Syria's body politic. "The Muslim Brotherhood," he said, "are smashed inside Syria. Those who have been active inside Syria are running away and those outside Syria have now started to liquidate each other. The larger part of the opposition has gathered in West Germany and Britain."

The Syrian Minister of Information regarded his country's internal upheavals as being at an end. But there was a clicking sound from his office door as an aide operated the special terrorist-proof lock and entered with a hand-written message. The door snapped shut behind him and itself back into the wall. Mr Iskander is a bold man but he is clearly still taking no chances.

He conceded for the first time in an interview with *The Times* that about 300 Syrians—Baath Party members, government officials and ordinary civilians—had been assassinated by the Brotherhood, and he spoke quite openly about the victims. They included he said, Dr Josef Sayegh (President Hafiz al Assad's personal physician), Mr Ali al-Ali, a prominent agricultural scientist, Dr Shahadi Khalil, a brain surgeon, Dr Muhammad al-Fadel, the president of Damascus University and Mr Darwish Azawi of the Syrian Socialist Union.

Many of those who have been killed, Mr Iskander said, were not Baath Party members and the victims included "three or four Soviet experts" who were working on railway development and river projects. "Very shortly", he added, "we shall publish a book listing all our martyrs, including their names, jobs, qualifications and how they were murdered."

Mr Iskander blamed Jordan for "assassinations, killings and sabotage" and accused King Husain's Government of insincerity. "We have in our hands a lot of documents and a number of people who have convinced us that the Jordan regime was involved in these things", he said. But the minister seemed equally confident that relations between Jordan and Syria would improve. A Jordanian delegation which had visited Damascus last week, he said, had "reaffirmed their solidarity with the national attitude of Syria".

What this means in less rhetorical language is that Syria and Jordan are now set on repairing their mutual relations.

Upon this treaty, Mr Iskander waxed somewhat lyrically although his enthusiasm did not extend to the military details of the pact. When I asked him if the brand-new Soviet-made T72 tanks I had seen in two parks in western Damascus under tarpaulins were part of a new consignment of arms from the Soviet Union, he replied obliquely: "Syrian television has shown film of our tanks on manoeuvres. I can assure you that we have modern defensive weapons.

Asked if the Syrians possess L39 Czech training aircraft—seen over the city of Homs some days ago—and a new MiG 27 fighter aircraft, Mr Iskander said that Syria was thankful to everyone who could extend help in the country's "national battle against Zionist expansion". And he added: "We will not hesitate in going to any possible lengths to enable us to face external aggression and the expansionist policy of Israel".

Europe reacts cautiously to charge against Cuba

David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Western European reactions to the American charges of Cuban interference in El Salvador have been cautious but broadly supportive.

The British Government acted swiftly to condemn "activities which can be regarded only as gross interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador"—though without naming Cuba. The statement was timed to coincide with Mrs Thatcher's arrival in Washington.

Yesterday an El Salvador peace mission in London stressed its confidence that Britain would do what it could to support a negotiated settlement.

Dr Ivo Alvarega, El Salvador Ambassador in Rome, who is also a member of the mission touring European capitals, said yesterday that they were looking for moral support for a policy of negotiation, and "stronger voices" in the European Community.

"We want a peaceful solution", Dr Alvarega said. "People thought we wanted a military solution, but the Government is calling the whole tune for negotiations."

It would be very difficult to defeat the guerrillas, he explained, and even if they did, a terrorist phenomenon would remain. Although militarily the regime was "more secure than ever", he felt that a military victory would risk encouraging a purely military government. "That is why all of us are totally in favour of a negotiated solution."

Most European Governments seem to accept the American evidence that arms were being smuggled into El Salvador and that this amounted to outside interference.

M Jean François-Poncet, the French Foreign Minister, said in Washington this week that neither President Reagan nor Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, asked for French support in their policies towards El Salvador.

"We are convinced that the situation in Central America requires economic and social reforms", he said. "It is not through military means that these problems are going to be solved."

Invitation declined: West German hopes of arranging talks between the El Salvador Government and opposition leaders appeared doomed today after President Duarte declined an invitation to visit Bonn.

Señor Jose Saguer Saprissa, El Salvador's chief diplomat in Bonn, told reporters that the President had decided against travelling to Europe next week because of the internal situation in his country.—Reuter.

Trudeau disdains opposition from provinces

From John Best
Ottawa, Feb 27

Mr Pierre Trudeau determined to press ahead with his plan to bring home Canada's constitution from Britain, even in the face of fierce opposition from the provinces, said last night: "There is no price you can pay that will satisfy the provinces."

He poured scorn on provincial efforts to find an alternative patriation formula to the one he is proposing, and described such efforts as a "purely dilatory" manoeuvre.

He noted that the six provinces most united against the federal plan had not even been able to agree among themselves on what should be done. They had succeeded only in proving that federal-provincial unanimity was not possible.

Delhi resurrects law to curb lavish banquets

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, Feb 27

A faint shadow is being cast across the magnificent feasts of Delhi, those sublime pinnacles and showpieces of Indian cooking and confectionery which make paunches well in pleasurable anticipation. The dreaded Delhi Guest Control Order is being resurrected.

The order was brought in about 25 years ago to control unseemly and lavish displays of food. There were food shortages at the time and the order was devised to put an end to the spectacles of groaning boards which, it was felt, were offensive in their opulence.

The Delhi authorities wanted to make a stand against feasts so grand in scale that even when guests' shirt buttons were bursting there was still much food wasted.

For a while a sort of "feast police" belonging to the city administration "raided" receptions and banquets, but, eventually enforcement of the guest control order stopped.

After all, it takes a considerable meanie to be censorious and spoilsport about an event like a wedding feast, bearing in mind that in India a bride's father is expected to provide an impressive banquet and loses face by not doing so.

Nevertheless, the order remains on the books. It applies to feasts attended by 100 guests or more and stipulates that no more than four dishes can be served. Inspectors can order surplus food to be taken away.

The Delhi administration said today that the guest control order had been dusted down. "It is not simply a matter of food scarcity, although there is a slight sugar problem, and the price of cooking oil in increasing", a spokesman said.

The banqueting manager of one of the leading hotels said that his policy was to give customers as many dishes as they required. Receptions and wedding feasts were meant to be happy occasions at which people relaxed and ate their fill.

Diplomatic gaffe by Mr Reagan

Continued from page 1

inextricably involved, as in Vietnam.

Responding to several questions about the recent suggestion from President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union for a summit conference of the two superpowers, Mrs Thatcher said it was essential that Mr Reagan should not "dash" into making a reply.

The British leader made it clear that Britain and the rest of the members of the European Community were determined to press ahead with their separate initiative designed to bring peace to the Middle East.

After her talks with President Reagan at the White House yesterday morning, and a round of consultations on Capitol Hill with members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, the social highlight of Mrs Thatcher's first full day in the American capital was last night's official dinner.

Unfortunately, the host of the banquet was responsible for the only apparent, albeit minor, diplomatic gaffe of the evening. He was asked by reporters whether he would like to go to the wedding in the summer of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer. "I'd love to go very much. It would be lovely", he enthused.

Checking later with the First Lady, he discovered that he had not yet been invited to attend the royal wedding.

Among the 94 American and British guests at the dinner was Mr John Louis, scion of the Johnson's wax fortune, who is strongly tipped to be America's next Ambassador in London. Also there was Mr Rupert Murdoch, new owner of *The Times*. He appeared on the guest list as publisher of the *New York Post*.

After today's speech on the world economy at Georgetown University and a morning spent visiting two high-technology operations near Washington, Mrs Thatcher was tonight to return the President's hospitality with a state dinner at the British Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue.



Mrs Thatcher at Georgetown

US seeking only 'verbal' support against Cuba

From David Cross
Washington, Feb 27

Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said today that the United States was not asking Britain and its other European allies at this stage for more than verbal support for its efforts to stop the supply of arms from Cuba to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

Nevertheless, he told British reporters after a lengthy session of talks with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, that what happened in the Americas was of vital interest to the Europeans, too. "This is a global level of unacceptable conduct managed in general by the Soviet Union and applied in specific cases by their (Cuban) proxies," he said.

Asked how far the United States would go to stop the supply of arms, Mr Haig said the new Administration considered "Cuban intervention in this hemisphere on our own doorstep, no longer tolerable, no longer acceptable." There were a whole range of options open to the United States to halt the "wholesale provision of external influence."

Earlier, he had told a group of American reporters that the Administration had evidence that Nicaragua was assisting the rebels in El Salvador and that the United States might retaliate by cutting off all aid to the Government in Managua.

But he assured his listeners that the new Administration was not considering sending any combat advisers to El Salvador. Rather it was considering the possibility of sending personnel to help with technical training for the maintenance of helicopters and other similar equipment.

Mr Haig said Washington had been very pleased with the full measure of support which the European allies had displayed in accepting what he called the irrefutable evidence which the Administration had provided of Cuban involvement in El Salvador.

Close consultations between Washington and European capitals would continue as the Administration developed its policy towards the embattled central American republic, he promised.

In response to another question about whether President Reagan would accept the recent invitation from President Brezhnev for a summit meeting, Mr Haig said that a decision would be "materially influenced by our assessment of corresponding global Soviet activity".

He said that the assessment of Soviet behaviour in such countries as Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and El Salvador among others must clearly precede any decision on American attendance at a summit.

Officer gets 15 years for killing black boy

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Feb 27

A national service subaltern in the South African Army was sentenced to 15 years in jail today for the cold-blooded killing of a nine-year-old African boy. He shot the boy dead at the roadside as he headed home on a weekend pass.

Second Lieutenant Jacobus Botha, aged 19, would have been sentenced to death automatically if a judge and two assessors had not found an extenuating circumstance.

Mr Justice van Reenen said in the Klerksdorp circuit court, 100 miles south-west of Johannesburg, that Lieutenant Botha, by being commissioned, was given responsibility at a young age which proved a burden he could not cope with.

It is predictable that the verdict will be criticized outside South Africa on the ground that, had a white been killed in a similar attack by a black, the killer would have been sentenced to hang. Lieutenant Botha will be eligible for parole and remission of his jail sentence.

On November 6 last year Lieutenant Botha and five other national servicemen—all riflemen—began a 300-mile journey in two cars from their barracks in Kimberley to Johannesburg for weekend leave.

They loaded up with six packs of beer and Lieutenant Botha also brought his loaded R1 rifle, the South African version of the standard Nato FN, loaded with a full magazine of 20 rounds of ammunition.

The court was told that the lieutenant fired indiscriminately at roadside targets during the journey. Near Bloemhof, halfway between Kimberley and Johannesburg, a group of African children was walking home along the roadside from school and Lieutenant Botha stopped the cars.

He got out, levelled the rifle, and shot Petrus Makwaba dead. A young girl, Grisjan Thibe, aged 13, was badly wounded.

Lieutenant Botha pleaded that he was drunk after having four bottles of beer.

The crime was shocking, the judge said, before sentencing Lieutenant Botha to 15 years' jail for the murder of the boy, eight years for the attempted murder of the girl and one year for malicious damage to property, to run concurrently.

Lieutenant Botha pleaded not guilty to the charges. Four other national servicemen pleaded not guilty to charges of attempted murder and being accessories to attempted murder. Rifleman Jan Hattingh was acquitted, and Riflemen Christo Gouws, Marius De Beer and Hendrik Koekemoer were sentenced to five years' imprisonment, suspended for five years.

$587,000 award against Beatle

New York, Feb 27.—George Harrison, the former Beatle, was ruled liable for $587,000 (£267,000) in damages when a court found that the melody for his 1971 hit "My Sweet Lord" had been "subconsciously plagiarized" from a 1963 song "He's So Fine".

The award went to ABKCO, a company owned by Mr Alan Klein, former business manager of Mr Harrison, which paid that sum to Bright Tunes Music Corporation in 1978 for the publishing rights to the plagiarized tune.—Reuter.

Further South African cross-border foray feared before election

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg, Feb 27

Western diplomats are concerned that South Africa may be contemplating another cross-border raid before the general election at the end of April, similar to the attack on African National Congress houses near Maputo, Mozambique, last month.

Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, has made the "total onslaught against South Africa" his theme for the election campaign. Almost every important speech by ministers contains an appeal for South Africans to unite in the face of the "Marxist threat" building up around the country's borders.

In a toughly-worded statement earlier this week, the Prime Minister, clearly trying to show white right-wingers that he can be as *verkrampte* (conservative) as the best of them, said that South Africa would carry out more raids, if they were in the country's interests.

Nor would South Africa be deterred from taking such action by an increase in Soviet military support for Mozambique, he said. He was referring to a statement made at the weekend by Mr Valentin Vodovin, the Russian ambassador in Maputo, that the Soviet Union would be sending more ships to Mozambique soon to join the cruiser Aleksandr Suvorov, which is there on what is described as a "working visit".

"Threats by the Soviet Union will not stop South Africa from attacking African National Congress bases in Mozambique", he said.

Western diplomats fear that any further raids into Mozambique would push President Samora Machel's Government closer to the Soviet Union. Although the Russians are Mozambique's largest arms supplier and the two countries enjoy a treaty of friendship, there are no Soviet bases in Mozambique and President Machel has been careful to restrict the Soviet presence in his country.

Similarly, it is feared that further raids into southern Angola, ostensibly in pursuit of insurgents who belong to the South-West Africa People's Organization, would undermine Angola's present discreet overtures to the West.

The Angolan authorities have made it clear that they wish to reduce their military dependence on Russia, Cuba and East Germany, but feel unable to do so as long as South African forces continue to carry out raids from northern Namibia.

Boers celebrate famous victory over British

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Feb 27

When it comes to celebrating anniversaries of military victories the South Africans have shown themselves every bit as enthusiastic as the British. The trouble (from the point of view of an Englishmen living in South Africa) is that the British lost so many of the battles.

Two years ago it was the centenary of Isandhlwana when the Zulus decimated a British force led by Lord Chelmsford. But at least honour on that occasion was subsequently restored at Rorke's Drift and eventual victory in the Anglo-Zulu war at Ulundi.

Today marked the centenary of the Battle of Majuba, when a small army of Boers roundly defeated a British force led by Major-General Sir George Colley, thereby bringing the first Anglo-Boer war to a swift and (for the British) ignominious end.

Of the 375 British troops who scaled the heights of Majuba, on the Transvaal-Natal border, 285 were killed, wounded or captured, including General Colley.

Majuba is the sort of event which teachers of history in British schools used to gloss over when dealing with the achievements of the Victorian era. The vision of redcoated British soldiers scuttling away under the withering fire of Boer marksmen was not an edifying one for those of us brought up on Henty and Haggard.

But to South Africans, and particularly the Afrikaners, Majuba is every bit as glorious a victory as Waterloo. For the outcome of the battle proved that the Boers were able successfully to resist the might of the British Empire in Southern Africa.

The centenary of the battle is being commemorated by a series of events spread over the three days. Mr Marais Viljoen, the State President, is to give a speech at Majuba Hill which will be preceded by prayers and the signing of patriotic songs by five choirs. For the past week torches have been carried by runners from the four corners of the country to light a commemoration flame at the Majuba amphitheatre.

A commemorative set of stamps has been issued portraying scenes from the battle. The five cent stamp, which is used for internal mail, shows the victorious Boers

Last night the South African Military History Society organized a "march" up Mujuba Hill following the route taken by General Colley and his men on the evening of Feb 26, 1881.

It was, by all accounts, a gruelling experience although one of the "marchers" complained that after scrambling through the bush for over three hours they suddenly came across a road near the top of the hill which certainly was not there 100 years ago.

The only sour note in the celebrations was struck a few days ago when it suddenly transpired that a series of statuettes commemorating the battle were made in, of all places, England. The statuettes, costing about £500 each and depicting a Boer warrior, were designed by Mr Michael Sutty, who is considered the finest sculptor of military figures in the world.

But some Afrikaners have complained that it was an insult that such sacred mementoes should have been made in the land of the former foe.

It will be another 19 years before the English can have their revenge by commemorating the British victory at Paardeberg in the second Anglo-Boer war.

John Crossland, page 14

Mr Tikhonov giving his report on the Soviet economy to the party congress.

Soviet-American trade stagnating

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Feb 27

The Soviet Union was ready to develop economic relations with the United States on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, declared today. But he said trade between the two countries was now stagnating or declining. This was not the fault of the Russians, but the result of American policy which used trade for "unseemly political ends foreign to the interests of equitable international cooperation".

This was a clear reference to the grain embargo and ban on high technology sales imposed by President Carter after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Delivering a detailed report to the party congress on the development of the Soviet economy over the next five years, the Soviet Prime Minister said his country was in favour of "stable, mutually beneficial" ties with capitalist countries, and appreciated those businessmen who showed a "constructive approach" to questions of international economic cooperation.

He said the Russians also hoped to intensify their cooperation with fellow-members of Comecon, the Soviet trading block, especially in such fields as nuclear energy, fuel supplies, heavy engineering, agricultural machinery and mining. Soviet planners had been told to press for more foreign economic ties in order to "economize on labour and material resources, speed up technical progress and get a gain in time".

The Leit-motiv of Mr Tikhonov's report was that the Soviet economy had to develop more intensively over the next five years. There had to be a significant cutback in waste and the squandaring of raw materials, greater returns on fixed assets, a more responsible and efficient use of machinery and better planning and management. His report amplified the slogan in President Brezhnev's lengthy speech on Monday: "The economy has to be economical".

The Prime Minister, who is 75 and formally took over from Mr Alexei Kosygin last autumn shortly before Mr Kosygin's death, denied that the Soviet economy was in a crisis, but admitted that its productivity had to be urgently improved.

He did not give many statistics in his report, but did give some strikingly ambitious figures for improvements in the supply of food, especially meat, and consumer goods, which are now to be the country's main priority.

In the next five years, he said, the output of meat should go up by 40 per cent, butter by 25 per cent, vegetable oil by more than 50 per cent, fabrics by 22 per cent, knitted goods by about 30 per cent, leather footwear by 11 per cent and household goods by at least 40 per cent.

He called for better standards in all consumer goods, and said it should be a matter of pride for those producing them to make good and attractive products "which bring pleasure to people's homes and raise their spirits".

He had harsh words for the present level of Soviet management, and said there had to be a thorough change, including "the remoulding of the very psychology of managerial staff".

His report, which calls for vast improvements in almost every sector of the economy, echoes persistant calls recently for greater efficiency, responsibility and initiative. It suggests the good life might be round the corner for the Soviet consumer, but only on condition that he works considerably harder and more productively than he has done so far.

Prince withdraws offer to lead united Khmer front

From David Watts
Singapore, Feb 27

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's former head of state, is having second thoughts about forming a united front with the Khmer Rouge to drive the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea.

From his exile in Pyongyang, North Korea, the prince cabled Peking today to say that he was shelving plans for the formation of the United Front because of pressure from Kampucheans living abroad. But he said, in a message to Reuters news agency, he would still go ahead with planned meetings with Khmer Rouge leaders next month and in the autumn.

The prince has been under pressure from the Chinese to link up with the Khmer Rouge for two reasons: a Khmer Rouge headed by the prince has a good chance of retaining the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations; and any credible anti-Vietnamese force must harness the military power of the Khmer Rouge.

The prince has a deep revulsion for the Khmer Rouge, who were responsible for the deaths of several members of his family. But he surprisingly agreed to lead a united Khmer front, on several conditions, earlier this month.

In his cable today he said that his change of heart was due to "acts of sabotage" in France by followers of Mr Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front. They had, he said, "declare dopen political war" on him.

NZ unions offer peace plan to end strike

Wellington, Feb 27.—The New Zealand Federation of Labour said today it was ready to call off widespread protest strikes if the Government agreed to discuss the unions' right to picket.

The strikes, which have halted public transport, closed ports and restricted hospital admissions, began on Tuesday after 48 Air New Zealand ground engineers striking for higher pay were arrested. Six of the pickets who went to jail were released tonight after sign-bailbonds.

Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, said he would put the peace package to the Cabinet on Monday and give its response to the federation on the same day.—Reuter.

Mrs Bhutto is freed but banned from Punjab

Islamabad, Feb 27.—Begum Nusrat Bhutto, widow of Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Pakistan's executed Prime Minister, returned home to Karachi today after being detained for several hours in Lahore and banned from the politically sensitive Punjab province.

To evade police restrictions on her movements she had disguised herself in an ankle-length *Burka* (veil) and taken a small child with her when she travelled on an overnight train to Lahore to attend a clandestine meeting of opposition leaders yesterday.

The ranks of their parties have been thinned by widespread arrests in the past few days as the military government of President Zia ul-Haq clamps down on political unrest.

Mrs Bhutto lead a group of eight other political leaders in Lahore in planning a campaign to end martial law and force General Zia out of power. The politicians from the newly-formed Movement for the Restoration of Democracy agreed that from Monday they would organize a day of national protest every week until their demands for parliamentary elections had been met.

They decided to form action committees in provinces, districts and towns across Pakistan to organize the weekly strikes, boycotts and civil disobedience campaigns, a spokesman for the group said today.

A declaration called on Pakistanis to burn newspapers in public if the Government did not lift press censorship by Monday.

Mrs Bhutto told reporters at Karachi airport that the Lahore meeting had been broken up by police and that she had been held in a jail on the outskirts of the Punjab capital until the first flight to Karachi last night.

She and her daughter, Miss Banazir Bhutto, have now been banned both from Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province near the Afghan border where there were student riots against martial law last week.

Despite growing opposition to his rule General Zia has said he will remain in office until he has established a true Islamic state in Pakistan. He is now in Saudi Arabai taking part in an Islamic mediation effort to end the Iran-Iraq war.

The general came to power in a bloodless military coup in July, 1977, when he ousted Mr Bhutto—Reuter.

Children dying daily in Ogaden camp

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Feb 27

Twelve to 15 children are dying each day at an isolated camp in the Ogaden desert of Ethiopia, an official of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees said today. He described it as "probably the worst camp in the world".

The desert camp is cut off because of fighting in the area and supplies have to be flown in from the town of Diredawa, an hour away by air.

The official, just back from touring the area, said circumstances in Somalia refugee camps "threaten to become catastrophic". The region was experiencing the most severe drought for 30 years.

Executions soon for Liberian murderers

Monrovia, Feb 27.—Master-Sergeant Samuel Doe, the Liberian Head of State, has announced that all convicted murderers will soon be executed, the Liberian news agency Lina reported. "Those to be found guilty of murder" would also be killed. Four convicted murderers are said to be held at Monrovia's central prison and seven others in Zwedru, 300 miles to the northeast.

Singapore puts restraint on foreign pilots

From Our Own Correspondent
Singapore, Feb 27

The Singapore Government has deregistered the union of the national airline's pilots, which was involved in a bitter industrial dispute late last year. The Singapore Airlines Pilots' Association was recently fined for last year's illegal work-to-rule and some thought that would be the end of the matter, despite earlier threats to deregister it.

The announcement of the deregistration coincided with the news that the union was about to sign a new collective agreement with the management of Singapore Airlines. The union is not going to appeal and the way is open for the formation of a new pilots' union with a new constitution.

The Government clearly believes that the considerable number of foreign pilots working for the airline have been an undesirable influence, and foreign pilots will apparently be allowed to become only associate members when the new union is formed.

In the unique labour atmosphere of Singapore, it is possible for a union that has just been deregistered to sign a fresh collective agreement with the airline management. The "new" union will effectively be the same organization, perhaps with largely the same officials but deprived of its original constitution and fully-fledged foreign members.

Informing the union of its deregistration, the Government said the pilots' association had been used, and was likely to be used again, against the interests in people working in the industry.

The reformed union will have to satisfy the Government it is not under foreign influence. If foreigners are only assocate members, they will be prevented from becoming office-holders — but Singaporeans have held the union's most senior executive posts in the past.

The Government maintains that the interests of foreign air crew working for the airline will continue to be catered for, although foreign pilots will plainly take some convincing.

One foreign pilot, who said deregistration had come as no surprise to him, predicted that in future they would have no influence on the collective agreement which they had to observe under their contracts. "It's hardly fair for us to be bound by something over which we have no influence", he said.

The pilot added that he would bide his time until se could find another job, and he believed that many of the other foreign pilots felt the same way.

When the illegal work-to-rule was at its height last year, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister, said he would close down Singapore Airlines unless there was a return to normal working. He gave a warning that any air crew stepping down while on a long-range international flight would be dismissed immediately.

The work-to-rule stemmed from dissatisfaction at the progress of negotiations on a new agreement. The Prime Minister was subsequently critical of the airline's management, and one official said that labour relations at the airline were "medieval" at the time.

Resettlement scheme for boat people is victim of its own success

From Our Own Correspondent
Singapore, Feb 27

United Nations refugee officials are worried at the falling number of Vietnamese refugees leaving South-East Asia. The number fell off markedly in November and December last year, and the signs are that there has been a further decline in the first two months of this year.

For many reasons, the main resettlement countries have been failing to take up a sufficient number of refugees to fulfil their quotas. Mr Zia Rizvi, representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the area, is trying to bring about changes in the way countries allocate their quotas

The programme of refugee resettlement is now being embarrassed by its own success; the most easily resettled refugees have already left the camps for other countries and those left behind are the ones who are the least attractive to immigration officers.

The numbers of "boat people" leaving during November and December, principally for the United States and Canada, were 8,508 and 7,251 respectively.

The January and February figures are expected to be about 5,000. But if the target of resettling the majority of the boat people by June 30 this year is to be reached, there must be a resettlement rate of at least 10,400 people a month.

Residual cases, as the United Nations rather unflatteringly calls them, find problems in getting into resettlement countries not only because they come from less attractive social categories but also because the receiving countries organize their quotas for Vietnamese on a country-by-country, rather than a regional, basis.

If there are not enough suitable candidates from Malaysia, for example, the quota from Malaysia is not filled for a given month and the available places are wasted.

The United Nations is planning a drive this year to find new homes for those particularly disadvantaged—the physically handicapped, who have to be accepted with their entire families, and the "socially handicapped". This latter category, as high as 60 per cent of the population in some camps, included young men between the ages of 16 and 25.

These young men are hard to resettle because immigration officials believe they would bring social problems with them. Many of them have no family and have been brought up on the streets of Vietnamese cities during the war years, with all the attendant emotional instability and risk of criminality.

The escapers from Vietnam continue to take to the boats at a steady rate, most of them heading into the Gulf of Thailand in spite of pirate attacks, but the United Nations has high hopes for an orderly departure programme, with Vietnamese going direct from Vietnam to resettlement countries.

Work is now being done on a new list of candidates for resettlement, the initial batch of six flights from Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) having ended in January with the last of 4,554 Vietnamese flying out to the United States and France.

There are 20,000 places on offer in 25 countries for Vietnamese wanting to leave directly, and 30,000 Vietnamese with the possibility of getting exit visas. The difficulty, as always, is the people the Vietnamese are willing to let go are not always those suitable for resettlement.

Better arrangements for collecting levy on horserace betting

House of Commons

The maintenance of the levy was essential to the future of horse racing in this country, Mr Charles Morrison (Devizes, C) said when he successfully moved the second reading of the Horserace Betting Levy Bill. The Bill is designed to enable better arrangements to be made for the collection of the levy.

He said the Horserace Betting Levy Board was charged with assessing the levy to be paid by bookmakers on betting on horses.

Each levy scheme related to a particular year and liability to pay levy arose from the assessment of bookmakers' turnover. Obviously turnover could not be assessed until the end of a year's trading.

To eliminate an abuse, it was agreed in 1978 that the bookmaker's liability should be assessed in relation to turnover in the current levy year. This change took effect in April 1979. About one third of all bookmakers had generously made contributions in advance of assessment.

This voluntary system of advance payments had major shortcomings. Under it, the levy board could never be certain it would receive advance payments. This made it difficult for the board to budget properly and there was the constant worry it would have to undertake expensive commercial borrowing to maintain its clash flow.

The Bill would enable provision to be made for a scheme for payments on account of the levy to be made during the levy year.

He understood the bookmakers were in general agreement with the Bill as it ensured all bookmakers contributed, during the course of the year instead of just those who were prepared to make voluntary payments.

Mr Clement Freud (Isle of Ely, L) said the Bill legalised something which bookmakers voluntarily did before. It would be appropriate to see if the bookmakers' representation on the distributory body was sufficient.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C) said the lifeblood of racing was prize money. Prize money available in France and America continued to be on average nearly twice as high as in this country for the classics.

If racing was to flourish and continue to provide jobs, generate exports, and provide the Government with large revenues, prize money must more than keep pace with inflation. It needed to be greatly increased.

Dr Shirley Summerskill, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Halifax, Lab) said they supported the Bill.

She trusted that money would be spent as much on facilities for average racegoers as had been spent on new grandstands for wealthier spectators. There was some concern that too much levy money was put into prizes for top class races at the expense of bread and butter meetings. Only 3 per cent of the money went to veterinary science.

The Home Secretary should use his influence to encourage the Jockey Club to develop a membership representative of a wider cross-section of people.

The bookmakers' committee wanted four safeguards written into the Bill and the Opposition would put them down as amendments at the committee stage.

The first was that the scheme should not require any paymen on account to be made before completion of the relevant levy period. Second, a bookmaker would be able to appeal against the provisions of a notice of determination throughout the year.

The third amendment would ensure that the three Government-appointed members would have to consult with the bookmakers' committee when an individual's determination was estimated by these members before the start of the levy year.

Fourth, a provision would enable the levy board to amend notices of determination once issued, in the light of changing circumstances.

Mr Bruce George (Walsall, South, Lab) said he wished that some of the Home Secretary's enthusiasm for horse racing might be transferred to greyhound racing for a similar scheme.

Sir Timothy Kitson (Richmond, Yorks, C) said that it was surely fair that the money should go to those courses with large attendances.

Burden should be shared

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary (Penrith and Border, C) said that it was a valuable Bill. He had hoped that the Government could have found time to introduce the Bill or to include its provisions in a comprehensive gambling Bill but it had not been possible. The Government fully supported the objectives of the Bill.

I strongly support the racing industry (he said) and its part in our national life. The Bill should enjoy the support of all who love racing and wish to see it continue to play an important part in the economic and social life of the country.

The aim of the Bill was to ensure that British racing continued to be able to rely on income from the betting levy and that the machinery for collecting the levy should operate as fairly as possible. It employed nearly 100,000 people.

The Bill did not apply to the Tote which made a contribution to racing under the present chairman which had increased from about £400,000 in 1976-77 to more than £1.5m in the past financial year.

Under the Bill, it would fall to the Home Secretary, as it had in the past, to determine a levy scheme when this was not agreed. That had only occurred three times and not at all since he became Home Secretary.

It would still be for the levy board and bookmakers to decide between them how best to collect the levy.

A levy scheme involving advance payments in anticipation of final assessment of levy had been operating voluntarily for two years.

The scheme, however, had only worked because a relatively small number of bookmakers had agreed to make advance payments on their current year's trading and the board had made it worth their while by paying interest on those payments. In 1979-80, £730,000 interest had been paid.

These voluntary arrangements (he said) have meant that over the past two years, the levy board has been entirely dependent for finance on the goodwill of a limited number of bookmaking firms willing to make advance payments on a voluntary basis. They have been bearing the burden which should have been shared by all.

Under the Bill, all bookmakers would have to bear their share of advance payments because, under the Bill, such a scheme would be enforcable through the courts. It would provide the levy board with a secure basis on which it could plan its expenditure throughout the year.

Some bookmakers had expressed the fear that by extending the framework within which the levy scheme could be agreed, the Bill made it possible for him to determine a scheme which would require them to pay the whole of a year's advance payment in one lump sum at the beginning of the year. They would like the Bill to prohibit him doing this.

He did not think this difficulty could easily be resolved in principle by putting it in the Bill.

The chairman of the levy board had written to him, on behalf of the full board, giving a firm undertaking that the board would not seek to incorporate into levy schemes any provision which would require bookmakers to make a payment in advance of the business to which that payment related.

He welcomed the undertaking which he was sure would remove any fears which bookmakers might have that the levy board might be tempted to seek to use the increased flexibility provided by the Bill to demand payments in advance of business done.

He understood bookmakers had asked that the Bill should make provision for a notice of determination to be varied in the course of a levy year to reflect a significant change in a bookmaker's circumstances.

This was something it would be appropriate for the Bill to permit and he understood that Mr Morrison, the sponsor, had it in mind to introduce an amendment waving the committee stage. The Government would support such a position.

By strengthening and extending arrangements by which British racing financed itself, the Bill would ensure the continued prosperity of an industry which played an important role in the national way of life and gave great pleasure to many people.

The Bill was read a second time.

Scotland's image abroad

There was no substitute for a properly organized national promotion of Scotland and the Scots knew best how to project their country abroad, Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot Nat) said when moving the second reading of the Development of Tourism (Scotland) Bill.

He said that at present responsibility for the overseas projection of Scotland for the purpose of attracting tourists was vested in the British Tourist Authority.

The Scottish Tourist Board was only enabled to project Scotland within the United Kingdom. It had been claiming for a number of years the right to project Scotland abroad and to have more influence in the way in which Scotland was portrayed. The object of the Bill was to give the board such powers.

Mr Iain Sproat (Aberdeen, South, C) said the Bill would increase public spending and cost the taxpayer more money. It was typical of the Scottish National Party and had no regard to the consequences the Bill would have for the rest of the United Kingdom.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Under Secretary for Scotland (Edinburgh, Pentlands, C) said nothing had been said which suggested that the present division of responsibility had worked badly.

It would be inappropriate to seek the sort of change the Bill proposed. It would inevitably lead to a questioning of the whole future of the British Tourist Authority and the Government was not convinced that it had failed to promote Scottish tourism over the past few years.

Between 1972 and 1979 visits by overseas visitors to Scotland rose from 700,000 to 1,200,000, an increase of 71 per cent.

The debate was adjourned.

The Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Bill which enables building to take place on some disused burial grounds, was read a second time.

House adjourned 3.3 pm.

Safe products misused

Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, questioned about ministerial responsibility for glue sniffing, said in a written reply: Until now I have taken lead responsibility for co-ordinating the Government's response to this problem in England and Wales as part of my responsibility for the safety of consumer products.

However, glue sniffing is the deliberate misuse of otherwise safe household products and experience has shown that there is no effective way of preventing their misuse without interfering with their normal use.

The only practicable approach to the problem appears to be through alerting and educating all concerned to the dangers, principally to the health of those who misuse it. That is a matter for the Secretaries of State for Social Services and for Wales, who will, with the Prime Minister's approval, take over co-ordinating responsibility in future in England and Wales respectively.

The Secretaries of State for Scotland and Northern Ireland will continue with lead responsibility in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

I will retain particular responsibility for questions about the supply of any products which can be misused in this way where they fall within my general responsibility for the safety of goods for the consumer. Other ministers will be involved as necessary.

Deputy Speaker

The appointment of Mr Ernest Armstrong (Durham, North-West Lab) as a Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means and a Deputy Speaker was agreed to. The Speaker, Mr George Thomas, said he was delighted Mr Armstrong was going to join their team. The poor fellow (he added) does not know what he is in for.

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Saturday Review

Tepid tea and raspberry jam

by Michael Holroyd

Montage by Michael Bennett

first met William Gerhardie the late 1950s. I had read all 's books and a friend of my other's, seeing me with one them said: "Good heavens! 's my great-uncle. Would u like to meet him?" And said: "Good heavens! Do u mean he's still alive? s. I'd love to meet him." So met, and remained friends er the last 20 years of his e.

Not long after that I saw n at the last performance of play *Rasputin* at the Van-rgh Theatre. William had en to every performance, he d me, and led the cheers l clapping. But at the end, voice weary and his hands ider, he had decided to give last night a miss. Then the *ily Express* had telephoned, omising to interview him in theatre when the final cur-n came down and give his y half-a-page of publicity.

So William had washed a rt, telephoned a few friends hurried dripping to the atre. Again he sat through *sputin*; again he led and ed the applause: then he ted. But unknown to him nething unusual had hap-ned that night to the ance of payments and *Ras-in's* half-page had been en over to dramatic econom-

After the lights in the atre had been turned off, lliam led his friends outside l waited on the pavement the reporters and photogra-ers to engulf him. We hud-d round him, chatted, oked at our watches: and at out midnight went shee-hly home.

After that, it seemed to me, lliam seldom went out. I w him infrequently, since he eferred meeting people on e telephone rather than in flat. Once we spoke for ven hours on the ephone—I had two meals ring our talk. It was clear it, even if the building had ne up in flames, he would ve been reluctant to stop a od conversation. Another ne I telephoned a Wagner era through to him from my amophone. He was a very iny man, though there was thos in his solitary life. He uld be telling a funny ry: then suddenly interrupt nself, exclaiming: "Oh, d!"—and go on with the nny story. He was the sort of n whom, if you were in uble, you could telephone at ur in the morning. I know cause I did so once.

Occasionally I would visit n. He lived in a flat behind oadcasting House (he had rted "English by Radio" r the BBC in the 1940s). You d to ring the night bell in e street whatever time of y you arrived, then take the t to the fourth floor and mmer at the door until you ard him begin to fiddle with e range of bolts and chains at guarded him, and call out rious passwords. It was a rk flat and the curtains were ually drawn. "This is the ld room", he would nounce with a mock-spectac-lar gesture, flinging open a or into what seemed the trance to a coal mine.

The floor was crammed with the boxes, paper bags and the ld mattress all bulging (it ppeared) with his writings: unusual filing system. He oved, despite his arthritis, hletically among the debris. ooks were everywhere, but ere were no bookshelves cept by his bed. A huge pile f brocade cushions supported m at his typewriter, which as itself supported by a tower empty egg cartons. The desk as covered with complicated pers and sepia photographs girls. "Have you had love fairs with all of them?" asked a reporter from *The Guardian*. "Yes", he replied modestly.

Behind him, at a critical angle on the wall, was suspended a vast gilded mirror, rather mildewed now, that had seen its prime in his parents' house at St Petersburg. But it had not dimmed in William's eyes. Hospitality was a risky business. The flat was freezing cold and the armchairs, resting on empty coffee jars, slumped to the floor as you sat on them. William shopped by telephone from Selfridges and seemed to live on Coca-Cola and meringues, with the odd sausage thrown in at weekends.

For guests he would go out of his way to prepare something special: a drink of tepid water and raspberry jam called "All's Well" because, he would assure you, "it ends well". Few of us got that far. Gerhardie connoisseurs took their own picnics there. Once, on television, he was seen recommending another of his inventions, Sherryvappa: a subtle combination of sweet sherry and evaporated milk. After that you had to be a real friend of William's to call round again.

But there was method in his eccentricity. He did not want a lot of callers. "When you are a writer approaching 80", he explained, "there is so much to be done." It was an unlikely statement from someone who had not published a book since 1940.

But among close friends and a few writers he made exceptions. Edna O'Brien I met there once sipping Irish tea; Doris Lessing called one day; Olivia Manning used to see him intermittently; and there were several girls whose mothers he had known. His technique of overcoming shyness was to make other people feel shy. He would point to the "fine nose" or "excellent thighs" of some poor girl and invite her to sit at some absurd angle to show off the nose or thighs to better advantage. It was a game that prevented him giving much of his best self to women, for he had come to see in many of them the potential enemies of literary creation (which in turn might be an enemy of the creation of life through sex). So he made ridiculous his own susceptibility to women and they, aware of this susceptibility, forgave him.

For the first 35 years of his life William had acted on the belief that women—perhaps one special woman—were the custodians of heterosexual men's happiness. He had pursued happiness but came increasingly involved in those dismaying and uncomfortable aspects of life—"the hound habit and the bitch anxiety"—from which he was seeking to escape.

His chief literary influence in those years had been Chekhov; that of his later years Proust. The focus of his work had then begun to shift from the comic agonies of procrastination to the imaginative power of time regained: "Nothing is until it is over." This change was heralded by the publication in 1931 at the age of 35, of his autobiography, *Memoirs of a Polyglot*, which reveals a heterogeneously European career.

The son of a successful British industrialist living in St Petersburg and his Yorkshire wife, Gerhardie had been considered the dunce of the family and sent to England in his teens to be trained for commerce or, in default, marry a rich bride. He himself dreamed of the dramatic triumphs with which, like Oscar Wilde, he would take by storm the London theatre. Both his parents' plans and his own dreams were halted by the First World War in which he was posted to the staff of the British Military Attaché in Petrograd. Arriving there with an enormous sword bought second hand in the Charing Cross Road, he was welcomed as an old campaigner.

The Russian Revolution ruined his father, who owed his life to being mistaken for the British socialist, Keir Hardie. In 1918 Gerhardie joined the British Military Mission in Siberia, spending two years, mostly with generals, in Vladivostock. Having been improbably decorated by three governments, he then travelled round the world and ended up at Oxford where he took his degree, wrote the first book ever published on Chekhov and his first novel, *Futility*, which was sponsored in Britain by Katherine Mansfield and in America by Edith Wharton.

Then in 1925, came his most celebrated novel, *The Polyglots*, and a succession of other works of fiction—*Pending Heaven, Resurrection, Of Mortal Love*—that made him one of the most talked about literary figures of the twenties and, to a lesser extent, the thirties.

H. G. Wells roared his praises; Arnold Bennett called him a genius; Evelyn Waugh acknowledged having learnt "a great deal of my trade from your own novels". Novelists as various as Graham Greene, Anthony Powell, C. P. Snow and Philip Toynbee all paid tribute to him. Lord Beaverbrook (whom he portrayed as Lord Ottercove in his novel *Doom*) took him up and was rewarded with an invitation to collaborate with Gerhardie on a musical comedy. "I have a good plot, and a number of unexpectedly promising melodies have occurred to me.... You once told me that you had a great gift for jazz music, and could no doubt emit a fair supply of it."

It was the Gerhardie method once more, oblique and fantastic, of escaping the kind of attention he could not easily say no to, but did not really want. He had a sweet tooth for praise and although he did not overvalue this lionization he was not insensitive to its removal in the Thirties once his novelty had worn off. To a large degree, and like Beaverbrook himself, he was always a foreigner in Britain and never part of the literary and social world he observes so acutely in *Memoirs of a Polyglot*.

It was the same year as the publication of *Memoirs of a Polyglot* that Gerhardie moved into his flat behind Broadcasting House where he was to remain for the last 46 years of his life. Here he became a hermit in the West End of London, his only link with the world his telephone line and the remembrance of things past.

I saw little of him in the nineteen seventies. My chief use lay in helping to produce a 10-volume reissue of his books. His active cooperation over the prefaces I tried to write was devastating. William believed that here was his last chance of achieving authentic recognition (and some money) as an accomplished novelist. To make the most of this chance, these prefaces, he felt, should recapture every note of praise that had come his way 30, 40, even 50 years ago and orchestrate them for a big brass band. But I believed that to do this would excite a reaction from reviewers exactly opposite to the one he desperately needed, and that he would be placed back in the obscurity that had followed his early acclaim.

The struggle between us was obstinate and painful. William typed a long preface that I was to submit in my name, then annotated it in his own hand with expressions of amazement at my dexterity and percipience. "Don't be shy at outshining the author!" he urged. "You've never turned a cleverer phrase!" "How tersely put! Congratulations." "How nice of you to write so memorably of one who means so much to you and me."

But after all this his preface, in my opinion, was unpublishable; while mine seemed to him a poor thing blighted by prosaic English reticence and politeness. Eventually I hit on a method of compromise. Instead of sending him my prefaces I would deliver them to him on the telephone—booming out the more enthusiastic passages in stentorian tones (and sometimes going back to repeat them), then scampering quickly and more quietly over those sections containing minor qualifications. He listened deeply to this as if to music, and would later be sent the score in page proof at which stage the scope for improvement was limited (though he worked ingeniously within those limits).

For two years after this I lived abroad, and when I returned I heard that William was in hospital. I went to see him, walked round the public ward, but could not decide at once which of the strapped and bandaged figures he was. "William!" I cried to the ranks of old gentlemen. Several of them twitched and groaned some greeting back. I reached William at the third attempt. It was dreadful to see him there, he who had so fastidiously protected himself with those bolts and locks from the company of other people. His hearing had deteriorated and, so it appeared to me, an electric current passed through his body every ten seconds (I later learnt that this had been hiccups).

His publisher had also come to see him and she, who knew him perhaps less well than I (though she admired and was fond of him) communicated far better with him. For much of the time I remained quiet—that damned English reticence again. How little, in some circumstances, we can do for other people: and how important that little is.

William returned to his flat soon afterwards but I did not see him again. On July 17, 1977, in his 82nd year, he died. He had asked that three things be done. He wanted his heart pierced with a knife in case he were cremated alive: but the hospital would not agree to this. He had wanted some modest memorial, the William Gerhardie Bench of English Literature, a wooden thing, placed in Regents Park near his flat: but the park superintendent judged this impossible. And he had wanted one other thing: but no one could remember what it was, though we all owned that the episode was sufficiently Gerhardiesque to have appeared in any of his novels.

Later that summer a detachment of William's friends met, like Falstaff's army, outside the Mason's Arms in Devonshire Street. Olivia Manning was there with her husband Reggie; J. G. Farrell hovered amiably in a pink shirt; and William's good friend Michael Ivens. There was a woman who had taken the trouble to come, via the hairdresser, from hospital; and a striptease dancer who was taking a PhD. A man wearing a tie with ships on it shook all our hands warmly, but did not introduce himself; William's executor, Anne Amyes, with her husband, Julian Amyes, arrived.

His great-niece (who had introduced me to William) clutched a Harrods bag containing William's ashes: and there were a few others, no less distinguished, including a man with a briefcase representing the BBC.

It was late afternoon, calm and blue. We set off for the park, some 500 yards away, but on the journey there got separated. Olivia Manning, at the head of one group, made confidently for the rose garden; others settled for a tree elsewhere. Each party then dispatched scouts—Reggie and the striptease dancer—who themselves vanished. Hours passed. Eventually we came together by accident, subsided under the tree and read two or three passages from William's works. Then Michael Ivens, leader of Aims of Industry, began scattering the ashes, continued scattering the ashes, went on scattering the ashes. He looked jolly, then desperate, finally jolly desperate. At last we got up, dusted ourselves, pumped each other's hands; waved as the circle widened: and, yes, we all eagerly looked forward to seeing one another again soon.

In his last book William had argued passionately against the finality of death. Anyone who has lost someone they love more than they love life without that person will hang upon his argument and try to become part of that beautiful marriage he celebrated between time and eternity. To Olivia Mannning he had joked of coming back and pulling her leg. But as she walked away from the scattering of ashes, across the level grass in the sunlight, she fell and broke her leg. "Do you really think it was William?" she asked. She was inclined to think it might have been: after all there had been no other sign.

"Surely that was enough?" I asked, though I also suggested she might write a radio play for telephone voices and answering machines—William would not be able to resist butting in. She was contemplating this when, having just completed her Levant trilogy and still troubled by her leg, she died last summer.

There had been a good deal of speculation after William's death about an uncompleted novel, a tetralogy entitled *This Present Breath*, on which he was rumoured to have been at work for the last quarter of a century. More than 30 pages of this work (including, Gerhardie-style, its two concluding chapters) had appeared in Neville Braybrook's symposium, *The Wind and the Rain*, in 1962. But when his papers came to be examined, no new novel was discovered. Instead, within numerous large cardboard boxes, fashioned into an elaborate card index, and resoundingly labelled in crimson "Do Not Crush", was the engineering of a complex work of fiction.

Into this towering structure, on variously coloured rectangles of paper, William had lodged sentences, notes, paragraphs, newspaper cuttings and less easily identifiable matter, all under the headings of various characters, scenes and *movements* of the novel. But there was no narrative and, it was sadly concluded, no novel.

The machinery for this legendary work, in which it was easy to lose oneself with fascination and bewilderment, was so vast that it overshadowed a more orthodox manuscript (large enough in all conscience), which turned out to be a non-fiction book in various drafts that, because of its several titles (*Time & Divine Discontent, God's Fifth Column, The World of Our Fathers*) at first gasp suggested an alarmingly prolific philosophical outpouring.

God's Fifth Column is an extraordinarily ambitious work of history and literature. History, Gerhardie argues, has been left too long in the hands of conventional and academic historians. They had looked back only to the front pages of old newspapers to report the doings of statesmen and generals. Gerhardie opens up the pages to report on other aspects of life over the period 1890-1940. We see the men of action but we are also shown men of imagination—Tolstoy, Chekhov, Proust—who do not usually enter historical panoramas. Gerhardie depicts most politicians as being one-eyed people who see things clearly, but oversimplify in order to act. The men of imagination, seeing with both eyes open, have a truer perspective on life. His book takes the form of plotting one view against the other.

The term fifth columnist, originating in the Spanish Civil War, is perhaps less well known than it was in 1940 when Gerhardie began to write this book. Four rebel columns were advancing in 1936 on Madrid under the command of General Mola, who boasted in a broadcast that the soldiers of his four columns would be welcomed by their friends already awaiting them in the capital. These mysterious friends within the gate were humorously described by the republicans resisting the advance as the fifth column.

Gerhardie takes this idea and makes of it a philosophical concept and the motive power behind the march of history. *God's Fifth Column* becomes an aspect of human destiny, often inscrutable, sometimes ironic, often that part of the truth we refuse to recognize or tell. "Everything is what it is", Bishop Butler said, "and another thing". God's Fifth Column is that "other thing". It is the eternal corrective, existing as comedy in a self-important age, as tragedy in times of superficiality, and, in a materialistic society, as spirit within the gate of matter.

God's Fifth Column is in all of us wherever self-love or self-interest is at war with spiritual love. It penetrates the ground of piety and of prestige values, undermines our overstated worldly self-confidence and our idealism where that idealism becomes self-indulgent. It grinds the lumps of human egotism into pulp. It lies in our failure to redeem history and in our elevation into a national hero of a man such as Hitler.

The book ends with Hitler, under whose barrage of bombs it was largely written. When I came to read it, I thought that, flawed, incomplete, uneven though it was, this might be William's masterpiece. How characteristic of him to leave it so late! But being his friend, I knew I might be influenced by sentiment. So I sent the battered yellow manuscript to a critic, to an historian and to a distinguished novelist. All three volunteered to co-edit the manuscript with me and I asked the historian, Robert Skidelsky, to help with this rather complicated work since his knowledge of late nineteenth and twentieth century politics and economics seemed the best complement to my more literary interests.

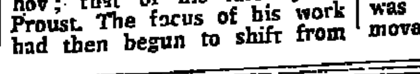
On a more personal level I believe that the book broke William, the very subject becoming, as it were, the sabotaging agent in his own life. In its remorseless onslaught on English society it reads in places as if it came from that young Wyndham Lewis who had shouted his defiance from the first page of *Blast*: "Blast First (from politeness) ENGLAND."

Almost all of us are held in the web of politeness, letting the vital moment slip by: politeness being yet another instrument of God's Fifth Column that, like a virus, becomes active when we are least prepared to resist it. William had turned his back on the polite world, but his independence developed into a solitude that eventually starved his talent.

God's Fifth Column is a celebration of love, of intense experience, as a means to immortality not (as Olivia Manning and I had chatted over it) in the way of a spiritualist manifestation or an actual voice: but in Proustian terms, as an imaginative employment of memory and a symbol, in time regained, of the life to come. The theme of procrastination threaded through so much of William's work from his first novel, *Futility*, to his last, *My Wife's the Least of It*, and his belief in memory mellowed by time into poetry which has the power to evoke a vanished lifetime in a day, are joined in this posthumous publication of *God's Fifth Column*.

He had looked forward to it but came to believe, I think, that if he finished it his work would be over and he would die. And as he explained: "I'm not in a *hurry* to die". He would recall how Proust, his sight and hearing enfeebled, liked to put his band on his books. William was like that. "Only in writing", he said, "do I touch reality."

William Gerhardie's Futility *is being reissued as a Penguin Modern Classic on February 26; and on March 2 Hodder & Stoughton publish his* God's Fifth Column, *edited and with an introduction by Michael Holroyd and Robert Skidelsky.*



Records of the month

An exuberant and volatile old soak

Verdi: Falstaff. Taddei/Panerai / Kabaivanska / Vienna Philharmonic/Karajan. Philips 6769 060 (3 discs). Gobbi/Panerai / Schwarzkopf / Philharmonia/Karajan. HMV SLS 5211 (2 discs). ▭ RSLS 6211
Rossini: L'italiana in Algeri. Horne / Battle/Palacio/Ramey/Solisti Veneti/Scimone. Erato STU 71394 (3 discs).
Lortzing: Der Wildschütz. Rothenberger / Wunderlich / Prey/ *Bavarian State Opera Orchestra*/ Heger. EMI C 149-23 534-6 (3 discs).
Freni and Scotto in Duet. Decca SXL 6970. ▭ KSXL 6970

Forget about singing Falstaff until you are fifty, an international baritone said to me a few weeks ago; by that time the Verdi *bel canto* roles will be moving out of your reach and you have the perfect part for the last stage of the career. Giuseppe Taddei, who takes the title role in the Philips recording of *Falstaff* issued this month, is 64. He has been appearing in Verdi's opera for a good number of years now and there is no sign of him hanging up his pewter pot and retiring from The Garter. Indeed Karajan's confidence in Taddei's staying power is such that he has cast him for the new *Falstaff* which opens this summer's Salzburg Festival.

The Philips issue is an almost total reflection of that promised production, which Karajan himself will direct as well as conduct, and the singers are identical. And therein lies both the strength and weakness of the set. The male cast assembled is wholly admirable: Heinz Zednik and Piero de Palma create immediate and sharply edged characters as Bardolfo and Cajus; Francisco Araiza's silvery tenor makes him the most winning of Fentons; and there is Rolando Panerai, who has been singing Ford for a quarter of a century now, sounding as indestructible as Taddei himself.

Taddei's Falstaff is exuberant and volatile, overjoyed at the faintest prospect of success and dispirited in defeat, until he has a glass of sack to bring him round. He is at his finest in the closing pages of the score when Falstaff unconditionally forgives his tormentors. The serenity of Taddei's singing here is in every way worthy of Verdi's own farewell to opera. Earlier, aided and encouraged by Karajan, he uses quite a number of vocal tricks, including excessive falsetto, to get the music under his belt. Reaction to the Taddei *Falstaff* must depend very much on what the individual listener demands from the part: rich characterization or a forceful baritone.

The female cast by the side of the *male line-up is dismal* and some of the casting distinctly bizarre. The only possible conclusion is that Karajan has his eye on a future film of the Salzburg production. Christa Ludwig sounds sadly out of voice as Mistress Quickly; Janet Perry can hardly be counted among the best Nanettas available at the moment; Trudeliese Schmidt makes no impression as Meg; and Kabaivanka, by far the best of the *comare*, lacks humour as Alice.

There remains Karajan's own contribution, which has extraordinary dramatic movement. Everything is taken to extremes: never has the search in the Ford household been so helter-skelter, never has the moonlight in Windsor Forest shone more exquisitely, never has Falstaff been tortured with such relish. Yet despite these excesses, marvellously realized in Philips's digital recording, there comes through a compelling enthusiasm for the work.

The approach, then, is geared for the expanses of the large Festspielhaus in Salzburg, whereas Karajan's earlier *Falstaff* recording was a much more intimate affair. EMI, never averse to setting a booby trup in the path of their competitors, have just reissued it on two records. In comparison with Philips's opulent presentation it looks like an economy package, but the rewards are considerable. Gobbi's Falstaff is much more of a piece than that of Taddei as well as being considerably stronger vocally. Panerai is again the Ford and Alva the immaculate Fenton. But where the EMI set mainly scores is in the matter of the ladies, a vivacious and energetic bunch whose intrigues turn the males into a bundle of dull-witted blunderers. They are led by Schwarzkopf's Alice, not very Verdian but infinitely intelligent, and Anna Moffo's Nanetta, which is probably her best performance on disc.

Two imported sets this month from Conifer could well help fill gaps on the record shelves. The issue of *L'italiana in Algeri* coincides precisely with the revival of Rossini's opera at the Met in New York, with the same two highly accomplished ladies leading the cast: Marilyn Horne as the Italian girl in question, who is more than a match for any Algerian, and Kathleen Battle as Elvira. And a very lively couple they are. Samuel Ramey is a fine, sonorous Mustafa, but the Lindoro is weakly cast: the Met's new discovery, Rockwell Blake, would have been a much better choice. Claudio Scimone is the dapper conductor of what sounds to be a small band of players; the additional arias which Rossini wrote for Isabella and Lindoro are included on the final side of the set. An engaging issue, then, even if it does not efface the Giulini recording of many years ago with Simionato.

Lortzing's *Der Wildschütz* was recorded back in 1964, although the sound quality is scarcely inferior to *L'italiana*. No one much cares to champion Lortzing in this country, apart from the John Lewis Partnership from time to time. Perhaps the performance of the late Fritz Wunderlich here, with his regular partner of the time, Hermann Prey, will encourage a change of heart. The songs may be simple and the sentiments simpler still, but the whole score goes with great *brio* under Robert Heger, who was approaching veteran status when he made the record.

Mirella Freni and Renata Scotto are not an obvious singing combination, but they work together remarkably well on a Decca recital disc whose main item is "Mira, O Norma", with Freni as the Adalgisa. Just to make sure that honours are even Scotto sings the Countess in the "Sull'arai" duet from *Figaro*. The orchestral accompaniment is vapid.

John Higgins


The archetypal Falstaff, from *L'illustrazione italiana*, 1893

Mozartian joy unconfined

Mozart: La finta giardiniera. Sukis / Conwell / Fassbaender / Ihloff / T. Moser / Cesare / McDaniel / Salzburg Mozarteum / Hager. DG 2740 234 (4 discs).
Mozart: Idomeneo. Yakar / Palmer / Schmidt / Hollweg / Zurich Opera / Harnoncourt. Telefunken 6.35547 (4 discs).
Wagner: Parsifal. Vejsovic/ Hofmann / Van Dam / Moll / Berlin PO / Karajan. DG 2741 002 (5 discs).

The great comic operas of Mozart, from *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* onwards, did not emerge prodigiously, like Athene, adult and fully armed from the head of Zeus. There had been prentice efforts and one of them, *La finta giardiniera* (written for Munich when he was 18), already finds him experimenting in the mixture of comic and serious situations and music such as we acclaim in the mature masterpieces. He composed it as a *dramma giocoso* in Italian, with sung recitatives, but the manuscript of the first act disappeared soon after, and posterity was left only with a German adaptation and spoken dialogue. Those of us who sensed that it could only be appreciated properly if performed in the Italian manner hoped that some stylish musician would attempt to supply the missing recitatives, using the extant original text, as set by Giuseppe Anfossi.

Now a copy of the whole Mozart score in Italian, with the missing recitatives, has turned up in a Moravian library, and been published as part of the New Mozart Edition. Leopold Hager, of the Salzburg Mozarteum, was the first to take advantage of the new discovery; he conducted a concert performance of the work which Deutsche Grammophon at once recorded, and the records, issued this month, have captivated me completely. *It is* almost as if divers had raised the Colossus of Rhodes from the bottom of the sea. The music that we knew *in* German sounds infinitely more stylish in Italian, if only because the connecting recitatives are now *there, and excellent* Mozart they are, including those formerly lost for the first act—Serpetta's annoyed intrusions on her employer's flirtation with Sandrina, for example, even more the scene where the latter faints on learning that her old lover, Belfiore, has arrived, a recitative with orchestral accompaniment and striking harmony.

The Salzburg performance is decently cast, performed with lively spirit. Some grammatical graces may be missed, but the performance avoids that heaviness which marred Hager's earlier readings of Mozart's early heroic operas, and the Italian pronunciation shows a marked improvement—is it because Ezio di Cesare sings the part of the elderly comic suitor and governor of the district? He understands the *role to a nicety, and is strongly* supported by Lilian Sukis as the haughty serious lover, and Thomas Moser in the curiously ambivalent part of Count Belfiore, now a hero, now a clown, excellent in the aria where he boasts of his glorious ancestry, likewise Brigitte Fassbaender in the castrato role of Ramiro, and Jutta-Renate Ihloff as a proto-Despina. Barry McDaniel is inclined to exaggerate the clowning of the jolly manservant, and Julia Conwell *makes a shrill*, unsteady Sandrina, though musicianly. Such shortcomings are as nothing compared with the joy of encountering another major Mozart comic opera. I cannot wait to experience it in the theatre, preferably at Glyndebourne, *though Colin Davis* and Charles Mackerras will be pining to bring it on stage—*to* say nothing of Sir Peter Hall.

The New Mozart Edition supplies the texr for a new recording of *Idomeneo*. Nicholas *Harnoncourt is in charge*, and opts for the text of the Munich première, rejecting some of the most famous music (*Electra's* "*D'Oreste, d'Ajacce*", and the King's "Torna la pace", for instance) but taking a consistent approach, and character*istically attempting* a stylish sound for the orchestral music (gut strings and mutes such as Mozart mentions in his letters), with special care for recitatives and articulation. The result is strikingly fresh, pungent, bright and silvery, by comparison with other sets which sound more mellow and romantic, though Harnoncourt takes a warm *and dramatic* view of the work, especially thrilling in the temple scene of the third act.

We do have a soprano Idamante, Trudeliese Schmidt, *whose only failing is that her* expressive voice sounds too like that of the Ilia, Rachel Yakar, outstanding herself in all of her three arias. Arbaces is given both his arias, for the first time on record in recent years; Kurt Equiluz sings them appreciatively, though his voice is too unsteady to do justice to the florid divisions. Felicity Palmer is the Electra, ready for the serenity of her second act music as well as the termagant elsewhere, though her *gruppetti* are vague. In the title role Werner Hollweg's strong, heroic tenor lives up to the demands of "Fuor del mar" (the first, more taxing version which, surely, was not sung in the première because the elderly singer could not manage it), and rises to the crisis of the temple scene, but lacks character elsewhere, compared with, say, *George Shirley in the Philips* set. Harnoncourt surprisingly allows too many cadences with blunt endings, though the edition carefully suggests how *appoggiature* may be taken; only Robert Tear, as the High Priest, shows concern for them. The ballet music at the end is included, but not the missing material which Harnoncourt, in his preface, promises for an extra disc. I still prefer the Philips/Davis set as an interpretation of the opera, but this new one has unique *virtues*, including clean, perspicuous digitally-recorded sound.

When Herbert von Karajan *directed his own production* of Wagner's *Parsifal* at last year's Salzburg Easter Festival, it seemed some sort of ultimate *consummation of the* event which he founded 15 years ago. In the theatre I was less than content with it all, but by then he had committed his *interpretation* to disc, though it only now reaches the record shops. All agreed that the cast was splendid, especially Kurt Moll's endearing, noble Gurnemanz, an object lesson in Wagnerian *bel canto*, and José van Dam's secure, sturdy Amfortas (here imperfect in German towards the end). His Yugoslav Kundry (and Bayreuth's) turns squally above the stave, but woos the ear as she descends the scale; hers is a thrilling interpretation throughout.

The name-part went to Peter Hofman, ideal on the stage but unhappily served by the microphone, as other records of his have suggested; the bloom is removed from the warm heroic tenor voice. It is a shame that Karajan did not insist upon the great Parsifal of our day, his memorable Tristan of a few years back, Jon Vickers, who has not recorded the part. The new DGG set, recorded digitally with many-channelled equipment, so that Karajan could supervise the final balance himself, has the most consistently beautiful sound of all, and a reading of outstanding lyrical eloquence. In dramatic potency, sometimes even in serene vitality, the Decca/Solti set is preferable, also in some details of casting, though Karajan, in his Berlin church, has the preferable acoustic.

William Mann

Liszt sensitively characterized

Liszt: Songs. Baker/Parsons. EMI ASD 3906; ▭ TC-ASD 3906.
Joseph Hislop: Italian arias, Scottish and English songs. Rubini RS 308 (2 discs).
Janácek: Quartets Nos 1 and 2. Medici String Quartet. EMI HQS 1433.
Janácek: String Quartets. Smetana Quartet. Supraphon 4 11 1995.
Janácek: Piano and Chamber Works. Crossley/London Sinfonietta/Gabrieli String Quartet. Decca D 223D (5 discs).

So subdued, so hushed for the most part is Janet Baker in 12 of Liszt's more sombre songs that she seems at times almost in awe of this comparatively little-performed and little-recorded music. Sometimes it goes too far: "Die drei Zigeuner" is a little pale in its characterization; the voice is consistently and disappointingly raw in the higher register; and Geoffrey Parsons's at times undersrated accompaniments are given a dryish recording. But for me all this is recompensed by the sheer beauty and sensitivity of interpretation: the breadth of characterization in voice and accompaniment of "Die Lorelei"; the glowing *mezza voce* vowels, matched exquisitely by the piano's luminous tone in "Du bist wie eine Blume"; the even, moving simplicity of "Freudvoll und Leidvoll".

He was admired by Puccini, sang in *Bohème* opposite Melba, coached Jussi Björling and was the bridge between *Birgit Nilsson and Kirsten* Flagstad, passing on to Nilsson what he had learnt from Flagstad's teacher. Joseph Hislop, the Scottish tenor who was still teaching until a year before his death in 1977 at the age of 93, is commemorated in a two-disc Rubini set which fills the gap left by the deletion of their earlier Hislop recording.

The unusually consistent balance of strength and tone throughout his entire range, the vast distance stretching like silk elastic between *fortissimo* and the quietest *mezza voce*, his seemingly spontaneous musical and verbal intelligence, sharpened by a highly individual and immediate expressive *sensibility*, are revealed in arias by Massenet, Verdi and Puccini (including *Manon Lescaut* in Swedish). But per*haps most effective is* the seriousness of musical and expressive purpose he brings to the Scottish songs, wrapped *here, alas, in the whisky-soaked* tartan of the orchestral accompaniments from the film *The Loves of Robert Burns*. It is a *pity that Rubini did not* use the alternative and, I think, finer versions of, for instance, "Flow gently, sweet Afton" *and the Eriskay Love Lilt* that I still possess on old 78s; but they must be congratulated on making available, on comparatively quiet transfers, so much of so rare a voice.

Although more and more of it is being played, there are *still comparatively few recordings* of Janácek's chamber music. Two new recordings of the quartets, and one from 1978 in a new and timely boxed set of piano and chamber music, redress the balance more than adequately. Each one is, in its own way, a *fine* performance, and here any evaluative rather than descriptive criticism can come only from a purely personal response.

In the first quartet ("The Kreutzer Sonata"), the Medici Quartet's playing has a bright, lyrical beauty of tone, the dynamic ebb and flow not so precisely detailed and controlled as by the Smetana Quartet, their second movement flightier, their third warmer but less urgent. The Smetana Quartet wear their hearts less visibly on their sleeves, but they beat no less strongly for that. Highly strung, secretive, the emotion tautly contained and intensely accumulated, for me they re-create more movingly Janáček's combination of intimacy and self-dramatization.

"Intimate Letters", the second quartet, was one of the first works the Medici played together as students: they make Janáček's emotional confession in the last year of his life more virile, spontaneous and strongly projected, whereas the Smetana's performance gains in some rare and beautiful timbres, a sense of awe as well as gaiety, of true horror as well as joy in the third movement.

The Gabrieli Quartet, in the Decca box, are comparatively more reflective, more relaxed, creating much sheer beauty of sound in readings which for me seem nevertheless not quite so deeply perused and therefore not so deeply moving. Everything else in the box is newly recorded to a very high standard: there are fresh, colourful performances of two works from Janáček's final period, the Concertino and Capriccio, an exploratory reading of *A Tale* for cello and piano, a valuable if not perfect performance of the generally unavailable and delightfully whimsical nonsense rhymes, *Riklada* (with some of *the original drawings which* inspired them included in the accompanying booklet).

In many ways most reward*ing of all there is the piano* music: "On an overgrown path", Theme and Variations, the Sonata, "In the mist" and the tiny, exquisite "Recollection", all played by Paul Crossley with intelligence, sensitivity and mature insight.

Hilary Finch

The mysterious mirror proffered by Maeterlinck

Fauré, Sibelius, Schoenberg: Pelléas et Mélisande. Rotterdam PO/Zinman. Philips 6769 045 (2 discs).
Strauss: Don Juan, Till Eulenspiegel, Tod und Verklärung. Vienna PO/Previn. HMV ASD 3913; ▭ TC-ASD 3913.
Mendelssohn: Symphony No 4/ Schumann: Symphony No 4. Berlin PO/Tennstedt. HMV ASD 3963; ▭ TC-ASD 3963.
Brahms: Violin Concerto. Hoelscher/North German Radio SO/ *Tennstedt*. HMV ASD 3973; ▭ TC-ASD 3973.
Mendelssohn: Violin Concerto/ Bruch: Violin Concerto No 1. *Mintz, Chicago SO/*Abbado. DG 2531 304; ▭ 3301 304.
Spohr: Clarinet concertos Nos 1-2. Pay/London Sinfonietta/ Atherton. Argo ZRG 920.
Beethoven: Piano Concerto No 3, Rondos op 51. Lupu/Israel PO/Mehta. Decca SXDL 7507; ▭ KSXDC 7507.
Bartok: Piano concertos Nos 2-3. Ashkenazy/LPO/Solti. Decca SXL 6937; ▭ KSXC 6937.
Bartok: Concerto for Orchestra, Two Pictures. Berlin PO/Maazel. DG 2531 269; ▭ 3301 269.
Falla: The Three-Cornered Hat Suites Nos 1-2/Ravel: Rapsodie espagnole/Chabrier: España. Philadelphia Orchestra/Muti. HMV ASD 3902; ▭ TC-ASD 3902.
Falla: The Three-Cornered Hat Suites Nos 1-2/Rimsky-Korsakov: Capriccio espagnol/Chabrier: España. Los Angeles PO/ Lopez-Cobos. Decca SXL 6956; ▭ KSXC 6956.

Why Maeterlinck? The new Philips box of music for *Pelleas et Melisande* makes one wonder again that the Belgian poet's nebulous dramas should have attracted so many outstanding composers around the turn of the century. Within a dozen years of its first production, in 1893, *Pelléas et Mélisande* had become the subject not only of Debussy's opera but also of the three works recorded here: the incidental music by Fauré and Sibelius, and the symphonic poem by Schoenberg. No other literary work, surely, has had such an influence in its own time.

David Zinman's performances are, as they should be, acutely sensitive to the personal quali*ties of the three composers*. Fauré's music captures most nearly the far-off delicacy and melancholic charm of the play, *not least in the song* "The Three Blind Sisters" which is here added to the concert suite and beautifully sung by Jill *Gomez*. Sibelius gives us a latter-day saga with grim castle walls and ominous seas, whereas Schoenberg dives into the violent, fateful passions of the participants: his score is played with exactly the right manic intensity and fierce pressure. All three have Mélisande dying in D minor, but otherwise their views of the play are very different. What Maeterlinck offered them, it becomes clear, was not a text for interpretation but a mirror in which they could see themselves.

One of the few musical contemporaries to escape Maeterlinck's influence was Richard Strauss, though it was he who suggested *Pelléas* to Schoenberg as a subject, and it was to his tone poems that Schoenberg looked for models in composing his own; one is neatly reminded of this by André Previn's brilliantly characterized performances of *Don Juan, Till Eulenspiegel* and *Tod und Verklärung*. Digital sound takes Strauss's scoring to a new level of glamour, but it is Previn's whole-hearted belief in the music that keeps it from vulgarity. The climax of *Tod und Verklärung*, so difficult to get right, is for once grand and thrilling, not just cheap.

Klaus Tennstedt is another to benefit from HMV's vivid digital technique. There is a startling presence to his recordings of two fourth symphonies, Mendelssohn's and Schumann's, as well as a startling dynamism, felt as an urgent tug in the bass. There is not much sunny lightness in this version of the "Italian" symphony, and, though the work responds remarkably well to being treated as serious and dramatic, it is the Schumann that gains the most from Tennstedt's chal*lenge*. Where Mendelssohn's sound world is drastically altered, Schumann's is vigorously inhabited, and his symphony is shown as the marvel of expressive and structural wholeness it is.

Also from Tennstedt, this time with his own Hamburg orchestra, comes a revelatory performance of the Brahms Violin Concerto in which all the comfortableness is cut away to show the currents of soaring, almost neurotic emotion. Ulf Hoelscher, the soloist, produces a lean tone and often a wavering vibrato that brings out the anxiety in the work, and ho uses the Kreisler cadenza to add to the feeling of virtuosity under extreme stress. Even the finale, with the woodwind bringing a shrill edge to the orchestral tutti, is disconcertingly hysterical in its ebullience.

For those who prefer sweet sentiment there is Shlomo Mintz's first recording of concertos by Mendelssohn and *Bruch. One can hardly blame* him for luxuriating in the Bruch G minor, of course, but I find his moody indulgence *in the Mendelssohn predictable* and belittling. Claudio Abbado seems nonplussed, reduced to banging home a firm but unfeeling support.

Much more stylish performances of early romantic concertos are to be heard from *Antony Pay and the London* Sinfonietta under David Atherton in the first two of Spohr's four for clarinet. The second, *in E flat, is a splendid outgoing* piece whose slow movement includes amazing flight's into the clarinet's stratosphere, *while the first is more inward* and searching, as befits its key of C minor. But, whether the music is agile or sombre, Pay *quite rightly makes the solo* line sound like refined song.

Given such a persuasive recording, Spohr's artificiality *only becomes apparent when* one considers the piano concertos in the same keys that Beethoven was writing at roughly the same time: the "Emperor" and No 3, of which Radu Lupu adds a commanding performance to his earlier coupling of the first two concertos. Again Mehta and the Israel Philharmonic provide an unassuming foil for cultivated and expressive piano playing, the solo instrument presented with uncanny accuracy by the digital recording.

Ashkenazy manages with lower-fi to give a winning account of himself in the second *and third Bartok concertos*, but I feel he is simply too nice a musician for No 2. A sharper zest and a more brittle attack *are needed here, as well as an* orchestral accompaniment less inclined to point up particularities of texture and mood. Both *Solti and Ashkenazy are more* at home with Bartok's later style, joined there by an equally expressive Lorin Maazel in the *Concerto for Orchestra. In this* work, though, I would definitely prefer a more streamlined approach, and, despite the fact *that Maazel includes an appeal*ing account of the early Two Pictures, it might be best to wait in hope for brighter *releases in this Bartok war.*

If Bartok's is the music of Hungary, then Chabrier's *España* is undoubtedly the most brilliant exploit in musical Hispanicism, a view confirmed by two new records with almost *identical programmes. In every* way Muti's is to be preferred. It offers Ravel instead of Lopez-Cobos's Rimsky-Korsakov; *it has* all the diamond lustre of digital sound; and *it* is so free with verve, sheen and panache as to make its rival seem pale and stagnant. When French composers make the most Spanish music, we need not be surprised that an Italian conductor performs it most exciting.

Paul Griffiths

Performance creating its own shimmering universe

The Rest of Gil Evans/Live at the Royal Festival Hall 1978. Mole Jazz MOL 3.
Film Noir. Ran Blake. Arista Novus AN 3019.
Electronic Sonata for Souls Beloved by Nature. George Russell Sextet. *Soul Note* SN 1009.
M'Boom. Max Roach. Columbia (USA) IC 36247.

Those present at Gil Evans's London concert three years ago this week are unlikely ever to forget the enriching experience of that master-class in the art of organizing jazz *musicians and material* so subtly that composition and improvisation became a single, infinitely flexible process.

Nothing summarizes Evans's apparently unassertive attitude to bandleading, as Max Harrison has noted, so perfectly as that passage from the Tao Te Ching which begins "The best of all rulers is but a shadowy *presence* to his subjects" and concludes "When his task is accomplished and his work is done the people all say, '*It happened to us naturally*.'" The Mole Jazz record, which rounds up the music left out of the first release from the Festival *Hall concert* (RCA PL25209), contains a perfect realization of that aspect of his genius in its lengthy account of "Variation on the Misery", in which the 13 musicians are given no more than a slow 4/4 tempo and a grief-stricken eight-bar melody made up of four symmetrical dying falls, voiced in the upper registers of trumpets, soprano saxophones and flute, terminated *on each repeat* by a *disturbing* four-note buss figure.

Announced by Evans's own cryptic electric piano, and *built around what may at first* seem to be a meandering trumpet solo by Marvin Peterson, the performance creates its own shimmering universe, paced by Susan Evans's sensitive drumming and by John Clark's restless guitar chords, which refer back to another of Evans's classic expansions of a minimal framework, "La Nevada". As with that 20-year-old studio recording, "Variation" revels in its depth of focus, alternating close-ups of Peterson's Moorish incantations with landscapes of fantastic, chimerical detail.

A more overtly rigorous and equally *bracing approach* to composition can be heard on *Film Noir*, in which Ran Blake presents 11 absorbing pieces *inspired by the work of directors* from Lang to Chabrol, delivered by a variety of instrumental configurations which begin with Blake's own solo piano and end with an 11-piece ensemble staffed by his students at the New England Conservatory's Third Stream Department.

Sometimes Blake recomposes the original theme music; otherwise he concocts his own *interpretations from scratch*. Nowhere, though, is any programmatic content allowed to deflect attention from the *musical development*. The music is as specifically evocative as the listener wishes it to be, except perhaps in the case of "Streetcar Named Desire", where the impressionistic scoring for alto saxophone, guitar, piano, bass and drums is as vividly pictorial as the miniatures of Jelly Roll Morton and George Russell.

Russell himself, one of the most stimulating jazz composers of the Fifties and Sixties, has been virtually silent for a decade, so the appearance of his Soul Note album, devoted to a new reading of an extended composition previously recorded by a sextet in 1969 and by a big band the following year, is welcome proof that diminished public activity has dulled neither his abilities nor his ideals.


Gil Evans

The sextet heard on this recording, including the brilliant French bassist J.-F. Jenny Clark and two fine newcomers in Robert Moore, a saxophonist, and Victor Comer, a guitarist, is more *relaxed* than its 1969 equivalent. The intervening years have brought a more expansive attitude to the *written "events", incorporating* prepared tapes, on which the work is schemed, enabling a quality of interplay which *grips throughout a very varied* 50 minutes.

Max Roach's M'Boom is a percussion ensemble whose nine members, including relatively *familiar performers* like Joe Chambers and Roy Brooks, have assembled a programme of well-organized *pieces which utilize tuned per*cussion, from xylophone to timpani, as well as African, Latin and jazz drums, placing *as much* emphasis on *melody* as on rhythm.

Recorded with startling clarity (as part of Columbia's digital Mastersound series) this is an unusual and very fresh album, taking in exquisite Oriental traceries, atmospheric Africanisms and an audacious version of Monk's "Epistrophy" in which Chambers's *vibraphone* improvisation rides above a walking bass line provided by Omar Clay's timpani. Roach's own *magisterial command* of the trap set comes through most clearly in a duet with Ray Mantilla's timbales on "Caravanserai": now perhaps someone in the West will make available his marvellous LP of solo improvisations, issued in Japan as *Solos* (Baystate RVJ 6021, available from some specialist jazz record shops).

Richard Williams



PERSONAL CHOICE



Walter Landauer, the veteran pianist who partnered the late Marjan Rawicz, is a guest in 3-2-1 (ITV, 6.35)

● Stages, tonight's Arena film (BBC 2, 10.45) is about anthropological theatre, but don't let that put you off for it is an account of an extraordinary undertaking. It was filmed in a disused quarry near Adelaide, which Peter Brook's itinerant actors use as a stage. One of the plays they put on is The Ik, which looks like a misprint but isn't. It is the name of a Ugandan tribe of hunters who, when their valley was converted into a national park, had to change their lifestyle overnight—and not for the better. The point about tonight's film is that, watching The Ik are tribesmen whose fate parallels that of the Ugandans—the Aborigines.

● I wrote yesterday about Grange Hill, the BBC 1 serial about a turbulent comprehensive school which had me flummoxed because I did not know whether it represented the truth or not. I hope to be enlightened today by Did You See ...? (BBC 2, 6.35). It has an interview with Bernard Ashley, a headmaster. True, his is a junior school, but as Mr Ashley also happens to be author of the book on which the current Wednesday evening BBC 1 serial Break in the Sun is based—a story in which the psychological machinery of the over-elevens is examined with a keenly understanding eye—I feel he may be just the man to answer questions about the denizens of the blackboard jungle called Grange Hill.

● Michael Parkinson's chat show marks up its third century tonight (BBC 1, 9.45). It only occasionally betrays its great age. To mark the tercentenary, Mr Parkinson will bring forth from the shadows where he has been heard but only dimly perceived over the years his musical director, Harry Stoneham. It is a generous gesture, but long overdue. Mr Stoneham and his orchestra have had to synchronize their music with many essentially unmusical talents in the Parkinson show. A musical combination, theirs, that has elevated improvisation to the status of a semi-permanent art form.

● William Ash's dramatization of Wuthering Heights (Radio 4, 2.30) could be criticized (and indeed was, on Kaleidoscope, the other night) for hugging the original very closely. The Kaleidoscope contributor, whose name I did not catch because I was snorting with contempt, wished that Ken Russell had been let loose on Emily Brontë. Tune in today, and wonder at the power which the tale, with only a minimum of reorganization, still manages to generate. I have reservations about Derek Jacobi's Heathcliff, but ever since (and including) Olivier, the role has been unactable. The best Heathcliff is still the one who growls at us from the printed page.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.40 Open University: Maths, maps; 8.05 World Food Production. Closedown at 8.30.
9.05 Swim: The breast stroke (r). 9.30 Multi-Coloured Swap Shop: Includes Barry Took's Points of View, Showaddywaddy and Status Quo. 12.12 Weather.
12.15 Grandstand: The line-up is: 12.20 Football Focus; 12.50 Boxing: Dave "Boy" Green in action at the Royal Albert Hall; International Badminton (The Crest Hotels Challenge, England v India v Sweden) at 1.05 and 1.55; Motocross ("875" Pairs Championship, from Wiltshire) at 1.25 2.25 and 3.15; Racing from Stockton at 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 (The Vaux Breweries Novices' Steeplechase Final); Indoor Hockey (Rank Xerox Indoor International: Scotland v England v Austria v Denmark) at 2.55 and 3.30; Rugby League ("Three Fives" Challenge Cup, from Knowsley Road) at 3.50; Final score at 4.40.
5.10 Doctor Who: Start of a new story, Logopolis. Introducing the Distant Stranger and the Blue Door. 5.35 News: with Peter Woods. Also sports.
5.50 The Dukes of Hazzard: Part 2 of Carnival of Thrills. More about Bo's romance with the daredevil show owner. 6.35 Jim'll Fix It: A girl sees a glass shattered by a high note and a boy meets Adam and the Ants.
7.10 Nanny: Complications arise when Adela Quinn (Caroline Blakiston) has her baby prematurely. With Wendy Craig, Alan Dobie. 8.05 The Little and Large Show: With the pop group Stray Cats. 8.40 News: with Peter Woods. Also sports round-up.
8.55 Dallas: Dusty is still alive but unwilling to resume the relationship with Sue Ellen; Donna and Ray are reunited.
9.45 Parkinson 300: The three-hundredth edition of this chat show features Mr Parkinson's resident band leader Harry Stoneham. (See Personal Choice.)
10.45 Film: Universal Soldier (1971). Drama about an organizer of mercenary armies (George Lazenby) who wants to put it all behind him but finds it difficult. Director: Cy Endfield. Ends at 12.15.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 5.45 pm-5.50 Sports News Wales. 10.45-11.25 1,000 Welsh Voices. 11.25-1.14 am Film: The Corn is Green (Bette Davis). 1.14 Weather. Scotland: 4.55 pm-5.10 Scoreboard (1). 5.45-5.50 Scoreboard (2). 12.15 am News for Scotland; Close. Northern Ireland: 5.00 pm-5.10 Scoreboard. 5.45-5.50 Northern Ireland News. 12.15 am News for Northern Ireland; Close. England: 5.45-5.50 pm (South-West only) Saturday Spotlight. 12.20 am Close.

BBC 2

7.40 am Open University: Ayer at Eton; 8.5 Mechanics: Vectors; 8.30 Argument on Television: 1; 8.55 An MPs Surgery; 9.20 Lifetimes; 9.45 Proud Ambitious Heaps; 10.35 Energy in the Home: Building for the Future; 11.25 Freedom and Plenty; 11.50 Etheral Fallacies; 12.15 pm Insect Diversity; 12.40 Genetics; 1.5 Biology, Brain and Behaviour: Introduction; 1.30 The Origin of the Earth; 1.55 The Baroque Organ; 2.20 Urban Insurrection; 2.45 Management at Priory. 3.10 Closedown.
3.25 Film: Upper World (1934) Drama about blackmail and murder. Based on a Ben Hecht story, with Ginger Rogers as burlesque actress. Also starring Warren William, Mary Astor. Director: Roy Del Ruth.* 4.35 Play Away: Comedy and music. With Brian Cant and the regular company.
5.00 Film: The Intimate Stranger (1956) British-made thriller about an American film producer (Richard Basehart) who receives some puzzlingly romantic letters. With Mary Murphy, Roger Livesay. Directed by Joseph Losey, using the pseudonym Joseph Walton*.
6.35 Did You See ...? TV programmes discussed tonight include the Panorama special on Britain's security services, the ATV film about James Baldwin and the school serial Grange Hill (See Personal Choice). 7.10 News. 7.30 Rugby Special: Waterloo v Gosforth in the fourth round of the John Player Cup.
8.20 Film International: Hazal (1979) Turkish-made drama about a girl forced to marry an 11-year-old boy, though her heart belongs to someone else. With Turkan Soray in the title role. Director: Ali Ozgenturk.
9.45 Sons and Lovers: the final instalment. The death of Gertrude Morel (r).
10.40 News. 10.45 Arena: Stages. Peter Brook and his travelling company perform The Ik in a disused quarry near Adelaide (See Personal Choice).
11.35 The Old Grey Whistle Test: With Garland Jeffreys and U2.
12.15 The Outer Limits: The Form of Things Unknown. Thriller about the living dead. With David McCallum, Vera Miles*. Ends at 1.10.

London Weekend

8.25 Cartoon. 8.35 Sesame Street: Learning—with The Muppets; 9.35 Chopper Squad: Sea and air rescue drama. 10.30 Tiswas: Excited show for undemanding children.
12.30 World of Sport. The line-up is: 12.25 On the Ball (football round-up); 1.00 Rallying (Mintex Rally, between Newcastle and York); 1.15 News; 1.20 The ITV Six. We see (from Stratford), the 1.30, 2.00 and 2.30, and (from Kempton), the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45; Athletics (the US Indoor Championships, from New York) at 2.55; Greyhound racing (from Harringay) at 3.27 and 3.42; Half-time football round-up at 3.50; Wrestling (from Bury) at 4.00; Final scores at 4.50.
5.05 Punchlines!: Guest stars are Liza Goddard and David Jacobs. 5.35 News.
5.40 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century: The dictator who destroyed his enemies with blasts of electricity. 6.35 3*2*1: The Ted Rogers quiz game. The theme is cabaret, and the guests include Walter Landauer, the veteran pianist and Pans People.
7.35 Film: How to Commit Marriage (1969) Well Written comedy about a couple planning a divorce (Bob Hope, Jane Wyman), and how the decision affects their daughter (Joanna Cameron) who is about to be wed. Director: Norman Panama.
9.15 The Professionals: Total war between the anti-terrorist C15 and the Mafia network waits on a single code word. With Gordon Jackson, Martin Shaw, Lewis Collins.
10.15 News. And sports round-up. 10.30 The Big Match. Highlights from three of the day's football games.
11.30 The Monte Carlo Show: Spectacular variety show, with Nana Mouskouri topping the bill. It includes Doc Severinsen, Hans Moretti and the New Swingle Singers. 12.30 Close: Tony Lothian reads some words penned by Marie Curie.

FILMS ON TELEVISION by David Robinson

It is a welcome change to have a predominantly British week on BBC television, starting today with The Intimate Stranger (BBC 2, 5.00), an intriguing mystery story made by Joseph Losey in 1956 when the American blacklist still obliged him to work under a pseudonym, Joseph Walton. Universal Soldier (tonight, BBC 1, 10.45) was made in Britain by the American director Cy Endfield, in 1971 when the theme of mercenaries employed by African despots was still novel.

Tomorrow, concepts of realism are contrasted in the 1944 Waterloo Road (BBC 1, 2.10)—with a then very topical story about a soldier's straying wife—and Ken Loach's 1971 Family Life (BBC 2, 10.10), about a girl driven into mental sickness by a failure of family understanding. The old film is irresistible for its detail of the way we lived in the last days of the war; the newer one is harrowingly true in showing what harm can be done by misguided good intentions.

The treat of the week is Old Mother Riley Headmistress (Thursday, BBC 2, 6.35). However awful his films and however silly their plots, Arthur Lucan's Irish washerwoman (with Lincolnshire accent) remains unalterable as one of the great character creations of the English music hall. As triumphantly unfading is Alfred Hitchcock's The Thirty-Nine Steps (Friday, BBC 1, 11.50), with its sense of character and mastery of suspense still one of the most satisfying of all film thrillers.

The week's selection of American films starts this afternoon (BBC 2, 3.25) with Upper World, a forgotten Warner triangle-and-crime melodrama of 1937, starring Mary Astor, Ginger Rogers and Warren William. On Monday there is Death of a Gunfighter (BBC 1, 9.25), a passable Western directed by Robert Totten and Don Siegel, and distinguished by an (albeit brief) performance by Lena Horne. Robert Aldrich's Apache (Tuesday, BBC 2, 7.05) is a rather stolid affair with Burt Lancaster as an Indian. Don't Just Stand There (Wednesday, BBC 1, 7.20) is the sort of situation farce they made in the Sixties, in which speed is supposed to compensate for silliness.

Film International (tonight, BBC 2, 8.15) is a new Turkish film, Hazal, well worth watching for its vivid impression of life in a totally exotic world, a mountain village in Anatolia where the inhabitants are subject to the feudal despotism of priest and Aga.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.25 am Shipping forecast.
6.30 News.
6.32 Farming Today.
6.50 Yours Faithfully.
6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 On Your Farm.
7.40 Today's Papers.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's a Bargain.
7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sport on 4.
8.45 Today's Papers.
8.50 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Breakaway.
9.50 News Stand.
10.05 The Week in Westminster.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 Pick of the Week.†
11.35 From Our Own Correspondent.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm Money Box.
12.27 The News Quiz.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 News.
1.10 Any Questions?
2.00 News.
2.05 Wildlife.
2.30 Wuthering Heights (2).†
3.25 Medicine Now.
3.55 When Men and Mountains Meet (3).
4.40 Profile.
5.00 A Home of Their Own.
5.25 Week Ending.†
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.15 Desert Island Discs.†
6.55 Stop the Week.
7.35 Baker's Dozen.†
8.30 Play: The Essential Act, by Stephen Fagan.†
10.00 News.
10.15 The Illustrated Orwell (1).
11.00 Lighten Our Darkness.
11.15 Instant Sunshine.†
11.45 The Armchair Traveller.
12.00 News.
12.15-12.23 am Shipping forecast.

VHF
3.25-6.00 pm Open University: Music Interlude; Biochemists and Biochemistry; The Digital Computer; Educating for Uncertainty; Fundamentals of Human Geography; Schooling and Society; Decision Making in Britain; Research and Policy.

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Berlioz, Weber.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review.†
10.15 Stereo Release: Beethoven, Wolf.†
11.15 Bandstand.†
11.45 Diversions: records.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Music interlude.
1.25 Cricket: West Indies v England.
3.35 Play it Again: outstanding music of the past week.†
5.00 Jazz records.†
5.45 Critics' Forum.
6.35 South German RSO/Segal: Berg (Wozzeck fragments).†
7.00 Piano (Brendel): Haydn, Bartok, Beethoven (op 31 no 2).†
8.10 The Sinking of the Titanic (3).
8.30 Academy of Ancient Music/Hogwood: Ordonez, Mozart (K386 with newly discovered section), Haydn, Eybler.†
9.35 In a Nutshell (4).
9.40 Quartet (Eder): Mozart (K575), Bartok (no 5).†
10.50 Reading: The Death of Edward Lear.
11.00 News.
11.05 Record: Tournier, Berkeley.†
11.15-11.30 Cricket.

VHF
5.55 am-7.55 Open University: Gaudi's Architecture and Design; Personality and Learning; Reading Development; Pollution Control; Consumer Decisions—Consumer Groups; Maths Foundation Tutorial.
1.05 pm Early Music Forum.†
2.00-3.35 Play it Again.†
11.15-11.55 Open University: Open Forum; Psychosexual Identity (1).

Radio 2

5.00 am Tom Edwards.† 8.05 David Jacobs.† 10.00 Pete Murray.† 12.00 The Magic of Nelson Riddle. 1.00 pm A Very Private Man. 1.30 Sport: Football; Cricket; Rugby; Kempton Racing; Sports Report. 6.00 Pop Over Europe. 7.00 Beat the Record. 7.30 Big Band Special.† 8.00 Saturday Night is Gala Night.† 10.00 The Mitchell Minstrels.† 10.30 Band Parade.† 11.10 Peter Marshall.† 2.00 am-6.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Steve Wright. 1.00 pm Adrian Juste.† 2.00 A King in New York.† 2.05 Paul Gambaccini.† 4.00 Walter's Weekly.† 5.00 Rock On.† 6.30 In Concert.† 7.30 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 1.00 pm With Radio 1. 7.30-6.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From the Weeklies. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Come Here. 8.30 David Jacobs' Album Time. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science in Action. 10.15 About Britain. 10.30 The Age of Aquarius. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 News Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Time Off. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Anything Goes. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Come Here. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 Country Style. 2.00 David Jacobs' Album Time. 2.30 Play it My Way. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Saturday Special. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Saturday Special. 5.00 News Summary. 5.02 Saturday Special. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 People and Politics. 9.15 The Book Programme. 9.45 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Theatre Call. 10.30 New Ideas. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letterbox. 11.30 Jazz for the Asking. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 1.30 David Jacobs' Album Time. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 People and Politics. 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 Time Off. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Letter from America.

REGIONAL TV

Southern
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Sesame Street. 10.00-10.30 Clapperboard. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Key West (Woody Strode). 11.30 News. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Weather followed by It's a Small World.

ATV
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 As Good as New. 10.00-10.30 Fantastic Four. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Key West (Stephen Boyd, Woody Strode). 10.30 Miss ATV 1981. 10.45 Star Soccer. 11.45-12.45 am Quincy.

Grampian
As London except: Starts 9.05 am Simply Sewing. 9.35-10.30 Sesame Street. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Key West (Stephen Boyd, Woody Strode). 10.30 Scotsport. 11.30 Reflections. 11.35-12.30 am Baretta.

Yorkshire
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Simply Sewing. 9.25 Spiderman. 9.40-10.30 240-Robert. 7.35 pm-9.15 Mutiny on the Buses (Reg Varney). 10.30 Big Game. 11.30-12.30 am SWAT.

Channel
As London except: Starts 12.30 pm World of Sport. 5.42 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 5.44-6.35 Buck Rogers in the Twenty-fifth Century. 11.30-12.25 am Quincy.

Border
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 As Good as New. 10.00-10.30 Fangface. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Key West (Stephen Boyd, Woody Strode). 10.30 Shoot! 11.30-12.00 Bullin's Grand Masters Darts.

Ulster
As London except: Starts 9.15 am Doctor! 9.40 As Good as New. 10.05 Fangface. 10.25 Sesame Street. 11.25 Larry the Lamb. 11.35-12.30 pm Tarzan. 5.39-5.40 News. 7.35-9.15 Film: Brother John (Sidney Poitier, Will Geer, Bradford Dillman). 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

Westward
As London except: Starts 9.30 am Mork and Mindy. 9.55 Look and See. 10.00 Fangface. 10.25-10.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.27 pm-12.30 News. 5.42 Scoreline. 5.44-6.35 Buck Rogers in the Twenty-fifth Century. 7.35 News. 7.37-9.15 Film: How to Commit Marriage. 11.30 Quincy. 12.25 am-12.30 Faith for Life.

Vince Hill: Radio 2, 8.00 pm

Scottish
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 As Good as New. 10.05-10.30 New Fred and Barney Show. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Candidate for Killing (John Richardson, Anita Ekberg). 10.30 Scotsport. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.30 am Baretta.

Tyne Tees
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Saturday Shake Up. 9.05 BJ and the Bear. 9.50 Shake Up. 9.52 Walt Disney Classics. 10.10 Film: Hey There, It's Yogi Bear. 11.50-12.30 pm Shake Up. 7.35-9.15 Film: Mutiny on the Buses (Reg Varney). 10.30 Shoot! 11.15 Doctor Down Under. 12.10 am-12.20 Three's Company.

HTV
As London except: Starts 9.10 am As Good as New. 9.35 Doctor! 10.00 Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 10.05-10.30 Spiderman. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Ransom for a Dead Man (Peter Falk, Lee Grant). 11.28 Sport Headlines. 11.30-12.30 am Hagen.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 5.05 pm-5.35 Sion a Sian.

Granada
As London except: Starts 9.15 am Doctor! 9.40 As Good as New. 10.05-10.30 Bailey's Bird. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Doctor in Clover (Shirley Anne Field). 10.30 Match Night. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30 am-1.30 Very Special Oscar Peterson.

Anglia
As London except: Starts 9.20 am Kum Kum. 9.45 Lost Islands. 10.10-10.30 Rocket Robin Hood. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Go for a Take (Reg Varney, Norman Rossington). 10.30 Match of the Week. 11.30 Barney Miller. 12.00 Afloat. 12.30 am At the End of the Day.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.



Elizabeth Taylor is interviewed by Melvyn Bragg in tonight's edition of The South Bank Show (ITV, 10.30)

● Nothing new emerges (how could it?) from the interview with Elizabeth Taylor in The South Bank Show (ITV, 10.30). But it is still interesting to hear straight from the horse's mouth about the actress's detestation of Louis B. Mayer ("liar, hypocrite, total megalomaniac, snake"), about the first opportunity A Place in the Sun gave her to say "I love you" to a man and not a horse or dog, about the stammer she sustained after the death of Mike Todd, and about the padding required to convert her from her natural 32 into a haridan of 40 in Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf? ("I could do it today without any problem at all", she tells her interviewer, Melvyn Bragg, with disarming honesty) I found the second half of the South Bank Show much more satisfying—a profusely illustrated mini-lecture by the American abstract expressionist painter John Hubbard. His absorption with—and into—the flora of Dorset where he has settled down, is total. And it is the totality of the experience that glows and flows on his giant canvases.

● St David's Day is accorded only token recognition on the ITV network with morning worship from St David's Cathedral (10.00). But BBC TV pulls out all the stops: Songs of Praise from the cathedral (BBC 1, 6.40), Harry Secombe and 999 other Welsh voices weakening the Royal Albert Hall roof (BBC 1, 10.45 pm); Sir Huw Wheldon explaining how his predecessors colonized Patagonia (BBC 2, 9.20) and Wales trying to score more treble 20s than England in the Uniport Trophy darts tournament (BBC 1, 1.55; BBC 1, 3.50; and BBC 1, 11.25 pm).

● Robert Kee's History of Ireland concludes (BBC 2, 5.15) as strongly as it began 13 weeks ago and, although some people have detected signs of bias, I feel both sides were given equal scope to state their case. Tonight's final instalment, first seen last week, looks forward rather than back; what might happen if Britain decided to leave Northern Ireland to stew in its own juice. There are wise old heads on young shoulders when Mr Kee seeks opinions from children at an Ulster school. Prisoners of history they might be, but at this stage they glimpse hope through the bars.

● Today's radio highlights: Laurence Irving's fascinating account of the circuitous route (via a Masefield nativity play and a Tennyson play about Becket) by which he came to ask T. S. Eliot to write Murder in the Cathedral (Radio 4, 7.30) for performance at Canterbury; Mary Seton-Watson's survey of the country-life writers who, she says, are the pride of contemporary Soviet literature (Radio 3, 5.30); and Valerie Tryon playing Chopin, Ravel and Balakirev (Radio 3, 12.15). On the lighter side, I hope Richard Thomas's play Aunty Nellie's Handbag (Radio 4, 12.00) will make me laugh. The synopsis did.

Sunday's programmes

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.40 Open University: Biology: Brain and behaviour. 8.05 Body and mind. Ends 8.30.
9.00 Heads and Tails: animal films (r). 9.15 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan: for Asians. 9.45 Your Own Business: Working Together (r).
10.10 I See What You Mean: Deaf, not Daft. With Polly Elwes and Richard Baker (r). 10.35 Write Away: Writing guide. With Barry Took (r). 10.47 Let's Go: About the mentally handicapped (r). 11.00 Your Move: Reading and writing hints (r). 11.25 Kontakte: German lesson, number 19 (r). 11.50 Wainwright's Law: Citizens' rights and duties: number 3 (r).
12.15 Sunday Worship: Words, music and images. With The Trebles of Wells Cathedral. 1.00 Farming. 1.25 Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way: Show handling (r). 1.50 News.
1.55 International Darts: Wales v England in the second match of the series for the Unipart Trophy. From Aberavon. More at 3.50 and 11.25.
2.10 Film: Waterloo Road (1944) Drama about a soldier (John Mills) whose wife (Joy Shelton) is attracted to a local ladykiller (Stewart Grainger). Also starring Alastair Sim. Director: Sidney Gilliat.* 3.25 Young Citizens: The Caxton Young Citizens of the Year Awards for bravery and remarkable efforts for the community. From the Mansion House, London. 3.50 International Darts: Wales v England (contd). 4.25 Match of the Day: The weekend's football highlights. And Goal of the Month competition.
5.25 Sense and Sensibility: Episode 5. Sad times for the rejected Marianne (Tracey Childs). 5.55 News: with Kenneth Kendall. 6.05 Holiday: Hongkong, the canals and rivers of Brittany, and the Boughs in Italy (contd). 6.40 Songs of Praise: From St David's Cathedral, Dyfed.
7.15 Open All Hours: New comedy series begins. Ronnie Barker is the grocer enamoured of a nurse (Lynda Baron).
7.45 Elizabeth R: Repeat of the six plays first shown in 1971 and starring Glenda Jackson. Tonight: from princess to queen (r). 9.15 News. 9.25 That's Life: with Esther Rantzen and Co.
10.10 Everyman: Prisoners of Conscience. Film about Amnesty International, and the attempts to gain freedom for Gustavo Westerkamp (held in Argentina) and Danylo Shumuk (held in the Soviet Union).
10.45 One Thousand Welsh Voices: St David's Day celebration at the Royal Albert Hall. With Harry Secombe, Miriam Bowen and Keith Jones.
11.25 International Darts: Wales v England. Highlights of today's play. 12.15 Weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 8.30 am-9.45 Open University. 1.00 pm-1.25 Farming in Wales. 1.25-1.50 Young Citizens. 1.55-2.25 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 2.25-2.55 Troi'r Dail. 2.55-3.50 Sports Line-up. 10.10-11.40 Merch Gwern Hywel. 11.40 Join BBC 1 International Darts. 12.15 am News. Scotland: 1.00 pm-1.25 Landward. 4.25-5.25 Sportscene. 10.10-10.40 Spectrum: Book Now. 10.40-11.15 We'll Go Where the Music Takes Us. 11.15-11.50 Everyman. 11.50 Join BBC 1 International Darts. 12.15 am News. Northern Ireland: 12.15 am News. England: 12.20 am Close.

BBC 2

7.40 am Open University: World Food Production; 8.05 Measuring the Earth and the Moon; 8.30 M101/2 The Binomial Theorem; 8.55 Being Black; 9.20 Computing: Introduction; 9.45 Clean Air Success; 10.10 The Binomial Theorem; 10.35 The Interested Parties; 11.00 The Pre-School Child: Joining In; 11.25 Consumer Decisions: Serve You Right!; 11.50 Health Choices: "Tell Me When It Hurts"; 12.15 pm Defining the Field; 12.40 Ontario: Land Use; 1.05 Going to Sea; 1.30 Ecology; 1.55 Maths: Vector Spaces; 2.20 Tower Hamlets; 2.45 Curriculum in Action; 3.10 Kepler's War; 3.35 Newton's Laws of Motion; 4.00 Charles Rennie Mackintosh; 4.25 Thomas Hardy and Cornwall; 4.50 Copper as a Resource.
5.15 Ireland: A Television History. Prisoners of History. Last part of Robert Kee's remarkable series about the centuries of bloodshed (r); 6.10 News Review: The weeks' news, skilfully edited. With Pier Woods and subtitles for the hard of hearing.
6.40 The Money Programme: The advanced energy-saving technology that is being used in the building of Futurehome 2000. With Brian Widlake, Valerie Singleton.
7.15 The World About Us: The Last Great Race on Earth. It's called The Iditarod, and it involves dog sleds, racing from Anchorage in Alaska to Nome, a distance of 1,200 miles; 8.05 News; 8.15 International Pro-Celebrity Golf: Bruce Forsyth and Lee Trevino play Michael Medwin and Fuzzy Zoeller for the Marley Trophy.
9.05 Treasures of the Hermitage: The Raphael Loggia at the famous Leningrad museum: it is a glorious fake; 9.20 A Valley in the Desert: Sir Huw Wheldon narrates this story of how the Welsh colonized Patagonia in the last century.
10.10 Film: Family Life (1971) Kenneth Loach's and Tony Garnett's moving and distressing film about a teenage girl (Sandy Ratcliff) driven to breaking point by her parents and social pressures. David Mercer wrote the screenplay. Also starring Bill Dean. Ends at 12.00.

London Weekend

9.05 Simply Sewing: How to make a quilted jacket. With Leila Aitken; 9.30 Doctor! Pain—what it is and how we can overcome it (r).
10.00 Morning Worship: From St David's Cathedral, Dyfed; 11.00 As Good as New: The secret of removing old veneers, and applying new ones; 11.30 Mork and Mindy: American comedy series about a friendly being from another planet. 12.00 Weekend World. With Brian Walden. Can Mrs Thatcher heal the rift between America and Europe?
1.00 Old Times: Film about three women from London's East End, all over 70, and all living alone. With Alastair Hetherington; 1.30 University Challenge: inter-university quiz. With Bamber Gascoigne; 2.00 Skin: London's black churches and what they are doing to assist self-help movements in the black community; 2.30 Cartoon; 2.45 Police 5: with Shaw Taylor.
3.00 Survival: Poles Apart. Animal life in the Arctic and the Antarctic; 3.30 Doctor Down Under: Medical comedy, filmed in Australia. Gambling debts and a confidence trick.
4.00 Barriers: Mystery serial about an adopted boy searching for his real parents; 4.30 Chips: Ponch (Erik Estrada) has stage fright when he addresses his old school on speech day; 5.30 The Muppet Show: With the American comedian Chris Langham; 6.00 News from ITN.
6.10 Jaywalking. Is it ethical when doctors argue that babies born with spina bifida should be allowed to die? Sue Jay reports; 6.40 Your 100 Best Hymns: the singers include Jan Partridge; 7.15 Doctors' Daughters: Medical comedy series about three veteran GPs and the young women who are replacing them; 7.45 Hart to Hart: Crime story, with Robert Wagner, Stefanie Powers; 8.45 News from ITN.
9.00 Sunday Night Thriller: The Business of Murder. Final part of this drama about a strange man (Martin Jarvis) who invites a police inspector (Gareth Hunt) and a writer (Judy Loe) to his flat for different reasons.
10.00 Agony: Final episode. Can the rift between Jane and Laurence be repaired at the New Year's Eve party?
10.30 The South Bank Show: An interview with Elizabeth Taylor (her first TV interview in Britain for five years); and a film about the American painter John Hubbard who lives in Dorset.
11.35 Star Parade: Musical show, with James Last, Guys 'n' Dolls and Roger Whittaker; 12.35 Close: Tony Lothian reads something written by Ethel Waters.

Benedict Taylor in Barriers (ITV, 4.00)

RADIO

Radio 4

6.25 am Shipping forecast.
6.30 Morning Has Broken.
6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 Sunday Papers.
7.15 Apna Hi Ghar Samaphiye.
7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sunday Papers.
8.15 Sunday.
8.50 Week's Good Cause.
8.55 Weather.
9.00 News.
9.10 Sunday Papers.
9.15 Letter From America.
9.30 Morning Service.
10.15 The Archers.
11.15 Weekend Woman's Hour.
12.00 Aunty Nellie's Handbag.
12.30 pm The Food Programme.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World this Weekend.
2.00 News.
2.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
2.30 Play: The Woolworth Madonna, by Elizabeth Troop.†
4.00 News.
4.02 Talking about Antiques.
4.30 The Living World.
5.00 Feedback.
5.15 Down Your Way.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.15 Accustomed as I am.
7.00 Does He Take Sugar?
7.30 The Irving Inheritance (3).†
8.00 Music to Remember.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Bookshelf.
9.35 Pen to Paper.†
10.00 News.
10.15 The Illustrated Orwell (2).
11.00 The Way of the Mystic (6).
11.15 Inside Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.

VHF
7.15-8.55 am Open University: Peas and Probabilities; The Sociology of Religion; Fielding and Patronage; Oriental Practices; Ayer at Oxford.
4.00-6.00 pm Study on 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (8); Kontakte (19); Digame! (18); Punti di vista (18).

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Schumann.†
8.55 Reading: Clare's Country Characters.
9.00 News.
9.05 Records: Vivaldi, Mendelssohn, Pasquini, Mozart, Brahms, Prokofiev.†
10.30 Music Weekly.†
11.20 Swiss Festival Orch/Skrowaczewski: Beethoven, Lutoslawski (Conc for Orch).†
12.10 pm Talk: Words.
12.15 Piano (Tryon): Chopin, Ravel, Balakirev.†
1.00 Music interlude.
1.25 Cricket: West Indies v England.
3.55 Talk: Acting Out Facts.
4.15 The Oprichnik, Acts III and IV (Acts I and II on VHF at 2.30).†
5.30 Soviet Life through Official Literature (4).
6.15 Quartet (Philadelphia): Rochberg (no 3).†
7.00 Play: Pawn Takes Pawn, by Jacek Laskowski.†
9.00 Sinfonietta/Pay, pt 1: Stravinsky, Knussen (Coursing—1st bdcst), Birtwistle (Silbury Air).†
9.35 One Pair of Ears: review.
9.50 Sinfonietta, pt 2: Mozart (K361).†
11.00 News.
11.05 Record: Mathias.†
11.15-11.30 Cricket.

VHF
5.55 am-7.55 Open University: Why We Should Reason Well; Bon Accord; What is Inequality?; Images of Reality; Racial Attitudes in Britain; The First Years of Life—As the Twig is Bent.
1.00 pm Book, Music and Lyrics (9).†
1.45 The English Royal Band (2).†
2.30-3.55 Opera: The Oprichnik, by Tchaikovsky (Radio France/Marty—1st UK bdcst), Acts I and II.†
11.15-11.55 Open University: 19th century Musical Trends.

Radio 2

6.00 am Sam on Sunday.† 7.00 Nick Page.† 8.00 David Jacobs.† 10.00 Pete Murray.† 1.27 pm The Choice is Yours. 1.32 Castle's on the Air.† 2.00 Benny Green.† 3.00 Alan Dell.† 4.00 Country Style.† 4.30 Sing Something Simple.† 5.00 Two's Best. 6.00 Charlie Chester. 7.00 Treble Chance. 7.30 Marching and Waltzing. 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 9.00 Your 100 Best Tunes. 10.00 Wit's End.† 10.30 Fiesta!† 11.05 Peter Marshall.† 2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

8.00 am Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Noel Edmonds. 1.00 pm Jimmy Savile. 3.00 Studio B15. 5.00 Top 40.† 7.00 Alexis Korner.† 8.00 Sounds of Jazz.† 10.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 6.00 am With Radio 2. 5.00 pm With Radio 1. 10.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 7.45 A House for Mr Biswas. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 People and Politics. 9.30 From the Weeklies. 9.45 Sports Review. 10.15 Classical Record Review. 10.30 Sunday Service. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 Play of the Week. 12.30 pm Baker's Half-Dozen. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 1.30 Short Story. 1.45 The Sandi Jones Request Show. 2.30 Smash of the Day. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Concert Hall. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 4.45 Letter from America. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Financial Review. 5.20 News Ideas. 5.30 Aria. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Letterbox. 9.15 The Sandi Jones Request Show. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Science in Action. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sportscall. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 Music Now. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Religious Service. 1.00 Concert Hall. 1.45 Come Here. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Stars in Their Eyes. 2.30 Fear, Horror and Aversion—The Story of Phobias. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 Take One. 3.30 Anything Goes. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Gold Rush.

REGIONAL TV

Westward
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Link. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.30-12.00 As Good As New. 1.00 pm Survival. 1.30 Farm and Country News. 2.00 Crasherama. 2.30-4.00 Film: Inferno in Paradise (Jim Davis, Richard Young). 5.25-5.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 11.35 Barney Miller. 12.00-12.05 am Faith for Life.

Grampian
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Doctor! 10.15 Cologne Cathedral. 10.45 Seachd Laithean. 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 As Good As New. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00-4.00 Film: Only Two Can Play* (Peter Sellers, Mai Zetterling, Virginia Maskell). 11.35 Reflections. 11.40-12.35 am Cities: Glasgow.

Ulster
As London except: Starts 10.30 am Morning Worship. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.25 Cartoon. 11.30-12.00 Link. 12.58 pm News. 1.00 University Challenge. 1.30 Untamed World. 2.00 Out of Town. 2.30-4.00 Film: Love Match (Arthur Askey, Glenn Melvyn, Thora Hird). 6.08-6.10 News. 8.40-8.45 Sports Results. 11.35-11.45 Bedtime.

Anglia
As London except: 9.05 am Doctor! 9.30-10.00 Simply Sewing. 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 As Good as New. 1.00 p.m. Andy's Party. 1.30 Weather. 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.05-4.00 Film: I Love A Mystery (Ida Lupino, David Hartman, Terry Thomas). 4.30 New Fred and Barney Show. 5.00-5.30 Heirloom. 11.35 SWAT. 12.35 am Bible for Today.

Channel
As London except: Starts 2.00 pm Crasherama. 2.30-4.00 Film: Inferno 'n Paradise (Jim Davis, Richard Young). 11.35 Barney Miller. 12.00 Epilogue.

ATV
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Doctor! 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm-1.30 Benson. 2.00-4.00 Film: Captains of the Clouds (James Cagney). 4.30-5.30 Incredible Hulk. 11.35-12.35 am Monte Carlo Show.

Granada
As London except: Starts 9.35 am-10.00 Untamed Frontier. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.25 Aap Kaa Hak. 11.30-12.00 Window on the World. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Down to Earth Special. 2.30-4.00 Film: Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width (John Bluthal, Joe Lynch). 4.30-5.30 Love Boat. 11.35-12.25 am Snooker.

Yorkshire
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Link. 9.25 Doctor! 9.55-10.00 Dick Tracy. 11.00 As Good As New. 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Calendar. 2.00-4.00 Film: Edward My Son* (Spencer Tracy). 11.35 Five Minutes. 11.40-12.35 am Paris.

Border
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Doctor! 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm History of the Car. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Border Diary. 2.05-4.00 Film: Judith (Jack Hawkins, Sophia Loren). 11.35 Closedown.

Scottish
As London except: 9.05 am-9.30 Facing Death. 10.00 Sesame Street. 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 About Gaelic. 1.00 pm Sunday Service. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Seachd Laithean. 2.15 University Challenge. 2.45 Happy Days. 3.15-4.00 Glen Michael Cavalcade. 4.30 Sounds Gaelic. 5.00-5.30 Benson. 6.10-6.40 Bible Time. 11.35 Late Call. 11.40 Odd Couple. 12.10 am-12.35 Bullin's Grand Masters Darts.

Tyne Tees
As London except: 11.00 am Link. 11.30-12.00 As Good As New. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00-4.00 Film: With a Song in my Heart (Susan Hayward). 4.30 Little House on the Prairie. 5.28-5.30 News. 11.35 Paris. 12.30 am-12.40 Poet's Corner.

HTV
As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.00 Sesame Street. 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 Simply Sewing. 11.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Diary. 2.00 Gossamer Pump. 2.10-4.00 Film: Father Dear Father (Patrick Cargill). 4.30-5.30 BJ and the Bear. 6.08-6.10 News. 11.30-12.30 am New Avengers.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 5.30 pm-6.00 Rhaglen Dewi. 7.45-8.45 Can I Ddewi: Song for St David.

Southern
As London except: Starts 8.45 am Communion. 9.00-9.30 Simply Sewing. 11.00 Link. 11.33-12.00 As Good As New. 1.00 pm Project UFO. 1.55 Farm Progress. 2.20-4.00 Film: Man Upstairs (Richard Attenborough). 4.30 News. 4.35-5.30 Chips. 11.35 Kate Loves a Mystery. 12.30 am Weather followed by It's a Small World.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Philharmonia Orchestra
MUSIC DIRECTOR: RICCARDO MUTI

Tomorrow at 3.15

CHARLES DUTOIT
PIERRE AMOYAL

Berlioz : Overture The Corsair
Tchaikovsky : Violin Concerto
Stravinsky : Firebird Ballet

Sponsored by Trusthouse Forte
£1.60£3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 (only)

Sunday 8 March at 7.30

LOVRO VON MATACIC

HELEN DONATH — ALFREDA HODGSON
KEITH LEWIS — RICHARD VAN ALLAN

Philharmonia Chorus

Dvorak : Te Deum
Bruckner : Mass No. 3 in F minor

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HAROLD HOLT LIMITED presents
TUESDAY NEXT 3 MARCH at 8 p.m.

ITZHAK PERLMAN
with
BRUNO CANINO piano

MOZART : Sonata in C major, K.296
STRAUSS : Violin Sonata
DEBUSSY : Violin Sonata
PAGANINI/arr. Auer : Caprice No. 24
CHOPIN/arr. Milstein : Nocturne in C sharp minor
SARASATE : Malegena ; Introduction & Tarantelle

£1.60, £2.50, £3.40, £4.30, £5.20, £6.50 Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

HAYDN-MOZART SOCIETY — WEDNESDAY NEXT 4 MARCH at 8 p.m.



LONDON MOZART PLAYERS
Conductor : HARRY BLECH

Symphony No. 40 in G minor .... MOZART
Arianna a Naxos .... HAYDN
Aria: Al desio di chi t'adora, K. 577 .... MOZART
Symphony No. 4 in B flat .... BEETHOVEN

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FRIDAY NEXT 6 MARCH at 8 p.m.

TERESA BERGANZA
ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

For full details see South Bank panel

SUNDAY, 8 MARCH at 3.15 p.m.

We regret that, owing to illness, Emil Gilels will be unable to appear. We are pleased to announce that the recital will be given by the distinguished pianist

SHURA CHERKASSKY

Suite de Pieces .... LULLY
Sonata in B minor .... LISZT
Variations on a theme by Corelli, Op. 42 .... RACHMANINOV
3 Movements from Petrouchka .... STRAVINSKY

£1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents
Management : IBBS & TILLETT LTD.

WEDNESDAY, 11th MARCH, 8 p.m.

50th Anniversary Season
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
PIERRE BOULEZ
Daniel Barenboim — Siegmund Nimsgern

BARTOK — Four Orchestral Pieces, Op. 12
BARTOK — Piano Concerto No. 1
SCHOENBERG — Die glückliche Hand
VARESE — Amériques
BBC Singers

£1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents



The Anglo-Austrian Music Society
SATURDAY, 21 MARCH, at 8 p.m.

MARCHES & WALTZES OF OLD VIENNA

BAND OF THE ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, KNELLER HALL
Conductor: Lt.-Col. G. EVANS.

GABRIELE FONTANA soprano (winner of 1980 Richard Tauber Prize). Prog. inc. Johann Strauss' Fledermaus Overture, Gypsy Baron March, Radetzky March and excerpts from Wiener Blut; arias from Mozart's Marriage of Figaro; Elgar's Bavarian Dances; and fanfares, marches, suites & solos by Malcolm Arnold, Suppé, Rimsky-Korsakov & Robert Stolz.
£2.50, £3, £3.50, £4, £4.50 (only) Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Tomorrow at 7.15 p.m.

JOHN ELIOT GARDINER
conductor
Mincho Minchev, violin
Monteverdi Orchestra

BARTOK CENTENARY CONCERT

Bartok : Rhapsody No. 1; Divertimento
Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta
Mozart : Violin Concerto No. 3
£5, £4, £3, £2 from Box Office (01-928 3191).

THURSDAY NEXT 5 MARCH at 7.45 p.m.
Basil Douglas Ltd. presents

NIKITA MAGALOFF

MARKEVICH : Variations & Fugue on a theme of Handel
SCHUMANN : Carnaval, Op 9
CHOPIN : Twelve Etudes, Op. 10

£1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

FRIDAY NEXT 6 MARCH at 7.45 p.m.



ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
NICHOLAS KRAEMER conductor
THOMAS ALLEN baritone

HANDEL : Concerto Grosso in F, Op. 3 no. 4; Arias from Apollo e Dafne
RAVEL : Don Quichotte a Dulcinée
HAYDN : Symphony No. 90
£1.60, £2.60, £3.50, £4.40, £5 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents.

WEDNESDAY, 11 MARCH, at 7.45 p.m.



ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
SIR CHARLES MACKERRAS conductor
PAUL NEUBAUER viola — NEIL BLACK oboe

Stravinsky, Martinu, Gordon Jacobs, Strauss
Judith Garside baroque violin — Hilary Brooks baroque cello

PURCELL ROOM

THURSDAY NEXT 5 MARCH at 7.30 p.m.
British recital debut

GODFRIED HOOGEVEEN cello
STANLEY HOOGLAND piano

BEETHOVEN: 7 Variations on Bei Männern welche Liebe fühlen. MENDELSSOHN: Sonata No. 2 in D. Op. 58. MARTINU: Variations on a theme of Rossini. DALLAPICCOLA: Chacone, Intermezzo & Adagio for solo cello. SHOSTAKOVICH: Sonata in D minor, Op. 40.
£1.30, £1.80, £2.40 from Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents
Netherlands Embassy/Helen Anderson

SATURDAY NEXT 7 MARCH at 7.30 p.m.

BRIGHTON BAROQUE

Judith Garside baroque violin — Hilary Brooks baroque cello
Peter Lay baroque guitar, chitarrone
Paul Simmonds organ, harpsichord
17th & 18th Century Italian music by
Marini, Castello, Fontana, Frescobaldi, Granata, Stradella, Corelli, Vivaldi, Matteis, Bonporti
£1.50, £2, £2.50 from Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents
Management: Helen Anderson

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CHORAL CONCERT
Thursday, 5th March, 1981 at 7.30 p.m.
DUKE'S HALL
SCARLATTI—Dixit Dominus
ARTHUR WILLS—An English Requiem (first performance)
Royal Academy of Music Choir and Symphony Orchestra
Conductor—Noel Cox

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC
Mandeville Place, London W.1
VIOLIN MASTERCLASS by BELA KATONA
on
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ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight 7.30: Cinderella. 104 balcony seats avail. from 10 a.m. on day of perf.

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THE ROYAL BALLET
Ton't. at 7.30 Giselle
Mon. & Thurs. at 7.30 Mayerling (Collier replaces Seymour Thurs. perf.)

THE ROYAL OPERA
Tues. & Fri. at 7.00 L'Africaine
Wed. at 7.00 Lulu
Mon., 9 Mar. A few tickets remain for a recital at GOLDSMITHS' HALL given by Princess Grace of Monaco with distinguished actors and singers in the presence of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. Details from the Appeal Office, Royal Opera House. Tel.: 01-240 1200.



GLC South Bank Concert Halls

General Manager: Michael Kaye

Ticket reservations only: 928 3191 Mondays to Saturdays from 10am to 8pm. Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays. Information: 928 3002. For enquiries when postal bookings have already been made: 928 2972. S.A.E. with postal applications.

STUDENT STANDBY TICKET SCHEME
For information on ticket availability on day of performance only, telephone 01-633 0932.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Today 28 Feb. 8 p.m.	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA London Philharmonic Choir. Mstislav Rostropovich (cond), Galina Vishnevskaya, Alicia Nafe, Nicolai Gedda, Aage Haugland. Verdi Requiem Mass. (There will be no interval during this perf.) RETURNS ONLY — PLO Ltd
Sunday 1 March 3.15 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Charles Dutoit (conductor), Pierre Amoyal (violin). Berlioz Overture, Le Corsair; Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto; Stravinsky Ballet, The Firebird (complete). £1.60, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 (ONLY) — Philharmonia Ltd
Sunday 1 March 7.30 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Paavo Berglund (cond) Ida Haendel (violin), Phyllis Bryn-Julson (soprano). Elgar Violin Concerto; Sibelius Luonnotar; Symphony No. 1. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 — LSO Ltd.
Monday 2 March 8 p.m.	BOURNEMOUTH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Uri Segal (conductor), Emanuel Ax (piano) Chopin Piano Concerto No. 1; Tchaikovsky Manfred Symphony. £1.40, £2.10, £3, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 Western Orch Soc Ltd
Tuesday 3 March 8 p.m.	ITZHAK PERLMAN (violin), Bruno Canino (piano) Mozart Sonata, K.296; Strauss Sonata; Debussy Sonata; Paganini/Auer Caprice No. 24; Chopin/Milstein Nocturne in C sharp minor; Sarasate Malaguena; Introduction & Tarantelle. £1.60, £2.50, £3.40, £4.30, £5.20, £6.50 — Harold Holt Ltd.
Wednesday 4 March 5.55 p.m.	BACH ORGAN FESTIVAL Piet Kee Bach Conc. BWV 593 (after Vivaldi); Pastorale, BWV 590; Prelude & Fugue BWV 531; 7 Ch Prels from the Orgelbüchlein; BWV 622-628; Prelude & Fugue, BWV 544. £1.20 — Royal Festival Hall
Wednesday 4 March 8 p.m.	LONDON MOZART PLAYERS Harry Blech (conductor) Janet Baker (mezzo-soprano) Mozart Symphony No. 40; Haydn Cantata, Arianna a Naxos; Mozart Aria, Al desio di chi t'adora, K.577; Beethoven Symphony No. 4. £1.60, £2.30, £3, £3.70, £4.30 (ONLY) — Haydn-Mozart Soc
Thursday 5 March 8 p.m.	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Mstislav Rostropovich (cond), Ruggiero Ricci (vln). Beethoven Ov. Leonora 3; Brahms Violin Conc; Dutilleux Timbres, Space, Movement (1st Brit perf); Bizet Incidental Music, L'Arlésienne. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 — LPO Ltd.
Friday 6 March 8 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Riccardo Chailly (cond), Teresa Berganza (mezzo-sop). Rossini Overture, La Cenerentola; Berlioz Les Nuits d'Eté; Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 5. £2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7 — RPO Ltd.
Saturday 7 Mar 8 p.m.	THE DUBLINERS IN CONCERT £1.50, £2, £2.50, £3.50, £4 — Dolphin Concert Productions Ltd
Sunday 8 Mar 3.15 p.m.	SHURA CHERKASSKY (piano) Lully Suite de pieces; Liszt Sonata in B minor; Rachmaninov Vars. on a theme of Corelli, Op. 42; Stravinsky Three movements from Petrushka (pl nt chg of artist & prog due to the indisposition of Emil Gilels). £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 — Ibbs and Tillett
Sunday 8 Mar 7.30 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Philharmonia Chorus Lovro von Matacic (cond), Helen Donath, Alfreda Hodgson, Keith Lewis, Richard Van Allan Dvorak Te Deum; Bruckner Mass in F minor. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 — Philharmonia Ltd
Monday 9 Mar 8 p.m.	BUDDY RICH with the Buddy Rich Orchestra £2, £3, £4, £5, £5.50 (ONLY) — Peter Brightman Entertainment Ltd
Tuesday 10 Mar 8 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Walter Weller (conductor) Lynn Harrell (cello) Dvorak Overture, Carnival; Cello Concerto; Symphony No. 8. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £3.80, £4.20, £5, £6 — RPO Ltd
Wednesday 11 Mar 5.55 p.m.	BACH ORGAN FESTIVAL Jane Parker-Smith Bach Fantasia and Fugue in A minor, BWV 561; Liszt Variations in Weinen, Klagen; Widor Symphonie Gothique; Dupré Prelude and Fugue in B, Op. 7, No. 1. £1.20 — Royal Festival Hall
Wednesday 11 Mar 8 p.m.	BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA BBC Singers Pierre Boulez (cond), Daniel Barenboim (pnd), Siegmund Nimsgern (bar) Bartok Four Orchestral Pieces, Op. 12; Piano Concerto No. 1; Schoenberg Die glückliche Hand; Varèse Amériques. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 — BBC
Thursday 12 Mar 8 p.m.	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Jesus Lopez-Cobos (conductor), Joseph Kalichstein (piano) Rachmaninov Symphonic Dances; Mendelssohn Piano Concerto No. 1; Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 4. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 — LPO Ltd
Friday 13 Mar 8 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Sir Colin Davis (conductor), Jessye Norman (soprano), Jon Vickers (tenor) Mozart Symphony No. 36 (Linz) (please note change); Mahler Das Lied von der Erde. £3, £4, £5.20, £6.50, £8 — LSO Ltd

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Today 28 Feb. 7.45 p.m.	LONDON ORIANA CHOIR English Baroque Orchestra Leon Lovett (cond), Janet Price, Penelope Walker, William Kendall, William Shimell. Beethoven Christ on the Mount of Olives; Mass in C. £2, £2.60, £3.20, £3.80, £4.40 — London Oriana Choir
Sunday 1 March 3 p.m.	PHILIPPE ENTREMONT (piano) Mozart Sonata in A, K.331; Beethoven Sonata in E flat, Op. 31 No. 3; Schumann Papillons; Brahms Variations and Fugue on a theme of Handel. £1, £1.50, £2, £2.50 — Ingpen and Williams Ltd.
Sunday 1 March 7.15 p.m.	MONTEVERDI ORCHESTRA John Eliot Gardiner (cond), Mincho Minchev (vln) Mozart Violin Concerto in G, K.216; Bartok Rhapsody No. 1 for violin & orchestra; Divertimento; Music for strings, percussion & celesta. £2, £3, £4, £5 — Monteverdi Choir & Orch Ltd.
Monday 2 March 7.45 p.m.	ILEA COCKPIT YOUTH CHOIR Peter Collis (cond) LONDON COLLEGIATE BRASS Edward Gregson (cond), Michael Hext (trombone). Standford Mass (1st perf); & works by Gregson, Buxton Orr, Patterson & Delius. £1.50, £2, £2.50, £3, £3.50 Redcliffe Concs of British Music
Tuesday 3 March 7.45 p.m.	ALDEBURGH STRING TRIO Mark Lubotsky (violin), Thomas Riebl (viola), Karoly Botvay (cello). Schubert Trio in B flat, D.581; Beethoven Trio in B flat, Op. 3; Trio in D, Op. 8 (Serenade). £1, £1.50, £2, £2.50, £3 — Erica Goddard
Wednesday 4 March 7.45 p.m.	UNIVERSITY OF LONDON ORCHESTRA Ian Reid (cond) Michael Conn (guitar) Chabrier España; Rodrigo Concierto de Aranjuez; Stravinsky Suite, The Firebird (1919); Sibelius Symphony No. 2. £1.80, £2.20, £2.50 (ONLY) — University of London Orch
Thursday 5 March 7.45 p.m.	NIKITA MAGALOFF (piano) Markevich Variations and Fugue on a theme of Handel; Schumann Carnaval, Op. 9; Chopin Twelve Etudes, Op. 10. £1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20 — Basil Douglas Ltd.
Friday 6 March 7.45 p.m.	ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Nicholas Kraemer (cond) Thomas Allen (baritone), Handel Concerto Grosso in F, Op. 3 No. 4; Arias from Apollo e Dafne; Ravel Don Quichotte a Dulcinée; Haydn Symphony No. 90. £1.60, £2.60, £3.50, £4.40, £5 — ECO Music Soc Ltd.
Saturday 7 Mar 7.45 p.m.	ST ALBANS CHAMBER CHOIR London Bach Orchestra Richard Stangroom (cond), Margaret Field, Timothy Penrose, Michael Goldthorpe, Stephen Roberts Bach, Brandenburg Conc No. 3; Magnificat; Christopher Brown Magnificat (1st perf). £1.50, £2.50, £3.50, £4.50 — St Albans Chamber Choir
Sunday 8 Mar 3 p.m.	GILLIAN WEIR (organ/harpsichord) Works for harpsichord by Couperin and for organ by Bach and Vivaldi/Bach. £1.50, £2, £2.50 — Clarion Concert Agency Ltd
Sunday 8 Mar 7.15 p.m.	FINE ARTS CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Jack Rothstein (dir/vln) Handel Concerto Grosso in A, Op. 6, No. 11; Bach Violin Concerto in E, BWV 1042; Vivaldi The Four Seasons. £1.50, £2.50, £3, £3.50, £4.25 — Raymond Gubbay Ltd
Monday 9 Mar 7.45 p.m.	WREN ORCHESTRA Howard Snell (conductor), Richard Stoltzman (clarinet) Wagner Siegfried Idyll; Weber Clarinet Concerto No. 2; Beethoven Symphony No. 6 (Pastoral). £1.10, £2.10, £3.30, £4.30 — Wren Orchestra Ltd
Tuesday 10 Mar 7.45 p.m.	JOHN O'CONOR (piano) Beethoven Sonata in C minor, Op. 13 (Pathétique); Sonata in E flat, Op. 31, No. 3; Six Bagatelles, Op. 126; Sonata in C, Op. 53 (Waldstein). £1, £1.50, £2, £2.50 — Jane Gray
Wednesday 11 Mar 7.45 p.m.	ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Sir Charles Mackerras (cond), Paul Neubauer (viola), Neil Black (oboe) Stravinsky Dumbarton Oaks; Martinu Oboe Conc; Jacob Viola Conc No. 2 (1st perf); Strauss Le bourgeois gentilhomme. £1.60, £2.60, £3.50, £4.40, £5 — ECO Music Soc Ltd
Friday 13 Mar 7.45 p.m.	THE YETTIES A Little Bit of Dorset Songs and music of the countryside. £2.25, £2.75, £3, £3.25 — White Hart Music Ltd

PURCELL ROOM

Monday 2 Mar 7.30 p.m.	PABLO CANO (harpsichord) Dephly Six Pieces; Balbastre Four Pieces; Bach Partita No. 6 in E minor, BWV 830. £1, £1.50, £2 — John Higham Int Artists Ltd
Tuesday 3 Mar 7.30 p.m.	PAUL POSNAK (piano) Haydn Sonata in B minor, Hob XVI 32; Bach Partita No. 5 in G, BWV 829; Folkman Micropartita (1977) (1st British perf); Schumann Faschingsschwank; Brahms Vier Klavierstücke, Op. 119. £1, £1.50, £2 — Lilian Wick Concert Mgmt
Thursday 5 Mar 7.30 p.m.	GODFRIED HOOGEVEEN (cello), STANLEY HOOGLAND (piano) Beethoven Bei Männern Vars; Mendelssohn Sonata, Op. 58; Martinu Rossini Vars; Dallapiccola Chaconne, Intermezzo & Adagio; Shostakovich Sonata, Op. 40. £1.30, £1.80, £2.40 — Netherlands Embassy, Helen Anderson Mgmt
Friday 6 Mar 7.30 p.m.	JOCY DE OLIVEIRA (piano) Messiaen Excerpts from Catalogue d'oiseaux: Le traquet stapazin; Le loriot; La buse variable; La chouette hulotte; L'alouette Lulu. £1, £1.60, £2.20 — Helen Jennings Concert Agency

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HANDEL: MESSIAH

Teresa Cahill, Norma Procter, Robert Tear,
David Wilson-Johnson, John Wilbraham (trumpet)
LONDON ORIANA CHOIR
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SUNDAY 15 MARCH at 7.30

Fingal's Cave .... MENDELSSOHN
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Piano Concerto in A minor ...... GRIEG
Scheherazade .... RIMSKY KORSAKOV
Bolero .... RAVEL

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BBC Singers — BBC Symphony Chorus

SUNDAY, 12 APRIL, 7.30
Grande messe des morts
BRIAN WRIGHT — STUART BURROWS
BBC Symphony Chorus — Goldsmiths Choral Union
BBC Club Choir

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Overture : King Lear
Les nuits d'été
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Today 28 Feb. 3.30 p.m.	SONANT Chamber Ensemble £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Soma Music	Biber: Sonata a6; Schumann: Märchenerzählungen Op 132; Ives: Fugue in 4 keys, Hallowe'en; Hummel: Quintet in E flat, Op 87.
Tonight 28 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	LINDSAY STRING QUARTET £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.	Bartok Centenary Series. Last of 6. Bartok: Quartet No. 5, Quartet No 6; Haydn: Quartet in A Op 20 No 6. Wigmore Master Concerts. Ingpen and Williams Ltd.
Tomorrow 1 March, 3.30 p.m.	SALLY STRANE VON PLETTENBERG Sop. HOWARD SPINDLER piano, £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.	Barber: Hermit Songs; Wagner: Wesendonk Lieder; Brahms: Auf dem See, Der Schmied, Dein blaues Auge, Von ewiger Liebe. Josette Nicholls/Goethe Inst.
Tomorrow 1 March, 7.30 p.m.	TAVERNER PLAYERS Dir. Andrew Parrott David Thomas bass John Holloway violin	Vivaldi: The Four Seasons. Bach: Cantata No 82; Cantata No 56. £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20. Taverner Concerts Trust
Monday 2 March, 7.30 p.m.	YOLANDE WRIGLEY piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Ruth Ticher	Beethoven: Sonata No 3 Op 2; Kenneth Leighton: Conflicto, Fantasy on 2 themes; Chopin: Nocturne Op 62/1; Debussy: Images Bk 2; Tchaikovsky: Dumka Op 59.
Tuesday 3 March, 7.30 p.m.	TAIMI AIROLA mezzo-soprano PENTTI KOSKIMIES piano	Songs by Grieg, Sibelius, Nielsen, Kilpinen, Dvorak. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Composers Series: Grieg, Sibelius/John Higham.
Wednesday 4 March, 7.30 p.m.	DONG-SUK KANG vln. GORDON BACK piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Composers Series: Grieg/John Wright.	Mozart: Sonata in F K376; Brahms: Sonata No 3 in D min Op 108; Grieg: Sonata No 3 in C min Op 45; Ravel: Tzigane.
Thursday 5 March, 7.30 p.m.	EUGENIA ZUKERMAN flute LISA EMENHEISER piano Harold Holt Ltd.	Debussy: Syrinx; Hindemith: Sonata; Bach: Sonata in B min; Libby Larsen: Ulloa's Ring (1st Lon perf); Mozart: Andante in C K315; Dutilleux: Sonatine. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.
Saturday 7 March 3.30 p.m.	GUY LUKOWSKI guitar £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1 Basil Douglas Ltd.	Lukowski: Suite des Caraïbs; Tarrega: Prelude, Recuerdos de la Alhambra, Capricho arabe; Borges: Suite Vénézuélienne; Villa-Lobos: 2 Choros; works by Barrios.
Saturday 7 March 7.30 p.m.	BOCHMANN String Quartet £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Barbara Graham	Haydn: Quartet in B flat Op 50 No 1; Debussy: Quartet; Britten: Quartet No 2; Please note change of artists and programme.
Sunday 8 March 3.30 p.m.	DEAKIN PIANO TRIO £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1	Dvorak: Trio in G minor Op. 26; Ravel: Trio; Mendelssohn: Trio in D minor Op 49.
Sunday 8 March 7.30 p.m.	MARISA ROBLES harp £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20 Wigmore master Concerts/ Van Walsum	Music by Handel, Cardon, Beethoven, Naderman, Pierne, Mozart, Chopin, Godefroid, Hasselmans, Guridi.
Monday 9 March 7.30 p.m.	DONALD McCALL cello KEITH SWALLOW piano Jane Gray	Beethoven: Sonata in C Op. 102 No 1; Chopin: Sonata in G minor Op. 65; George Rochberg: Ricordanza; Shostakovich: Sonata Op 40. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60.
Tuesday 10 March 7.30 p.m.	RUTH GEIGER piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1 Lies! Stary Artists Management	Mozart: Sonata in D major K 311; Brahms: 8 Klavierstücke; Schubert: Sonata in C minor Op. posth.
Wednesday 11 March 7.30 p.m.	YAN PASCAL TORTELIER violin MARIA DE LA PAU piano £2.80, £2.30, £1.60, £1	Fauré: Sonata No. 1 in A Op. 13; Ravel: Sonata in G for violin & piano; Franck: Sonata in A for violin & piano. Wigmore Master Cons/Ibbs & Tillett.
Thursday 12 March 7.30 p.m.	Marie Leonhardt violin Stephen Preston flute Jaap ter Linden vla da gmba Robert Woolley hpschd	LES NATIONS European baroque music by Couperin, Forqueray, Hotteterre, Rameau, Veracini, Scarlatti, Vivaldi. £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20 Early Music Network
Friday 13 March 7.30 p.m.	SUSAN BRADSHAW piano JOHN TILBURY piano £2.50	The European Connection last of 5. Boulez: Structures Bk 1 a & c. Trope from Piano Sonata No. 3; Works by Richard Rodney Bennett, Cardew. New Macnaughten Concerts

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HINDEMITH — Sonata
J. S. BACH — Sonata in B minor
LIBBY LARSEN — Ulloa's Ring (European Premiere)
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In aid of the Leonard Cheshire Foundation

JOHN OGDON
piano

SCHUBERT — 4 Impromptus Op. 90
GRIEG — Album Leaves Op. 28
SCRIABIN — 8 Studies Op. 42
STEPHEN SUBER — Captain Seckenburger's Space Patrol
CHOPIN — 4 Mazurkas
LISZT — Reminiscences of Don Giovanni (Mozart)
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WIGMORE HALL — WEDNESDAY, 11 MARCH at 7.30 p.m.

YAN PASCAL TORTELIER
violin
with **MARIA DE LA PAU** piano

GABRIEL FAURE — Sonata No. 1 in A Op. 13 for violin and piano
MAURICE RAVEL — Sonata in G for violin and piano
CESAR FRANCK — Sonata in A for violin and piano
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3 March
ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Conductor: Lawrence Leonard
Robert Winn, flute
Sarah Deere-Jones, harp
Mozart: Concerto in C, K299 for flute and harp.
Janacek: Suite, Op.3

10 March
CAROLINE DALE cello
KEITH SWALLOW piano
Beethoven: Sonata in A, Op.69
Sammartini, Britten, Lennox Berkeley, De Falla

17 March
FRANZ SCHUBERT STRING QUARTET Vienna
Haydn: Quartet in D, Op.64
Schumann: Quartet in F, Op.41 No.2

24 March
PURCELL SCHOOL ORCHESTRA
Conductor: Lenore Reynell
Mark Phillips, horn
Linda Verrier, flute
Jennifer Hindle, oboe
Gordon Jacob: Concerto for horn and strings (1st mvmt)
Mozart: Divertimento in D, K136
Holst: Fugal Concerto for flute, oboe and strings

31 March
JORGE BOLET piano
Brahms: Variations and Fugue on a theme of Handel, Op.24
Liszt: Rapsodie espagnole

THURSDAYS IN MARCH
MUSIC GROUP OF LONDON
Hugh Bean violin, Keith Puddy clarinet, Christopher Wellington viola, Alan Civil horn, Eileen Croxford cello, David Parkhouse piano.
BEETHOVEN AND BRAHMS

March 5 Beethoven Trio in B flat, Op.97 (The Archduke)
March 12 Beethoven Sonata in F Op.17 for horn and piano; Brahms Trio in E flat Op.40 for violin, horn, piano
March 19 Beethoven Trio in B flat Op.11 for clarinet, cello, piano; Brahms Trio in A minor Op.114 for clarinet, cello, piano
March 26 Beethoven Trio movement in B flat; Brahms Piano Quartet in C minor Op.60
Presented by the City Music Society

Classified Guide

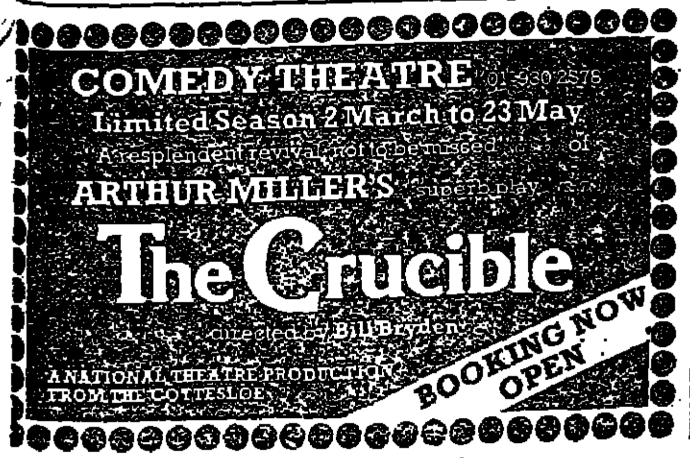
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Radio

Listen to the options

As announced on page 5 of last Thursday's paper, the report of the Radio Network Working Party became public on February 25—an event long anticipated by broadcasters and those who, like radio critics and contributors, live on the periphery of that world. To everybody else quite possibly a matter of ignorance and unconcern. Yet that thick, blue-bound document, crammed with charts and workmanlike, unlovely prose, may decide what all of us will get from our loudspeakers during, but mainly after the end of, the next 10 years. For, as the BBC men have been at pains to underline, it is a discussion document: nothing has been decided, nothing will be for several years to come and there is reassurance in the time scale as well as in the preamble to the party's 17 recommendations: "We need to cherish four national networks and national regional radio and a network of local stations..."

In essence the first four of those recommendations go on to outline as a target for the next 10 years the solution of reception problems by re-engineering VHF transmission so as to make all output primarily available on VHF. No one can object to that.

The report's fifth recommendation is that the BBC should press ahead during this decade with bringing the number of its local radio stations up to the projected 38 and it is at this point that questions start to form, for as a reading of the ensuing complete text makes plain, the existence of *these local stations is a powerful factor influencing* what will happen to the rest of BBC Radio. *If you are already committed* to that existence—and I am not saying that the BBC ought not to be—then your options may well be less wide and open than a 10-year scale and talk of mere discussion documents suggest.

For instance, it is economically unthinkable for all those stations to broadcast locally originated material during every hour that they are on the air: eight hours *is about* the maximum that funds will run to, so the question arises, what are *they to transmit on* their expensively installed or re-engineered wavelengths the rest of the time? Do they relay network material as is the practice now?

This is in fact a sad and wasteful duplication of resources, so for possible solutions *we turn to the report's* longest single section and the one which inevitably is going to stir up most controversy: 11 options for the future shape of radio. Two of these (Nos 7 and 8) suggest some form of central or regional "sustaining service" to keep the local stations on the air, and No 8, though rather costly, had a measure of working party approval. Those who did not like it, however, went apparently for what I have no doubt we will hear of ad some degree of nauseam: Option 4.

According to the rough and ready schedule this contains, Radios 1 and 2 might carry on in much their present form, though possibly with even more middle-of-the-road music on 2 than it now transmits; but Radios 3 and 4 as we know them would effectively disappear. Well, why not? There's nothing sacred about any network: what matters is the content of the service as a whole, so what, according to this option, would we have instead? There would in fact be three new networks: Music and Arts; National Public Affairs; Local Home Service. Into this last would go those eight hours of local programming which are on the menu anyway and when it wasn't doing that it would be putting out, as far as I can see, some mix of Radio 2 and 4 with a bit of continuing education thrown in. There would be no drama, except a small lunch time space for the "popular" (*Archers?*) variety.

All other drama, or what was left of it, would go to Music and the Arts. All substantial news and current affairs, plus Sport, Parliament, *Any Questions?* and similar entertainments, plus a wedge of World Service output—if copyright allows—would end up with National Public Affairs.

Such options have a way of gaining ground when nobody is looking, *yet this* one, even in its present sketchy form, suggests some very disagreeable *things indeed. How will drama* fare relegated to what will no doubt be seen, change or no, as a kind of intellectual and artistic concentration camp? As for that Public Affairs network, who on earth is going to listen to it?

David Wade

Collecting

When joy is put first

Quentin Bell—inevitably known as Virginia Woolf's nephew and biographer—*is also a potter and sculptor*; he has been potting for almost 50 years and sculpting for 20 and is now happy to devote himself to these two activities. To some extent his work is a continuation—*and a refinement—of a* family tradition, for his mother, Vanessa Bell, and Duncan Grant, with whom she lived, were both avid decorators of vases, bowls, jugs and tiles.

Quentin holds that the job of the decorator *is principally to* communicate joy; a sentiment for which he feels many of his contemporaries will condemn him. But he is far from escapist and can refer you to his own writings (*On Human Finery*, 1947) for an account of his theories, which are based on a study of Thorstein Veblen's *The Theory of the Leisure Class.*

After training in Paris under Léger and Marchand, in the 1930s Quentin experienced both the industrial manufacture of ceramics at Burslem, where, despite his political commitment to industry, he was disillusioned by the waste of human labour, and, for a short while, the approach taught by Dora Billington at the Central School for Arts and Crafts. Quentin rejected both viewpoints and has established a startlingly idiosyncratic style of his own which offers a subversive alternative to the attitude of potters who have followed Bernard Leach.

At first sight it is tempting to reject Quentin's work as a pastiche of peasant pottery; crude earthenware, clumsily decorated with Italian colours, designed merely to cheer up a kitchen shelf. But this man is a professor of art history and has taken 50 years to achieve this style; he must—and does—mean something by it.

Quentin suspects that people dismiss his pottery as being too easy; it is better to flatter oneself *by forming a taste for the* recondite and difficult. Unlike his contemporaries he makes a lot of plates—"they're a lark to decorate"—and also mugs, jugs and bowls. A mug, by no stretch of the imagination, can be termed a refined object and in Quentin's hands becomes caricaturishly, horribly a mug and nothing else; a tea-pot gestures obscenely towards its origins in clay.

Quentin does not dismiss solemnity as within the range of expression open to the potter, and cites the finest Chinese ceramics. But he suspects that since Bernard Leach solemnity has become the outward form of conspicuous consumption: the simple, refined pot which reflects these attributes upon the possessor, when it is the fashion to appear *simple and refined.*

Owning art is a method of telling people something about yourself, and Quentin's pots are far too indiscreetly vulgar for people to want to associate themselves with them. Try and discover an art object hiding behind the indelicate brush strokes and obtuse handles *and the artist himself will deflate* your balloon: he makes mugs to replace household breakages.

If Quentin's pottery is, at its finest, somehow obscene, his sculpture is attractively sensual. Terra cotta figures, generally female, usually dressed in clothes which improve upon the shape of the body, giving a classical outline, sometimes coloured in soft pastels and sometimes left plain. Here too one expects an escape into historicism and romance, especially as Quentin readily admits his love of classical beauty. His sculpture can also be dismissed as too easy, irrelevant to what we like to find in modern art.

The sculpture is a celebration of the individual's private fantasy expressed through art. We are so used to art dealing with generalities that it is almost embarrassing to inquire too closely into what exactly Quentin means by his levitating ladies and sensual groups of figures. The inner meaning suggested is too personal and not to have a respect for privacy is somehow vulgar.

The form of the sculpture is familiar, but strange tricks are introduced. "I have tried to see what will happen when one mixes the three dimensional with the two dimensional image. I have endeavoured to break the law of gravity and I have experimented with an unnatural-seeming system of reflected images." A beautiful woman stands absorbed in her own thoughts, bizarrely reflected in the mirrors around her, boxed in and lit like a fairground peep show. Her thoughts—at which one can obscurely and disturbingly guess—are reflected infinitely so that they are positively bouncing off the walls at you.

Recent sculpture by Quentin *is at present on show at the* Morley Gallery, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1, until March 6. Prices range from £80 to £1,400; the latter for "Salome Reflects" in her mirrored box. There will also be a chance to see and buy Quentin's pottery in June when Dan Klein Ltd, in Halkin Arcade, SW1, are holding an exhibition of recent pottery made in conjunction with the Fulham Pottery. There will be over 300 pieces, including tile panels; plates, bowls, vases, mugs and jugs *will range from £20 to £200.* For those who can enjoy the vulgar and withstand the too *personal, both shows are worth* a visit; after all, it did not do Virginia Woolf's reputation any harm to have Quentin Bell pots on her windowsills.

Isabelle Anscombe

A tea-pot by Quentin Bell for his own use

Good Food Guide

Fawltless hotel hospitality

The British, it can fairly be said, are funny-peculiar about restaurants, but downright crazy when it comes to *hotels*, whether the role assumed is that of host or guest. The suc*cess of Fawlty Towers derives* from the fact—verifiable from *Good Food Guide* files over the *years*—that if anything it understates the eccentricities observable season by season across the whole spectrum of British hotel-keeping, from manor house to boarding house. Indeed, there have been several nominations of "what must have been the original". In the same way Evelyn Waugh's *Decline and Fall* was a comparatively restrained account of a British preparatory school gone to seed.

Perhaps Basil Fawlty's guests eat better than Captain Grimes's pupils did. But perhaps not, for a *great many people* clearly do not mind overmuch. Even some otherwise fastidious contributors to the British section of Hilary Rubinstein's *Good Hotel Guide*, after praising the place, the owners and the view, go on to admit frankly that the food is merely adequate. This may suggest in turn that anyone who is responsible for food preparation at home every day of the year is prepared to smile on almost any *dish set down* on the table by someone else.

Well, it is a question of priorities, and it must be *confessed* that there is at least one hotel in the *Good Food Guide* where *one would* very much sooner eat than stay. But more typical (of both books) are other houses in the British Isles whose owners are naturally hospitable, eat well themselves, and would not dream of offering their guests anything cooked to a lower standard. Andrew and Thea Brand of Beaconside at *Monkleigh near* Bideford are good examples. Indeed, "the family atmosphere encourages *people to talk to each other* and even share recipes with the owner". "Comforting and comfortable" is another message—sent from Malta by a guest who was certainly interested in what he ate: "We particularly liked Creole conger eel stew, salmon pudding with herb bread, noisettes of lamb with onion puree *and tomato sauce*, and all the soups and ices, which were home-made as a matter of course."

Or, again, this time from a Londoner, "the vegetables are so good, original and lightly handled, one could eat here every day as vegetarians—which happily we are not, in *view of the delicious* hunk of sea bass braised with fennel, and the pink slab of roast rib of beef. Two of the cheeses were sheep's, an outstanding Roquefort and a locally made fresh one. The Brands were even very kind to our two rough boys and one-year-old girl."

That last "even" says plenty about the culture of British hotels, and not only the ones where the food is good. But Mrs Brand puts the difficulties sympathetically from the hotelier's point of view: "The English seem to be rather bad at training their children to eat in public. I mean what would you do, or *feel like* doing, when a six-year-old child hurls his breakfast to the floor and says: '*There, now* what can I do? I can't eat eggs that have been all over the floor, can I?' Irresistible logic, I suppose, and looking back rather funny, *but I think the* parents might have done or said something other than '*Mrs Brand will get you some* more, darling.' Which Mrs Brand did, of course."

No doubt for similar reasons—in a small house where people like to go for a quiet and civilized weekend—Mr and Mrs David at Pine Trees, Sway, near Lymington will accept under-twelves as diners but not as residents. This is one of the few hotels that have kept their character *and distinction for the best part* of a decade in spite of a change of owners in the middle. (*Gerald and Susan Campion,* now at Frant in Sussex, were the Davids' predecessors.) The place is well summed up by one visitor who has stayed there twice: "The choiceless five-course dinners have that rare quality (in Britain) of balance. Consider: fresh salmon Mornay with an under*lying suggestion of oriental* spice, Danish cucumber salad in a sweet vinaigrette, plain but perfect slices of sirloin with calabrese, maple-syrup mousse with kirsch in the cream, and then 14 cheeses, removed at the first hint of over-exposure. Continental breakfasts (served in rooms) are just as good—my wife thinks the *croissants* better than most French ones are these days."

Peter Crawford-Rolt's Beechfield House at Beanacre in Wiltshire is new to the *Good Food Guide*, though his name is not: Sussex readers may remember his restaurant at Steyning a few years back. This house—"with bedrooms straight out of Brideshead"—lies within a riverside walk of *Lacock Abbey, and the owner* cares enough about his table to organize a personal fish delivery from Helford in Cornwall.

This must account for the delicious brill pan-fried with almonds and John Dory baked with fresh herbs that have been notified, not to mention "mussel-rich fish soup" and "wickedly stimulating crab *velouté*". *All this, followed by* tender pheasant with apple and calvados, a fine puree of car*rots with cream, lightly cooked* broccoli, and a Muscadet sorbet of excellent texture and flavour, took Mr Crawford-Rolt's cooking past that most exacting of tests, "an elderly aunt who had started her working life as a kitchen maid in what she calls 'good service'". Besides, one of the best meals reported—it finished with "a delectable cold pudding of cream, meringue and chestnuts in a runny *syrup"—was a set lunch,* and in the past year or two, hotels serving civilized meals in the *middle of the day have been* as elusive in the English countryside as private houses with *kitchen maids.*

Spindlewood Hotel at Wallcrouch in East Sussex deserves a note here if only on the dog-eat-dog principle which *The Times*—hitherto—has been too dignified to espouse. It was opened in 1979 by Mr R. Fitzsimmons, formerly an inspector for the British *Michelin*, and it *ill behoves the Good Food Guide* to curl a lip at this crossing of the floor, since two of its *own former advisers have fol*lowed the same path in the past dozen years (Margaret Costa and Quentin Crewe).

It is always helpful to know what mistakes to avoid, and though a recent test meal in this imposing house suggested a touch of over-anxiety at managerial level, the cooking (by *Harvey Lee Aram*) was *skil*ful and self-confident: "I can still conjure up in my memory *the taste of the mushroom ter*rine with madeira sauce, and the other dishes were also distinguished examples of *their* contrasted kind: duck breast marinated in orange juice, cooked without any sugar, fat or cream; and blackberry and apple pie with a good short-crust, and thick yellow cream in a jug."

All these hotels, by the way, have wine *lists worthy of their* food, compiled as though with the intention that the cellar *shall remain undisturbed for* several years, which itself is a reassuring factor in the fly-by-*night atmosphere of much* British catering. Beechfield House scores in the sheer quality of the collection (it is particularly strong in clarets, vintage ports, Loire whites and Sauternes), but Beaconside and Pine Trees have more modest prices, and both Pine Trees and Spindlewood also show the consideration for guests' experimental tastes that is implied by the provision of interesting *half-bottles as well as full ones.*

Details

Beaconside, Monkleigh, Devon. *Tel Bideford (023 72) 77205.* Must book. Seasonal closures—check. Meals 12.30-1.30 (Sunday), *7.30-9*. Table d'hôte Sunday lunch £6, table d'hôte dinner from £8.50. Bed and breakfast from £12. Dinner, bed and breakfast from £19.

Pine Trees, Mead End Road, Sway, Hants. Tel Lymington (0590) 682288. Closed lunch. Must book. Dinner only. 8-9. Table d'hôte £9. Bed and break*fast £11-£17.*

Beechfield House, Beanacre, Wilts. Tel. Melksham (0225) 703700. Must book *dinner*. Meals 12.30-1.45, *7-9*. Table d'hôte weekday lunch £4.95, Sunday lunch £5.95. A la carte meal with wine about £13.50. Bed and breakfast £15.

Spindlewood Hotel, Wallcrouch, East Eussex. Tel. Ticehurst (0580) 200430. Closed lunch; Sunday; Monday. Must book. *Dinner only, 7.15-9.30.* Table d'hôte £5.50. A la carte meal with wine about £11.75. Bed and *breakfast from £11.25.*

The Good Food Guide 1981 *will be published on March* 16 (*£6.95 from Consumers' Association and Hodder & Stoughton*). The Good Hotel Guide 1981, *out this weekend* (*March 2*), *has the same publishers and price.*

Chess

Catches in matches

The question as to the best way of settling a championship, by match or by tournament, has *been disputed for a long time.* Indeed, in the early days of chess, when the modern idea of a *championship did not exist,* it was always a *combat à deux* and in the later Middle Ages chess-masters would wander through Europe challenging all and sundry to such matches.

Even when, in 1851, Howard Staunton conceived the idea of holding a tournament among the world's best players in London, he chose a system of knock-out matches that did indeed result in the best player *winning. By 1851 Staunton* was past his best and it was the great German player, Adolf Anderssen, who rightly won the first prize.

Later on, despite the advent of truly great tournaments, the world championship itself was decided by match-play right down to the death of the reigning champion, Alexander Alekhine, in 1946. Then the world championship was decided by a combination of match and tournament at the Hague and Moscow 1948. The *Soviet grandmaster Mikhail* Botvinnik *won* the title and thereafter a series of qualifying *tournaments produced* a challenger for the world title. To this day we have a system based on this formula but the match procedure has been strengthened by the introduction of a series of candidates' matches, the winner of which is the challenger for the world championship.

There is in fact no real solution to the problem. Practically all national championships are *decided by tournament* play and all world championships since 1948 have been won or lost in *match-play*. Perhaps this is the most equitable arrangement since a world champion should be, in theory at any rate, the best player both in tournaments and matches. Certainly, at the present moment, world champion Anatoly Karpov has amply demonstrated his supremacy in *tournament chess, even if his* match victories over Viktor Korchnoi have been by the narrowest of margins.

British championships have always been decided by tournament play, though there have been quite a number of occasions when play-off matches have been necessitated by ties *for first place in* the tournament. The latest was that arising out of the Grieveson Grant British Championship tournament held last August at Brighton. That tournament ended in a tie between William Hartston and John Nunn with eight points each. Neither player lost a game at Brighton and a fine match was expected and duly happened.

Six games were played but Hartston was burdened with the disadvantage of having to win the match. It had been previously decided that in the *event of a drawn match,* 3—3, the title would go to the player who had the greater sum of opponent's scores at Brighton.

The first three games were steady but well-fought draws as the number of *moves* show, 31, 64 and 32. Nunn did in fact miss a win in the long second game but this was easily done—easily done in the sense that *the tension of match-play makes* even very great players miss wins or lose drawn positions.

The decisive game in the Hartston-Nunn match was the fourth, played on Tuesday, February 17. Nunn had White and obtained an excellent position against Hartston's Sicilian Defence. The variation was an interesting one which I remember watching at the 1964 Tel Aviv Olympiad. It was a game between the Czechoslovak Jansa and the Hungarian Flesch and the Encyclopaedia of Openings *gives it, wrongly in my opinion,* as equals. Equals or not, after some highly interesting complications Nunn won in 37 moves.

Now he was leading by 2½-1½ and, with the 5th and 6th games being drawn, Nunn won the match and the title. This was the first time he won the *championship*; but I am sure it will not be the last. He is a worthy and very young British *champion who is a fine repre*sentative of British chess, both at home and abroad. Here is the fourth game.

White:— John Nunn. Black:— William Hartston Sicilian Defence.

1 P-K4	P-QB4		4 NxP	N-QB3
2 N-KB3	P-K3		5 N-QB3	P-QR3
3 P-Q4	PxP		6 B-K2	KN-K2

A somewhat artificial variation; 6.., Q-B2 is probably best here.

7 B-KB4	N-N3		11 O-O-O	QxQ
8 NxN	NPxN		12 RxQ	K-K2
9 B-Q6	BxB		13 KR-Q1	N-B5
10 QxB	Q-K2		14 B-B3	R-R2

And not 14.., N-Q4; 15 PxN, KxR; 16 PxBP dis ch, K-B2; 17 PxP. Now, however, that the Rook has moved this variation does not apply.

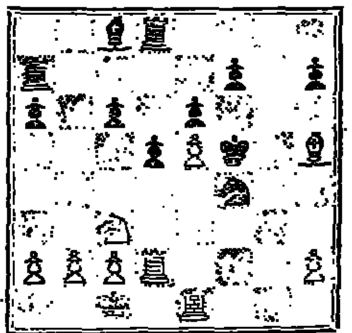
15 R(Q6)-Q2	P-N4		18 R-K1	K-B3
16 P-N3	N-N3		19 P-B4	
17 B-B5	P-Q4			

A tempting sacrifice, but not the best line of attack. He should occupy Black's weak Queenside squares by 19 N-R4.

19 ...	PxBP		21 P-B5	N-B5
20 NPxP	R-Q1		22 P-K5 ch	KxP

A highly dangerous capture; better was 22.., K-N4 and if 23 B-Q1, PxP. But instead of B-Q1 White has the very interesting move of 23 N-K4 ch with bewildering complications.

(Position after 22.., KxP)



23 R-B2	P-B3		25 N-K2	KxP
24 PxP	P-K4		26 NxN	PxN
			27 P-KR4	

And not 27 RxP ch, K-N4 when Black wins a piece.

27 ...	K-N2		29 B-K8	
28 RxP	P-B4			

Threatening mate starting with R-N1 ch.

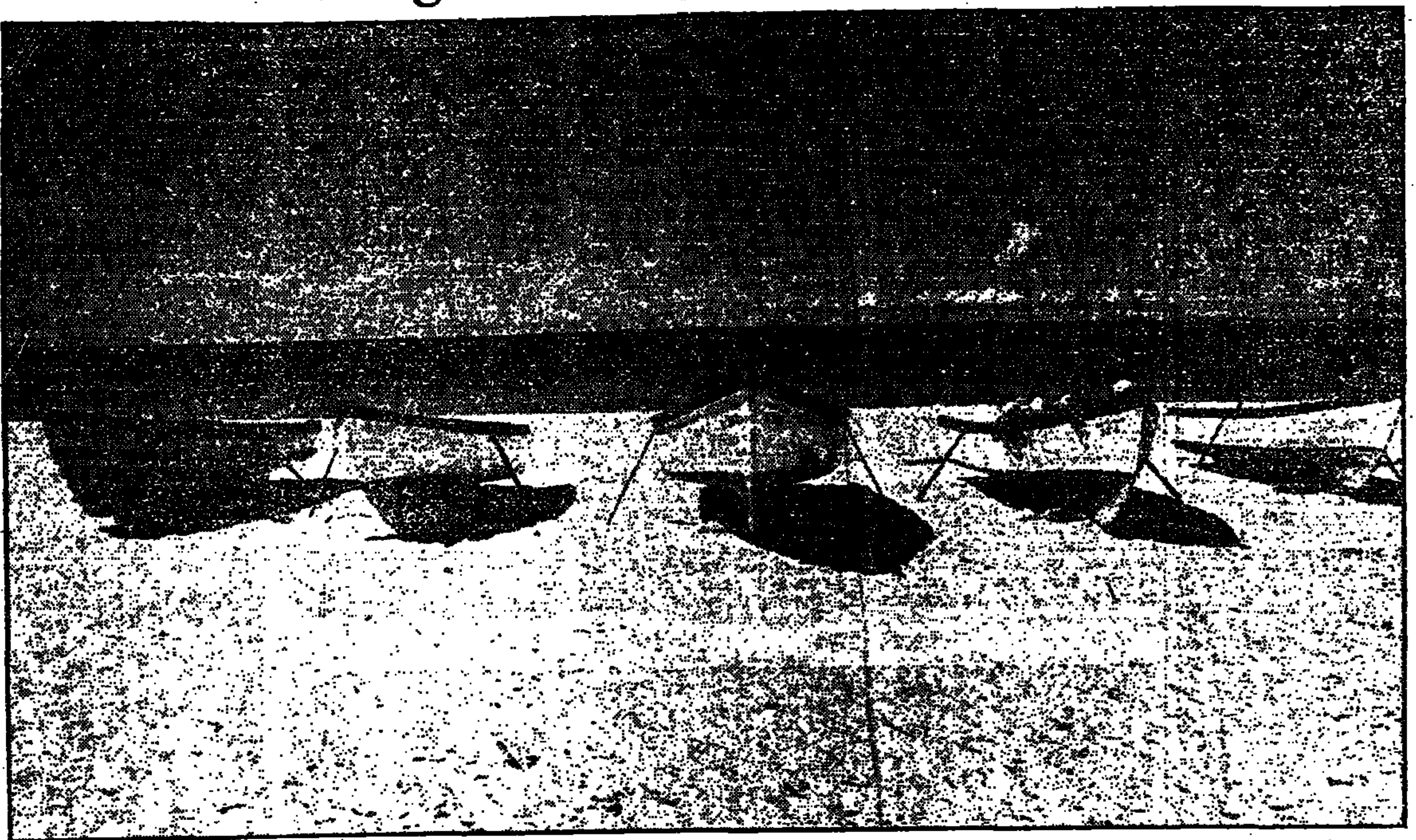
29 ...	R-Q3		34 PxP	B-Q2
30 P-N3	R-QB2		35 R-R5 ch	K-N2
31 R-K5	P-B6		36 R-B7 ch	K-N1
32 R-N5 ch	[illegible]		37 R-N5 ch	resigns
33 R-B8	[illegible]			

Mate, or loss of a piece, by 37.., R-N3; 38 RxB cannot be avoided.

Harry Golombek

Travel

Anguilla: the perfect solution



The most secluded coral sanded white beaches in the world

Once upon a time there was a nameless, eel-shaped Caribbean island, 16 miles long by three miles wide, inhabited by a tribe of Arawaks. They were artistic and benign; they lived in perfect harmony, breathing in and breathing out, harming not a soul. They were slaughtered by Caribs—worshippers of Manitou, principle of evil—whose dietary habits included eating other people. They called the island Malliouhana, about their last positive act before being wiped out by the Spanish. Serve them right.

Presumably, because of the eel-shape, the Spanish adopted the title Anguilla. They surrendered the island to the British in 1650 and, barring an occasional rude infraction by the French and a party of "Wild Irishmen", Anguilla remained a British colony for 300 years.

By 1717 the population was 1,209, of whom 824 were slaves of African descent. Today the population is 6,000, with possibly an equal number living abroad.

Eventually Anguilla was, for political, economic and administrative purposes, linked with the sister islands of St Kitts and Nevis; but Anguillians, a proud, independent breed, did not much care for the arrangement.

They did not care for playing second fiddle, they did not care for an inequitable distribution of financial aid and, more than anything, they disapproved of the attitude of Premier Bradshaw of St Kitts. So they did something about it.

On May 30, 1967, Anguilla made a Unilateral Declaration of Independence, expelling the St Kitts police force for good measure. The "revolution" was led by a local businessman, Ronald Webster, who drew up a new constitution for Anguilla and her dependent territories of Scrub Island, Dog Island, Prickley Pear Cays, Sandy Island and Sombrero—none of which is inhabited, apart from the lighthouse-keeper on Sombrero. Everyone shouted "Hallelujah" and "Anguilla forever" and a few conch shells were tossed into the air. In the jubilation rather than for any more sinister motive, several shots were also discharged skywards, one of which lodged in the bedroom ceiling of a Peace Corps language instructress.

Meanwhile across the sea in St Kitts, Mr Bradshaw became "Chief of the Armed Forces of St Kitts". Threats of armed retaliation fizzled out, but the debate continued vociferously between Whitehall and its rebellious colony 4,000 miles away.

On March 19, 1969, after an abortive visit by William Whitlock, British Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Britain invaded Anguilla.

Two Royal Navy frigates, HMS Minerva and HMS Rothesay, steamed into Anguillian waters. The Parachute Regiment landed 315 crack Red Devils, the Metropolitan Police Force sent in 50 London bobbies, to take on Anguilla's military might . . . which consisted of four not very well oiled Lee Enfield rifles under lock and key.

The paratroopers set up road blocks, made body searches, prodded among the bananas in old ladies' shopping baskets. Ronald Webster, by now the island's Chief Minister, did not know of the invasion until questioned by a reporter concerning his reaction. He was in the bath at the time. One shot was inadvertently fired in the direction of a small plane bearing a complement of journalists come to witness the holocaust in which not a single life was sacrificed. It must have been the most peaceful war in history.

The Times referred to the incident (code-name Operation Calypso) as "A Caribbean tragi-comedy", and there, more or less, matters rested. Until, in January this year, Anguilla formally separated from the Associated State of St Kitts/Nevis. I was invited by the Anguillian Government to attend the celebrations, British Airways flying me to Antigua from where I connected with Leeward Islands Air Transport (affectionately known as Luggage In Another Town) on its twice weekly, nine-passenger hop to Anguilla.

Celebrations consisted of boat races between competing fishermen, a chicken-leg beach barbecue, a cocktail party, a march-past parade and speech ceremony. The latter event was hampered by a malfunction in the public address system and by the unorthodox siting of the rostrum which faced speakers in the opposite direction to their audience. Fortunately a high proportion of the crowd was equipped with transistor sets which, turned to full volume, faithfully relayed the speeches from Radio Anguilla's studio.

The oratory was rhetorical, lengthy, the heat so intense that assembled contingents of police, boy scouts and girl guides parading for the march-past felt it in their best interests to break ranks in order to seek the shade. Altogether it was an occasion of good humour and immense charm, the like of which I would be happy to see emulated on Horseguards' Parade or Red Square.

Christopher Columbus, Diaghilev, Liberace, and Norman St John Stevas are just a few of the famous people who have never been to Anguilla. Had they done so, they would have discovered a scrubby, *featureless landscape rising* majestically to an elevation at Crocus Hill, 213 feet above sea-level. There are no streams or rivers, discotheques or casinos; it doesn't rain much, so there is a perennial water shortage. Electricity does eccentric things, like going out and staying out. Curious insects roam bathroom floors, sand-flies ("no-seeums") are minutely vicious, mosquitoes are the size of flying dachshunds.

There are 32 miles of tarred *road and a further 25 miles of* semi-navigable goat track; there is no light industry and it is extremely difficult to raise enough hot water to take a bath. More than 35 per cent of the active population is under-employed and the cuisine is in a similarly parlous condition. In fact, it is going to take a certain mental agility to explain my reasons for being unrepentantly in love with the place.

Well, there is the obvious: 30 of the most secluded, coral sanded white beaches in the world, an under-water idyll for snorkellers and scuba-divers among damselfish, trumpet fish, metallic squids, brain coral, golden elkhorn coral. Shoal Bay, Island Harbour, Rendezvous Bay, Blowing Point, Katouche Bay are a few of the beaches. If you need further seclusion, ask Anthony to take you across to deserted Prickly Pear Cays in his boat. Anthony who? Just Anthony will do, because everyone knows everyone else on an island this size.

I love Anguilla because you never lock your house or your car; I love it because every Anguillian waves and smiles as you pass. They are a tactile people, they like to shake your hand, to clasp your shoulder: "Enjoy, man," they say, meaning it. I love it that they call New Year's Eve, "Old Year's Eve"; and love it that the last prisoner in the jail-house, interned for bad language, was pardoned so that he could go home for Christmas dinner. I *love sunset at West End Village* as I watch pelicans plummet from a great height to catch fish in their bills.

I am at peace knowing that the nearest golf course is on another island and that my sensibilities will not be bruised by folkloric floor-shows in sophisticated hotels.

Because sophisticated hotels do not exist on Anguilla. There is Rendezvous Bay Hotel, owned by Jeremiah Gumbs, Anguilla's acknowledged patriarch and Moses figure who once addressed the United Nations Assembly. But at Rendezvous the pinnacle of sophistication is to find water coming out of the taps. There are a few hotel rooms at Cul de Sac. Lena Lloyd, a hauntingly beautiful widow, has among the best accommodation on the island, Cerito Cottages: imaginatively furnished self-catering cottages, each with a view of mountain*ous St Maarten across the bay*, each with a toothily smiling maid like Ermine who made my coffee and made my day trying to keep up with her *patois*. (These, and other cottages to rent, are included in the Healey Marlar Anguilla portfolio, 36 Ebury Street, London SW1W 0LU. Tel.: 01-730 8706.)

But all this is going to change. At least, they say it is. The Chief Minister says so; Hubert Hughes, Minister of Natural Resources, says so; *Charles Godden, Her Majesty's* Commissioner, says so. When you come to think of it, about the only one who doesn't say so is Jeremiah Gumbs. There is a government "Three Year Tourism Plan", projected to sponsor "controlled development" of tourist facilities up to 1,100 hotel and apartment beds by 1983.

Sandy Ground today is a village enclosed by an exquisite bay. There is a cluster of wooden cottages, two wooden *jetties*, a *salt-pond. One* developer, Roy Cutler, has shown me plans for a yacht marina, olympic swimming pool, tennis courts, apartments and bars: the new Sandy Ground, I have *no doubt that* Cutler's blueprint for the future is professionally conceived, as it will be methodically executed; he seems a thoughtful, caring man. I just hope they know what they are doing, what they are *really* doing. The trouble with progress is that it is irreversible.

Jeremiah Gumbs is not convinced: "Anguilla will be destroyed by tinsel tourism. We need to plant coconut palms, not hotels . . . coconuts will feed our children, world recessions come and hotels go bust." He is humoured, respected as an elder-statesman; yet his warnings go unheeded. Which is understandable, because all Anguilla has at the moment is peace, it is a "remittance island", supported by Anguillians working abroad and by Whitehall. The lobster fishing industry, the salt, the sale of goats bring in little revenue. Tourism could make the island rich.

It could also pollute the land, pollute the sea, pollute the gentle Anguillians. It could bring envy and discontent, drugs, alcoholism, racialism. There is much to be learned from neighbouring tourist-affluent Caribbean countries. But it is really a case of the devil's alternative.

Of course there are still a couple of details to attend to: like how do you make it rain more (de-salination is *very* expensive), provide adequate electricity, reliable roads and telephone services.

How do you actually get visitors on to the island? Wallblake airport has not even got landing lights at the moment. How do you train Anguillians to mix Harvey Wallbangers, serve minestrone, wear monkey-jackets, extend their palms for *tips? Import staff from other* islands, I *suppose*; but would not that defeat the purpose?

The Anguillian Government and its advisers have the finest intentions: they see the problems, as they have noted the warnings. They are planning for the best, for exclusive tourism, for the big-spenders. It is simply that the melancholy thought occurs to me that there are not many Anguillas left; and what will we do when they are all gone, those of us who *have resisted joining the international* clubs of togetherness and conformity?

Yes, I know Anguilla needs the cash; I know you can not eat those sunsets at West End Village. But I also fear that, once it all happens, Anguilla will be emotionally resentful—which is the beginning of the end.

I think perhaps I have come up with the perfect solution: if you are considering helping Anguilla's struggle to achieve ideal tourism, why not send your money and stay at home?

Michael Watkins

Travel Notes: British Airways return flights London-Antigua: First Class, £1,052; Economy, £790. Healey Marlar, 36 Ebury Street, London SW1W 0LU, specialize in villa holidays in Anguilla. Tel: 01-730 8706.

Bridge

What the Butler played

"Only the flamingos were missing." My informant's whimsical comparison of the BBL Trials with the Queen of Hearts's croquet party may have been a little far fetched, but apparently freaks were abundant, and horrible distributions commonplace. It came as no surprise that the results were topsy-turvy. These eight pairs qualified for the final trial, which is to be held in London from March 13 to 15: B. Mervis, G. Calderwood (540), H. Kelsey, J. McMonagle (496), C. Dixon, V. Silverstone (495), G. T. Kirby, J. M. Armstrong (489), W. Pencharz, R. S. Brock (477), J. D. R. Collings, P. D. Hackett (470), R M. Sheehan, L N. Rose (460), Dr A. P. Sowter, S. J. Lodge (459).

Without implying that the successful pairs did not play well, it was bitterly disappointing that Forrester and Smolski, who had made such a promising debut at Valkenburg, should fall at the first fence. The summary elimination of Priday and Rodrigue suggests that the British Bridge League process of selection needs an urgent overhaul. Great Britain may still be represented by a good team, perhaps, with luck, a very good team, but I regret, not the best team.

Many leading players mistrust the so-called Butler method of scoring. I am so convinced that it is mathematically unsound that I would like to see its use confined to consolation events in Puddleby-on-Marsh. Conceding that luck assumes a greater significance, the apologists of the Butler method argue that the luck will *even itself out*. Not over 150 boards, I can assure them. Unless the trials are extended very considerably, the results could be unreliable, possibly even meaningless.

Fortunately, the selectors' Russian roulette passed off without accident in the Ladies' Trials. Great Britain will be strongly represented in both the Common Market and the European Championships by this team: Mrs S. Landy and Mrs S. Sowter, Miss N. Gardener and Miss P. Davies, Mrs M. Dennison and Mrs A. W. S. Williams.

It would be unfair to blame the selectors entirely. They do a time-consuming job which no one seems to want. As none of them has ever represented Great Britain in a European or World Championship, it is understandable that they should prefer to rely on the bare results rather than exercise their skill and judgment to override them. The real trouble stems from the British Bridge League's entrenched determination to appear democratic at all costs.

Criticism which offers no constructive suggestion makes depressing reading. Here is a formula which pays tribute to democracy, yet ensures as far as possible that Britain will be represented by the strongest team. Exempt up to four pairs whom the selectors might consider are the "probables" from the first stage, permitting them to form their own two teams. Add four more pairs from the preliminary trial. Insist that the final trial will be no less than 600 boards. I do not expect to see this plan implemented, for anything which gives more power to the King will be unpopular with the Pretender and the Barons.

John Collings has not represented Great Britain since Ostend in 1966. After a convincing victory in the trials the following year, Collings, in common with Cansino, Priday and myself, took the unprecedented step of refusing to play in the Championships. Stern criticism of the selectors indeed. Collings has lived abroad for most of the intervening years. Regarded as brilliant, if volatile, in his youth, he assures me that maturity has taught him to leave the fireworks to others. He told me this story against himself.

B.B.L. Trials.
Butler scoring
Game all

North: ♠ A 10 3 ♡ K 7 3 ♢ K 4 3 ♣ K 10 8 7
South: ♠ K Q 7 2 ♡ A J 6 5 2 ♢ 10 ♣ A Q 9

North Hackett	South Collings
—	1 Heart
3 No Trumps	4 Hearts

Opening lead ♠9

"Having suffered defeat in a six club contract because the clubs were 4—0, I became so mesmerized by the continual bad breaks that I decided to assume that every hand contained a trap. Partner's 3NT promised three card trump support, so a slam was a distinct *possibility, but I was determined* to be conservative. I won the lead in hand with the ♠K, played a heart to dummy's ♡K and returned a heart to my ♡A, on which, as expected, East showed out. I continued with the ♢10 and when West followed with a low one I let it run. Beautiful, isn't it? Presuming that East has the ♢A, he is completely endplayed." "Very neat hand", I agreed. "Very", Collings continued. "East did his best by returning a low diamond, on which I confidently discarded a spade. Imagine my horror when West won with the ♢A. Luckily some pairs were in six hearts, so losing the lay down game cost only 8 IMP's. Curiously, it is a "sure trick" hand, provided you cash only the ♡K and then play diamonds, no distribution can defeat you. Missing that line of play has kept me awake for three nights!"

Two of my former partners *Sheehan and Rose, qualified by* a whisker. In the last round, they met a pair who were also fighting for survival. Without this typical piece of Rose piracy, they would no longer be candidates for selection.

B.B.L. Trials.
Butler scoring
East West Game
Dealer South

North: ♠ 9 7 6 4 ♡ 5 ♢ K Q 10 9 8 6 5 ♣ 2
West: ♠ J 2 ♡ K J 9 8 6 3 ♢ J 4 ♣ K 10 9
East: ♠ A K 10 8 3 ♡ A Q 10 4 ♢ A 3 ♣ 8 3
South: ♠ Q 5 ♡ 7 2 ♢ 7 2 ♣ A Q J 7 6 5 4

Opening lead ♣2

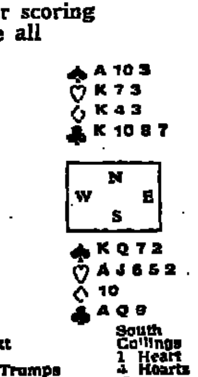
West	North Rose	East	South Sheehan
—	—	—	3 Clubs
No	5 Clubs!	Double	No
6 Hearts	6 Clubs!	6 Hearts	No
No	No	—	—

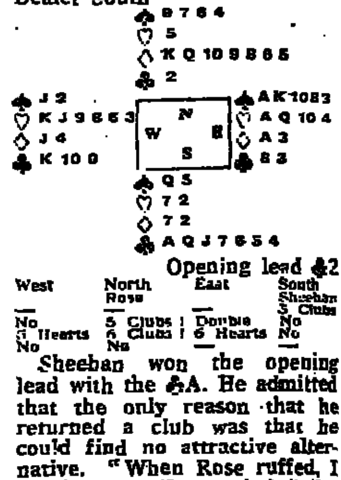
Sheehan won the opening lead with the ♣A. He admitted that the only reason that he returned a club was that he could find no attractive alternative. "When Rose ruffed, I nearly fell off my chair", he said.

Jeremy Flint

Gardening

Diseases in their seasons





For a long time we believed that a hard winter was good for gardeners because it killed off a lot of overwintering pests. Then the theory was that they just stayed hidden away in whatever cracks and crevices they had crawled into or into which, as eggs, they had been deposited by their mothers and survived quite happily. Some soil pests no doubt burrow a bit deeper into the ground in cold weather. Anyway most pests seem to survive, and having seen in the fabulous television programme *The World About Us* how intelligent the butterflies seem to be I can well believe that the pests have more sense than to emerge because of an early mild spell and before there is something for them to eat.

A mild spell in early March followed by a cold spell may possibly kill more pests than a mild January with a cold spell afterwards such as we have had *this* year.

It seems that there are other factors besides temperature that influence the behaviour of pests and their hatching or emergence from their wintry dormancy, although there is very little published work on the subject. Apart from temperature day length may be a factor. As all fishermen know the mayfly hatch occurs within a few days either way at the same date every year.

Be all this as it may, when *we turn to consider diseases it* appears that they tend to occur at the same periods each year give or take a few days, depending on the weather conditions. One may shrug shoulders and wait for the first signs of disease. Most of us I suppose do just that and if we have been sufficiently vigilant and quick enough to apply the appropriate spray we may hope to catch the disease before it has taken hold and before it has done much damage. We now have fungicides and pesticides which are not only more efficient in killing pests or arresting disease, but the control lasts much longer than did some of the older specifics.

Grateful and appreciative as I am for these new chemicals I feel we should make a real effort to practice stringent garden hygiene in the next four or five weeks. Let us try to clear up all the fallen leaves and other debris from last year under hedges, shrubs or elsewhere, get rid of it and leave the ground as clear as possible. Much of this debris will be buried as we fork our beds and borders. It is worth deliberately trying to bury this stuff rather than just pricking over the surface and leaving much of the debris still above ground.

But even with the least attention to hygiene, preventive measures are very worth while. The serious fruit grower will carry out five or six sprayings on apples, pears and plums also several on gooseberries and currants. One excellent well illustrated colour chart showing the stages of development at which fruit sprays should be applied is available from Murphy Chemical Ltd., Wheathampstead, St Albans, Hertfordshire AL4 8QU if you send them an addressed envelope 8in. by 4in. or larger with an 11½p stamp. Two dozen coloured illustrations depict the commoner pests and diseases and instructions are given about dealing with them. The chart also contains a most detailed guide to vegetable growing—what and when to sow, how to sow and when to plant.

Murphy's have just introduced a new smoke cone based on permethrin, the latest formulation of the synthesized pyrethrum which is so effective against white fly and also thrips and caterpillars in greenhouses. One cone will fumigate a 600 cubic foot house. They have also introduced a pest and disease smoke based on BHC and tecnazene which controls a wide range of pests and also the grey mould, botrytis.

To get roses off to a clean start I would suggest that after pruning the bushes and removing the prunings and last year's fallen leaves and *petals if* they are still around you give the bushes and the ground beneath a spraying with Nimrod T. This should lessen the risk or severity of an early attack of mildew and black spot. Rust on roses is more of a problem but only in certain districts where it can very seriously weaken the bushes. Rust usually appears on roses first in late April as yellow spots on leaves or leaf stalks. A secondary infection takes place on the underside of the leaves in late June or July.

So where rose rust has been a problem in the past I would suggest a spraying in late April with a spray based on thiram such as the ICI general garden fungicide, or on mancozeb as contained in the PBI formulation Dithane 945. The spray should be repeated after 14 days. Then in late June and July one should give two more treatments if an inspection of the underside of the leaves reveals yellow spots. *It is important* to catch the infection early, as with black spot and not wait until the whole bush is showing massive symptoms of the disease.

If I have dwelt rather heavily on pests and diseases this week it is because I feel that with so many potions—and very effective potions they are—available today we are all tending to neglect the elementary principles of garden hygiene. Our motto should be to side step trouble if possible. Burn all disease-infected material. Clear away all debris that could provide shelter for slugs and snails. Be vigilant. Look every day from now on for the shiny trails that show the presence of slugs and snails and either put down slug bait or water the *ground around susceptible plants with liquid slug killer.*

I prefer the liquid slug killers to the slug baits because we have three little dogs that will chew and eat anything. With the liquid slug killer we know that no harm can come to our pets. Murphy Chemicals make a liquid formulation of metaldehyde "Murphy Liquid Slugit" which I have found very effective for protecting the young shoots of delphiniums, young lettuces and other plants that slugs and snails so cunningly seek out.

Jobs for March

Seize every moment when the ground is workable to fork or dig it over ready for sowing or planting.

Give the lawn its first cut with the mower blades set high, rake out dead grass and apply a general fertilizer. Buy enough to put on a second dressing in four weeks time. Replace worn patches. Prepare new lawn sites for sowing in April.

Plant onion sets, shallots and towards the end of the month potatoes.

If the soil is workable sow peas, broad beans, radishes, early beet and early carrots. Sow onions (if you prefer sowing seed to planting sets)—in any case if you wish to grow onions for pickling sow a variety such as "Barletta Barla".

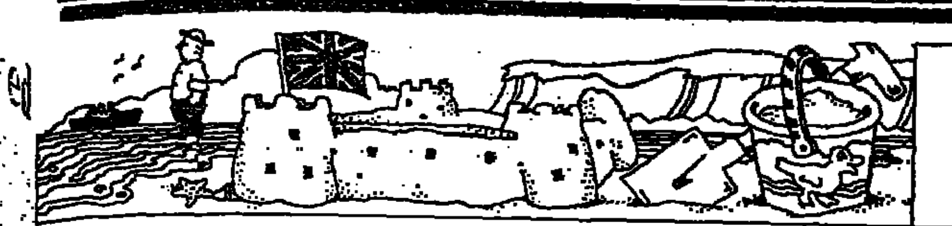
Prune gooseberries.

Finish forking over beds and borders loosening the top inch of soil among bulbs and spring bedding plants.

Lift and divide fibrous rooted herbaceous plants if it is desired to increase the stock.

Prune hybrid tea and floribunda roses early in the month in the southern half of the country, at the end of the month or even into April in the cold northern areas.

Roy Hay



Holidays and Hotels in Great Britain & Ireland



Following the imprisonment of Wexhampton's MP a meeting was held in the upstairs room of the 'Hangman's Noose' public house to adopt a new candidate. However, far too much of 'Goodlet's Grog' was consumed, a riot broke out and in the confusion the wrong candidate was adopted. His name is Morgan Sansbrain.

The alleged son of Mr. and Mrs Abdul Sansbrain, Morgan was an exceptional child. Walking at 7 years, talking and using joined-up letters by the time he went up to Balliol. Morgan did not take his degree but was awarded a C.S.E. (Needlework Grade 5) by way of compensation.

Morgan is a tailor's nightmare. No part of the left side of his body mirrors his right and the positioning of his ear causes grave problems for opticians. He has, in fact, taken to wearing two monocles.

Intellectually, Morgan is about as active as a dead sheep. His inability to distinguish talking from listening results in most of his utterances being likened to random noise. A close friend once described Morgan as being an incompetent of the highest level.

Throughout his political life Morgan has been active in supporting certain vital causes. He has temporarily forgotten what they are. For years Morgan has been fighting to put Wexhampton on the map, and is confident he will shortly find the address of the Ordnance Survey Office.

Morgan is unmarried, lives in a rented shed north of Wexhampton and lists his hobbies as cartography and needlework.

You have been appointed Morgan's political agent. Your first job is to write in not more than 100 words a press release detailing Morgan Sansbrain, his life and political ambitions.



Now answer the following simple questions. The answers are to be found in the advertisements in this feature.

1. **If a spot of rough shooting would be your target, where would you go?**
2. **Where would you find a combination of Swiss tradition and fine cuisine?**
3. **Which hotel offers the style and elegance of former times?**

Send your press release and answers to 'Vote for Morgan Sansbrain' c/o The Times, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT.

The winner will receive a free weekend for two at the Dol-y-Coed Hotel, Breconshire, Mid-Wales—one of the most beautifully situated hotels in the British Isles. All entries to be in by Friday, 6th March, 1981.

Wales

Llugwy Hall Country House Hotel

Llugwy Lodge Estate, Pennal, Powys, Mid Wales. Tel. Pennal (065475) 228.

"Take a Fresh Look at Wales" Enjoy an exciting family holiday on one of Wales's most beautiful country estates. Over-shadowed by the Merioneth Mountains and set within our forty acre estate are beautifully appointed Cedar Wood Lodges, Cottages, Apartments and Grounds Flatlets. Forming the hub of the estate, historic Llugwy Hall has been tastefully converted to that of an AA, RAC ** Hotel, its lawns stretching down to the banks of the River Dovey. You are welcome to use all of the hotel facilities, a Grocery and Welsh Craft Shop are at your service, private salmon and trout fishing, also a free Bus service is available to the beaches of Aberdovey and Historic Town of Machynlleth. A wide variety of Adventure interests can be arranged, pony trekking and enjoying our open air Bar B Que's are a Must. Experience Llugwy in '81 and enjoy a completely refreshing holiday.

PLAS OWEN HOTEL
GLYNCEIRIOG, LLANGOLLEN, CLWYD
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Weekend or Midweek £38.00

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GROVE HOTEL, ST DAVID'S

Close beautiful Pembrokeshire coast. Small AA 2 star hotel catering for those who enjoy country living, good food and wine. Relaxed, friendly atmosphere. All rooms with bath or shower, colour TV and tea-making facilities. Fully licensed.

Telephone (043788) 341

CENTRAL WALES. 3 choices. Comfort and elegance in private Georgian Mansion; or self-contained self-service flat in same; or modernized farm-house amidst wild and beautiful hills. Churchill, Garthmyl Hall, Montgomery, Powys. (Tel. 068-685-283.)

MUCH MORE THAN VALUE
SAVE £70 PER WEEK

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'Dol-y-Coed Hotel
Llanwrtyd Wells,
Breconshire, mid-Wales.
Tel. 05913 215

Our beautifully situated Fully Licensed Country Hotel. It would cost the earth to adequately describe the Hotel in an advertisement. Please send for presentation brochure, which will reveal all.

[?]IQUE COTTAGES in North and mid-Wales beauty spots. £55-£165 p.w. per family. S.a.e. for brochure. Snowdonia Tourist Services Bala, or Tel. 0678 520419.

[B]LACK MOUNTAINS, Wyce Valley, Forest of Dean, easy access from family run guesthouse in old vicarage. B&B from £6; B&B, E.M. from £10. Home cooking, licensed. Mrs Morris, Thistledeim Guest House, Church Rd, Clehonger, Hereford 043 274 338.

[W]ALES, secluded cottages. 20p brochure. Pengelly, Conwy, Gwynedd.

[HI]STORIC FARMHOUSE with cottages. Cordon Bleu restaurant, indoor riding school, squash courts, trout lake, lots more. Castell Howell, Llandysul, Dyfed. 054 555 209.

WALES. Seaside cottages, bungalows, etc. Free brochure, Mann's Holidays, Pwllheli. Tel.: 0758 2646.

WALES, delightful furn'd cottages. Nefyn District Holiday Agency, Morfa-Nefyn, Pwllheli 0758 720518.

WALES. 100's of cottages, etc., free brochure. Mann's Holidays, Pwllheli, Gwynedd. (0758) 3666.

[M]ID WALES. Luxury stone barn conversions in woodlands beside stream. Sleep 4. £50-£100 p.w. No pets. Mrs Johnson, Trallwm, Abergwesyn, Llanwrtyd Wells, Powys. (05913 229).

[P]ORTMADOC. Harbour flat avail all year. Book now. 0244 570577.

[W]YE VALLEY/HEREFORD. Old Rectory in quiet village. Imaginative food. B.B. + dinner. £65 p.w. inclusive.—Tel: 0432 850448.

[P]EMBROKESHIRE. Delightful s/c cottages in farm courtyard; sleeps 5/6. A minute Newgale Beach. —Brochure: Wade Lewis, Rochgate Farm, Haverfordwest. Tel. Camrose (043 784) 371.

[N]ORTH PEMBS. National Park. Comfortable cottages, sea and mountain views, near beaches. Mrs Hawkins, Llysaber Hse, Fishguard Rd, Newport. 0239 820575.

[D]YFED.—Bright spacious family cottage (slps 6). N.T. Beaches. Peak rate £95 p.w. 069 171 2507.

[R]OUGH SHOOTING.—Private fishing on Teifi, private woodlands and country walks go with luxury cottage in rural Dyfed. Col. T.V., dishwasher, linen included, for a very relaxing holiday. Limited vacancies for the spring. So contact Mrs Evans, Faerdre Fawr, Llandysul (055932) 2390.

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PEMBROKESHIRE National Park, nr. St Davids. Cottage sleeps 7. Ideally situated for bird-watching, botanizing and walking the beautiful coastal footpaths. Apply Rogers, The Old Hall, Aylsham, Norwich Norfolk. Tel. Aylsham 3113. After 6 p.m.

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Lake District

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COUNTRY HOUSE HOTEL & RESTAURANT
*** AA *** RAC
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For your brochure contact: M. J. Hester, Grand Hotel, Torquay. Tel: (0803) 25234

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Victorian weekend—with steam—part of the David & Charles 21st Birthday celebrations. Also Great Way West, Paddington/Dartmoor/St. Michael's Mount train jointly with National Trust, Richard Baker Concert and Railway film shows in London. Details from Dept. Z1T, David & Charles Newton Abbot.

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HAVE A RIGHT ROYAL TIME! Historic coach inn, Hexham, offers excellent English menu (or à la carte). Comfortable rooms (many bath/shower). A host of activities. Reasonable terms.—The Royal Hotel (0434) 602270.

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EDEN VALLEY. 7 flats for 2/9. Open all year. Salkeld Hall, Little Salkeld, Penrith. Tel.: 0768 81 518 for brochure.

17-CENT. manor, 278 Cumberworth Lane, Denby Dale, HD8 8RU.

BOWNESS. Village centre. Luxury flats for 2/4. Linen, colour TV. No pets. Ring Windermere 2303.

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Lake District

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LAKE DISTRICT.—Traditional farmhouse nr. Windermere. Sleep 6. Suit family. £40 p.w. min 2 weeks. No pets. 01-723 6770.

West Country

DULOE MANOR HOTEL.—Queen Anne Country House in beautiful countryside, very high standard. Excellent food, peace, comfort, swimming pool and tennis. Also self catering cottage and flat. Duloe, Liskeard, Cornwall. Tel. Looe (05036) 2795.

ROSS-ON-WYE 3 miles, detached cottage, near river. Sleeps 6. CH. All dates. £40-£75 p.w.—(056 45) 3846.

EXCELLENT fully modernised cottage, sleeps 6. TV. Close to moors. Easy reach coast. May/October. £50-£60 p.w.—S.A.E. Vercoe, Higher Lank, St Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall. Tel: Bodmin 850669.

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WEST DORSET VILLAGE, Nr. coast, 300-yr-old guest house. Warm welcome. Expert cooking, licensed. Brochure, Churchview Guest House, Winterbourne Abbas, Dorchester. Tel.: Martinstown 296.

West Country

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We are open all the year for short breaks or longer holidays; we offer comfort, personal service and excellent food. An ideal base for touring Cornwall or visiting the famous Cornish gardens in Springtime.

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EASTER IN BEAUTIFUL ROSELAND Peninsula near St. Mawes Portscatho. Available now flat sleeps 4. Ideal fishing, swimming, sailing etc. All modern conveniences in beautiful abode. Call Mrs Webb for immediate bookings on (087 258) 272.

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NEWQUAY. Early season vacancies. Self-contained flat, sleep 4, fully equipped except linen. Car space. No pets. ¼ mile sea front and town.—Tel: (06373) 2041.

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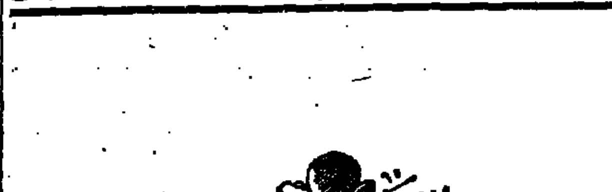
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PERSONAL also on page 26

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(continued on page 26)

Fred Emery

The new team, arming for the real fight

"Social Democrat!" catcalled a Tory MP as Labour's front bench spokesman told the Commons how a small businessman, now on the dole, had been apologizing to him for voting for Mrs Thatcher. Dr David Owen hugged himself with glee as a significant little debate on the economy and employment in southern England —the affluent South—produced Tory after Tory in lament over Government policy.

If the Social Democrats—who next week break with Labour as the final step before the full launching of their new party in April are now to be seen as the natural refuge of discontented Tory voters, then they are indeed in business. Such a remark would have been inconceivable a month ago, and is vivid testimony to the political distance covered since Labour's Wembley conference five weeks ago.

The Social Democrats are treated with scorn, betraying unease, by Tory and Labour leaders alike. And they seem to have been surprised as well as gratified by Mrs Thatcher's suggestion a fortnight ago that they were a slower form of the poison she ascribed to the Bennite left. It used to be judged bad politics to mention your opponents; to insult them elevates them as well as granting free publicity.

That commodity, of course, has not been in short supply. Rightly, as a political phenomenon, they have been treated prominently. Understandably, that annoys rival politicians, particularly in the Labour Party. Not all of it can have helped the Social Democrats.

The formation of the Council for Social Democracy has already gained 25,000 supporters and has aroused expectations that cannot be fulfilled. A lot of people wish that a party had been formed immediately. Many more probably assume that it does already exist, judging by the accounts of Thames's *TV Eye* programme last Thursday which ran a trial run of popular reactions and mock promotion—billboards, party political and all—as if it actually existed.

So a brief stocktaking of where matters are and where some of the participants think they are going is in order. First, the immediate events. Mr John Cartwright's sudden defection from Labour is an unlooked-for bonus for the Social Democrats. He brings organizational skill and commitment, as a former Labour agent; he also brings to a dozen the number of MPs who are set to resign their party Whip before Tuesday's debate on the nuclear deterrent.

By then the drawn-out process of consulting friends in local parties and unions will have been completed, with Mr William Rodgers, last of the gang of three to complete the formality, making a statement of his intentions tomorrow.

Resigning the Whip produces a new grouping, the third largest in the Commons, with spokesmen attacking Opposition as well as Government, seeking to catch the Speaker's eye. But the present intention is not to resign seats and contest by-elections under new colours. Several explanations are offered:

The main one is strategy. This, the reporter is left in no doubt, is a deadly serious offensive on the major parties at the next general election. The objective is to form a government, either by outright victory or by gaining enough seats to determine who forms the next government with them.

It is not that all the recent opinion polls indicating this possibility have gone to people's heads; victory is their steady objective. It is an immense task that will take thorough preparation and mobilization as a party.

Creating the party organization has first priority, with all the emphasis on computerizing membership records, and formulating and building new democratic structures. If you have campaigned in vain to get one-member-one-vote inside the Labour Party, that system must prevail in the new party.

So, without a party in being—and not until April will it be launched —and no structure for selection of candidates likely for months, no by-election will be sought. Another reason is that by simply resigning seats MPs have no control of the date for a by-election. Even if all 17 resigned they could be sure that the Conservative and Labour Whips would collude to ensure that by-elections did not occure all on the same day. Only if Mr Foot's search for reinforcements for the depleted Labour peers provoked by-elections would the Social Democrats be tempted to test the vote.

This reluctance which risks being seen in conventional terms as a lack of fight, could well surprise some of the group's more impatient supporters. But the gang of four, who are reputedly maintaining a general collective leadership at their regular Monday meetings, are determined not to be rushed and have their challenge botched.

Neither, it is said, do they wish to impose themselves as self-appointed leaders.

Preoccupation with proper organization also means that it is unlikely that there will be a lengthy policy manifesto issued at the party launching. Impatience to know what the party stands for is acknowledged, but the wish is to avert detailed policy commitments until the real fight at a general election. So what seems most feasible is some extension of the original statement of aims, originally put perhaps too negatively in the "Limehouse declaration".

There is no lack of ideas. Dr David Owen's book will be followed by Mrs Shirley Williams's (*Politics is for People*) out in mid-April. According to advance publicity, she holds that politicians, especially the Social Democrats, "will have to make a quantum jump in their thinking, a leap to a new approach, if the west is to move forward . . .". Mr Roy Jenkins's programme of speeches include the part adoption of Professor James Meade's novel ideas for an incomes policy, as well as the growing call across all parties for a productive public investment programme.

The Liberals have most cause for concern in the Social Democrats' refusal to be rushed. Mr Steel has announced his eagerness for broad agreement on policy before proceeding to an electoral arrangement. The signs are that he will have to be satisfied with something more general by the time of his autumn party conference.

As for electoral arrangements the Social Democrats seem not yet to have begun carving up the constituency map between themselves and the Liberals. True, they have broad ideas, intending to put up some 300 Social Democrat candidates, broadly attacking Labour seats while the Liberals go for the Conservative marginals. But again, decentralized organization, perhaps at area or city level rather than in each constituency, is the priority. They want to get that right—and new, streamlined, and efficient—before anything else.

The dilemma is getting the strategy right while maintaining momentum. Quixotic gestures are being ruled out, novelty for its own sake eschewed when, perhaps, it is the promise of novelty that most generates the popular professions of support. Without news, there is the risk of appearing too leisurely.

Yet in discarding such notions as waiting until after the May local elections, the Social Democrats are already ahead of schedule, being pushed by events. In the end it is the way most parties are formed.

Letter from Hama

Alone with the mighty water wheels

Being the only tourist in Hama is a little like exploring Madame Tussauds long after the last curator has locked up and gone home. Syria's percolating internal dissent has ensured that no visitors travel up to Hama these days but the place is as dreamlike as ever; even the gothic-faced security men possess a statuesque quality as they stare indifferently across the Orontes at the empty palaces and clattering water wheels.

At least seven of the 10 great wooden *norias*—400 years old and up to 60ft high—are still turning, their weathered blades clacking and vibrating and sluicing the Orontes on to crumbling aqueducts. They are patched with rotting planks, their stone mountings slippery with dark lichen. The papyrus and mosaic records of the city's Byzantine rulers depict their 800-year-old predecessors. In Spain, Greece and Egypt, there are irrigation water wheels of identical design but none are as grand as the *norias* of Hama.

The promenades of deserted cafés stretch into the river so that the tourists who no longer arrive can catch the spray. The wheels groan on stump-like axles and if the Niagaras of water that teem back into the river bear witness to the careless hydraulics of Ottoman rule, their ceaseless revolutions at least suggest that the people of Hama take some pride in their almost timeless existence. All over the city, you can hear the grinding of obsolete Vitruvian machinery.

The French writer Maurice Barre sat once by the Orontes at Hama, watching the evening swallows and reflecting upon the "inexplicable nostalgia" of the wheels—"like *poems come to life*". And it is not just the *norias* that give Hama its gentle decadence. Not far from the Al-Nuri mosque, an ancient arched bridge crosses the Orontes, carrying a narrow road which disappears into a cluster of vaulted tunnels. Sunlight shafts between medieval houses where roofs are supported on carved beams beneath cupolas. Steep, heavily worn steps lead off the cobbled road and mullahs appear suddenly from the darkness, walking steadily, heads down, towards old wooden gates.

The water wheels are hinged to some of the outer walls and along the dark corridors there comes the sound of creaking timber and the splash of water.

The people of Hama do not take easily to visitors. Their history has been a violent one since the second millenium BC, a story of prosperity and sudden destruction. Plundered by the Hyksos in 1750 BC, by the Arameans in 1100 BC, by Sargon II in 750 BC and devastated by an earthquake in 1157 AD, Hama eventually achieved a measure of political stability after Saladin's armies swept northwards. Perhaps that is why the 100,000 population —90 per cent of whom are Sunni Muslim—are so introverted. Guide books call them pious. Damascenes call them rebellious; why else, they ask, has there been violence against the government at Hama? In the streets of the old quarter, even uniformed schoolgirls wear a black veil over their faces.

Less obscure was the gentle man from the state police on the old bridge. Wearing a long leather coat and frameless glasses, this cheerful Polonius, listened intently to our request for directions to the Beit Azem museum and then gave the most specific instructions to us in flawless English.

The tourist ministry should hire him when things get back to normal. They should ensure, too, that visitors do one day return to Hama for the Beit Azem is one of the most beautiful palaces in Syria. The Azems were the Rockefellers of Hama, a wealthy family of Maecenas-like aristocrats who governed and influenced the city for well over two centuries. Assad *Pasha* el-Azem was governor of Hama in 1700 and a descendant became prime minister of Syria. The palace courtyard is now surrounded by Roman remains, mosaics and Byzantine Christian tombs.

There is a small room at the back into which guides do not normally take their visitors. "These are our martyrs," the curator's assistant said and turned on a lamp. And there around the walls was a series of faded grey photographs of serious-looking young men in Ottoman regalia and French cavalry uniform and in Arab dress, some carrying Lee-Enfield rifles.

Many of the men are Azems, youths who once wore the uniform of the French army and air force but who later turned against their French masters — and their minority. Syrian colonial armies — and died fighting them.

On another wall is a man who looks like a young Gary Cooper, hair waved and slicked back, jaw jutting in heroic pose. He is Farid Adib Azem who was shot while fighting the *Israelis in 1948*. The pictures are not unlike the more lugubrious personal photographs that now adorn the walls of Beirut 1,200 miles away, where self-destruction is rather easier to come by. Hama, it seems, also has a propensity for "martyrdom".

Robert Fisk

John Crossland on the centenary of the battle of Majuba hill, when the Boers won back the Transvaal

The nine-week Boer war that shattered the redcoats

The bonfires will be crackling and flaring this weekend at Volksrust (People's rest), a place dear to Afrikaaners as one of the stations where their ancestors gathered their strength for the epic crossing of the Drakensberg mountains in the Great Trek of 1838.

They were moving, lock, stock and barrel to distance themselves from British rule and culture, but it is not this watershed in South African history which will draw the modern Afrikaaner to the *braaivleis* jollifications. It is what happened exactly a century ago on the flat-topped mountain which juts above the southern horizon.

Majuba hill was the engagement which proved the turning point in what the Afrikaaner insists was "the first War of Freedom", but which British historians know as the First Boer War, a brief, bloody episode in the depressing story of South Africa's quest for a political and ethnic identity.

The war lasted only nine weeks, long enough for British troops to learn a new respect for their amateur opponents after three defeats. More skirmishes than battles, they were characterized by frontal assaults by redcoats, still carrying their regimental colours.

Majuba sent a special frisson of horror through a Victorian public not yet recovered from the shock of Isandwhalna in the Zulu war, where naked savages had triumphed by showing they had never heard of Aldershot drill. Perhaps it was the news that now British troops had broken in the face of the enemy that made Majuba a byword for mismanagement. As one contemporary newspaper report, quoted recently by Robert Wilkinson-Latham in his book on Imperial war correspondents, put it: "The novelty of a British Army getting thrashed by niggers and amateurs is wearing off".

Official approval has been given for the Volksrust celebrations—Mr Marais Viljoen, the President of South Africa is to be a guest of honour—but on condition that "none of the nation's white population is offended".

South Africans of British stock are now hardly likely to care about passions a century old, as they post off first-day covers bearing the official centenary stamp. To recapture Majuba hill, the flavour of Victorian Imperialistic warfare, you have to look up the three files on the war held in the Public Record Office at Kew (WO32/7827).

There is the official telegram announcing the disaster, which has been altered in an attempt at mitigation. In 1877 Disraeli's government, tempted by diamond finds and a vision of a federated South Africa, annexed the Transvaal Republic. In 1881 the Boers rose in revolt, declaring the (first) Republic of South Africa. A punitive force under General Sir George Pomeroy Colley, tried to push into the Transvaal through the Drakenbergs, and Majuba hill was the result.

The battle resulted from Colley's ambitious plan to dislodge the Boers from the pass of Laing's Nek, gateway into the republic, by a night march which would seize Majuba, the high ground which dominated it. The operation misfired and General Colley died.

The official telegram distorted the truth in two particulars: that the Boers attacked in overwhelming numbers and that the British only fell back when they had almost exhausted their ammunition.

The force General Colley assembled at dusk on February 26, drawn from the 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders, the 58th Foot



A war sketch of the retreat from Majuba hill. From the Illustrated London News.

(now the Northamptonshire Regiment) and sailors of the Naval Brigade, were issued with 70 rounds of ammunition per man and three days rations. They clawed their way up the steep, rocky slopes, losing order in the pitch darkness but aware that Boer picquets might well be listening for them. The 2,000ft summit reached at dawn was deserted.

The lie of the land was crucial in what followed and significantly an annotation to the official report says: "Owing to its constantly being patrolled by Boer scouts the mountain had not been reconnoitred beforehand."

The mountain top formed a shallow basin and had a false crest, which meant that the garrison could be seen without seeing very clearly themselves. Thus, an enemy cleverly using bushcraft—and both Boers and Zulus were adepts at it—could be on top of them almost before they realized it.

The British dug in and rested. The official report states that "from the shelters no part of the last 400 yards of the ascent could be seen", and it was just this climb that, towards midday, nearly 200 Boer commandos, under Piet Joubert, were making.

Stung into action by the sight of the red jackets on Majuba, the Boers had kept up a regular sniping to force the occupiers to keep their heads down. The report says: "The British did not appreciate the imminence of the danger, and seeing the wagons in the Boer camp being inspanned they believed that the occupation of the hill had turned Laing's Nek". They were soon disabused. "About 1.30 pm, the two companies of Boers who had scaled the highest part of the hill, suddenly appeared on the skyline. The troops lining this, taken by surprise, gave way and fell back."

General Colley's second-in-command, Lt-col Herbert Stewart, described the confusion, rapidly leading to panic, which ensued. General Colley led reinforcements to the crest, only to be met by "the men retiring rapidly. An order was then given to cease fire and retire, although no necessity for so doing would appear to have existed. The troops of the front line ran in upon those just advancing to their support, causing some confusion".

A war correspondent, John Cameron, of the *Standard*, was more explicit. "For the first time it dawned upon us that we might lose the hill for the soldiers moved forward slowly and hesitatingly—it was evident that they did not like the work before them. An officer said of the enemy, 'Oh! There they are, quite close', and the words were hardly out of his mouth ere every man of the reinforcements bolted back panic-stricken."

The Boers advanced rapidly, as though on a game shoot. The whole British line gave way and poured over the steep slopes of the hill, back the way they had come a few hours before. A lieutenant of the Gordons tried to rally his men, threatening to shoot anyone who passed him. But this type of warfare was outside the redcoats' experience, and there was no skirl of the pipes to rally them. As Cameron said, it was *sauve qui peut*.

"The Boers were on the ridge above, and for 10 minutes kept up their terrible fire on our soldiers, who plunged down every path. Many, exhausted with the night's marching lay down behind rocks and bushes and were taken prisoner." . . . not the kind of despatch the Jingoists liked to read.

A few weeks later an armistice was signed and the Boers were given back the Transvaal, with checks on their foreign policy. Eighteen years later in the second round of the conflict, at Elandslaagte, a few miles from Majuba, the Gordons stormed the Boer positions with the cry "Remember Majuba" on their lips.

Ipse Dixit

Do not believe there is a place
called Generation Gap
where Mister Big Jim Limbo
precipitates cream from crap;
a woman lacking manhood
though vowed to feminine;
nor any man of woman born
without that ought within.

Who stipulates the contrary
invites their fellow worm
to entertain damnation,
to stripe the *nascent* germ;
bids credence service evil,
and rectitude disguise
vehement plausibilities
to lead fools by their lies.

Enter the Fools: Be silent both.
In common nonsense, sense
who knows without the telling
nothing lacks difference.

Christopher Logue

Sportsview

Running into money problems

Open athletics is being debated today by the Amateur Athletic Association. To some that apparent contradiction is tantamount to blasphemy, and in the strictest sense they would be right, but the real subject under discussion is not some Beamonesque leap into the razzmatazz of a full-time paid circus of travelling athletes but open acceptance of degrees of professionalism.

Senor Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president of the International Olympic Committee, defined the "cut-off" point between the acceptance of the high cost (in time and money) of competing at top level and out-and-out professionalism by saying that the Olympic Games should be closed "only to those who are officially recognized as professionals". Whereupon a few athletes must have asked themselves whether they were already in that category, or at least if changes in rules would isolate them from the broad base of their sport; whether they would be removed from



Arthur Gold: collapse of competition?

the heart of athletics which, in Britain at least, is the club.

The proposal before the AAA is that athletes will be able to receive cash prizes of up to £500, appearance money and benefit from advertising. Among the opponents are Arthur Gold, president of the European Athletic Association, who, broadly speaking, foresees immense danger in diverting money to athletes and their agents. He fears the collapse of existing competition and the "infrastructure" of the coaching system.

Mr Gold also believes drug taking would increase. His opponents merely point to present day hypocrisy. Huge crowds are attracted only by the cream of the world's athletes who officially receive no more than compensation for lost time.

David Shaw, secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, does not think that drug abuse would increase. Indeed, he says athletes would have to state their willingness to undertake random dope tests to compete within the "open circuit".

Any move made by the AAA is important to the thinking of the International Federation (IAAF) who take up the subject in September. Thus today's meeting is one of the most portentous ever held. However, as Bill Evans, the chairman of the sub-committee who looked into the problem, pointed out, the AAA cannot operate unilaterally, mainly because they could make English athletes ineligible from competition. In practice, there is an international movement towards organized "open" athletics, with the Americans to the fore.

No one might have bothered about changes of rules that date back to the time of "gentlemen" and professionals but for the influence of television and, subsequently, the arrival of the entrepreneurs.

At top level money in quite large quantities is now available, but its distribution requires careful handling. The conservative nature of most athletics administrators is expected to lead them to a compromise between the direct payment of cash to the athlete and the present system of sponsorship and television money going to the national federations who, naturally, want to retain close control over the sport.

If money is paid direct to athletes or through their agents the federations will feel even less responsible than they are now. As it is they find themselves struggling with the personal plans of competitors and, although in an individual sport it is not possible or desirable to be too dictatorial, the advent of openly rewarded athletes and professional promoters could endanger international events as well as those at the roots.

Several proposals have been offered in an attempt to safeguard those who prefer not to be involved with the professional elite. They include a means of withholding money until the athlete has retired so that he or she may still compete in the Olympic Games. Those who chose to be paid on the spot would be ineligible. But as the Olympics are still the height of athletic achievement and as there is no clear definition of "professional", such a plan is vague and at odds with the idea of broadening the Olympics to ensure the competition of the best athletes.

Above all, those debating the future of the sport must be sure that nothing is done to inhibit the athlete from his enjoyment and voluntary commitment. No doubt when, rather than if, open athletics comes to fruition it will be a limited business, totally dependent on sponsorship. As Mr Shaw said: "I still see 90 to 95 per cent of *athletes* continuing in the same way, or as near as dammit."

The objective, he says, is not to make people rich overnight but to make the sport honest. He warns that if nothing is done it will degenerate into a "shambles" with no real future.

Norman Fox

Can the Ecologists save themselves?

"We do not inherit the world from our fathers", reads the start of a slogan pasted on to the outer door of the Ecology Party headquarters in London's Clapham Road. The rest, tantalizingly, has been torn off. But it is still enough to convey something of the party's particular note of urgency, its almost fundamentalist call for reappraisal of the planet's future.

The political grouping was born as The People's Party in 1973, in the wake of the publication of a then radical document, Blueprint for Survival. It marked time until the 1979 general election, when in a flurry of organizational zeal it fielded 53 candidates, won its Party Political Broadcast television slot, and burst into a small kind of existence.

Results reflected the formidable odds that destroy new parties: one per cent of the vote and all deposits lost. But the public took note, and started joining at the rate of 100 a week, and now there are 7,500 members and 250 local groups. Today the Ecology Party is to hold a major policy conference in its sprint towards the county council elections on May 7.

On recent results—last May the party candidates averaged 5.6 per cent in the local elections, enough to have given them representation under some European systems—an electoral future begins to look just possible.

But the Ecology Party is still far from prominence. For one thing the very nature of its constitution seems to oppose it. Ecology Party members in keeping with their commitment to decentralization fought hard against a national headquarters, particularly one based in London, and have only conceded with extreme reluctance two shabby rooms run by the party secretary, Paul Ekins, and an assistant (the only two paid members).

They also shun personality cults to the extent of having no leaders on principle, only spokesmen. The fact that these are not always easily available on the telephone is admitted almost with pride.

For another, while few people today would disagree with much of the Ecology Party manifesto the notion that they could implement it continues to inspire incredulity. The modern industrial world is very probably, as they argue, disappearing under unemployment, scarce resources and rising energy costs, but the political will to change it remains weak. And this is precisely the rallying call that unites the Ecology Party: the absolutely unavoidable necessity to rethink our entire way of life.

Growth, they say, must slow down. The emphasis must now go on supporting economic policies that encourage greater self sufficiency, low energy, low capital intensive businesses, preferably small, community based and cooperative. Devolution; decentralization; smaller farms; less dependence on fertilizers; recycling; no further nuclear power stations.

As a party, they have no real European equivalent. The Italian Radical Party, the most successful similar grouping, with several national representatives and two Euro MPs, was born out of a coalition of radical policies—pro divorce and abortion, anti nuclear, highly feminist—and views ecology as "common sense, rather than as a philosophical premise".

The West German *Die Grünen*, the greens, grew out of a merger between environmental groups. Highly successful in their early years, they fell into fragments when uniting nationally and now serve as a cautionary tale to the Ecology Party, a warning, as Paul Ekins puts it "that we must get our basic philosophy straight first and beware of single cause activists."

Meanwhile the party's natural allies, the environmental groups, historically immensely active in this country, are surprisingly wary of their would be political spokesmen.

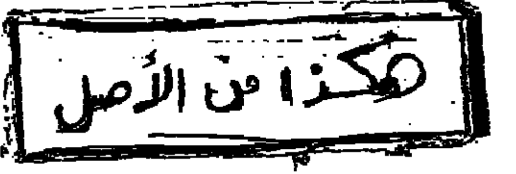
The environmentalists tend to call the party woolly and directionless; the party replies by pointing out that to talk of saving endangered species while doing nothing to reduce a style of life at once extravagant and exploitative is hypocritical. The day of influencing select committees is over, they say. That tactic failed; nothing short of new order will now do.

Another obstacle to political growth is the recent rise of the Council for Social Democracy. The Ecology Party has profited in recent months from being the only new venture around; by conceding this place to the CSD they lose their novelty. Not that they concede it. The CSD, they say, is only posturing as new; nothing about their "amorphous, anaemic, hotchpotch of politics" is different from the consensus politics of the Wilson, Heath and Callaghan years.

The Ecology Party is not in an easy position. Outside their obvious ecological policies they have committed themselves boldly to programmes bound to attract scepticism. On defence, they call for unilateral disarmament, withdrawal from Nato; on the economy they propose a national income scheme to replace all benefits, and a resources tax.

Tomorrow and Sunday the party will be discussing agriculture, employment, industry and land tenure from the point of view of "an ecologically benign, sustainable, no waste economy". It is hard not to agree when they say that the world is growing more unequal, more disagreeable and more dangerous, and that man must "live more lightly upon the earth". But it is harder to see how, at the moment, the Ecology Party is going to bring it about.

Caroline Moorehead



TIMES PAST
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THE DECISION FOR THE LIBERALS

The rapid movement of the Social Democrats towards the formation of a separate party creates a great opportunity for the Liberals. It also represents a great problem, and one on which Liberal opinion is divided. The opportunity is obvious enough. An electoral alliance between the Liberals and the Social Democrats, picking as far as possible the most suitable seats for each to fight, would give the Liberals their best chance since the 1920s of making a breakthrough in a general election. Mr Foot says that the Social Democrats "will become lonely figures in the political wilderness". He was no doubt referring to the well-known text from St Matthew: "the voice of one crying in the *wilderness*, Prepare ye the way of the Lord".

The public opinion polls, including the most recent Gallup poll, suggest that such an alliance would win an early general election, probably with an overall majority. Opinion polls may change and are an unreliable guide to the future three years ahead, but these opinion polls are far more favourable than even the best that the Liberals have enjoyed at their height. In particular, a Liberal/Social Democrat alliance would enjoy a credibility which the Liberals have not been able to achieve on their own, partly because the Social Democrats have the advantage of substantial experience in Government.

If the Liberals and the Social Democrats won a substantial number of seats, even if they only came third in the election, they would probably be able to exchange their support for an agreement to reform the electoral system. Dr David Owen committed the Social Democrats to electoral reform in his speech yesterday. That would be a powerful central theme for an alliance, and the majority of voters would support it.

The anxieties of the Liberals are of two kinds. They have a very reasonable party anxiety. The Liberal Party's position on its own may not be a strong one, but it is the centre party of British politics. The creation of another party in the centre does raise the threat of competition *for the same votes. However*, the Social Democrats do exist. If there is no alliance and Social Democrats and Liberals fight each other in every constituency, there is no reason to suppose that the Liberals will come off best. Again, one must be cautious about public opinion polls, but the polls seem to show that the Social Democrats already have *significantly* more support than the Liberals; they could therefore be expected to run ahead of the Liberals in most constituencies if there were a four-party race. Even at this early stage, the Liberals, supposing they put their party interest first, do not have it in their power to strangle the Social Democrats at birth.

More worrying is the problem raised by differences in political philosophy and political policy. Many Liberals feel that their political beliefs are not the same as those of most Social Democrats, and that they would therefore be allowing their own beliefs to be swamped if they agreed to an effective alliance. The situation is, however, a complex one. As Mr David Hughes, a well-known Liberal candidate, points out in his pamphlet published today, the Social Democrats are not all of a piece. He distinguishes between what might be termed Gaitskellite Social Democrats and those who are essentially rather conservative in their outlook and are distressed by the way that the Labour Party is going.

Equally, however, the Liberals are not all of a piece. The Liberalism of Mr Cyril Smith and that of Mr Jo Grimond could hardly be further apart. Some Liberals still have a real attachment to nineteenth century economic Liberalism which is now more commonly the ideology of the Conservative right. Most Liberals retain a classical Liberal view, in line with that of John Stuart Mill, towards issues of personal liberty, but have a neo-Keynesian and interventionist approach to economic and industrial affairs.

The question that has to be asked is whether there is a reasonable fit between the range of opinions in the Liberal Party and the range of opinions in the Social Democrat Party that is forming. One only has to inspect the leadership to see that such a fit does exist. There is indeed an *overlap between the views of Mr* Roy Jenkins and Mr David Steel. If one did not know which party each man supported, one might well think that Mr Steel was the Social Democrat and Mr Jenkins a rather Asquithian Liberal.

If one looks at the issues of policy, there is little of substance which divides most Liberals from most Social Democrats, though there are, of course, individual issues which would provoke intense debate inside both parties. Both parties accept substantial Government intervention, put a high priority on social welfare expenditure, support the maintenance of a mixed economy with a major private sector, and believe in a democratic, open and libertarian approach to the problems of Government.

The most difficult question to settle might well be that of the relationship with the trade unions. The Social Democrats, as a party of the left, are anxious to cultivate close relations with the trade unions, while avoiding the role of a trade union party. Some Liberals at least believe that trade unions should accept a legal framework such as was advocated by the late Sir Andrew Shonfield—surely himself a potential Social Democrat—in the Minority Report of the Donovan Commission. However, a Liberal and Social Democrat government would at least be able to approach the question of trade union reform knowing that a reform once carried would be most unlikely to be repealed. The fact that Conservative legislation is always subject to eventual repeal has done much to make it ineffective.

The issue of electoral reform is paramount. Without a Liberal and Social Democratic alliance, it is unlikely that the Liberals can gain electoral reform. From the point of view of the Liberal Party, their vote would continue to be automatically discounted by an unjust electoral system. *From the national point of view*, our unbalanced electoral system exposes us to the risk of minority governments, with majorities in the House of Commons, which do not represent the consensus of the national will. This has done considerable harm to Britain in the past and perhaps in the present; it could do irreparable harm if a minority Marxist government were *to be elected* at some stage in the future. The alliance would fight on two great *issues: the reform of the* electoral system and the politics of agreement against the politics of division. So *discredited* are the two major parties at present, that such an appeal would—and probably in fact will—be extremely powerful.

THE COMPLEX CASE OF EL SALVADOR

The decision of the Reagan Administration to make a stand over the question of El Salvador bears signs of haste, and does not seem to have been carefully thought through. The calculation in the White House seems to have been that since the West is engaged in a global struggle against the forces of Marxism-*Leninism, an example should* be provided in the early days of the new administration of the way *in which the tide* of Communism can be contained.

El Salvador presents a classic case of Communist-supported subversion, on the very doorstep of the United States. The American solution is to increase financial and military support to the government forces, in an effort to quash the growing rebellion by left wing guerrillas armed by the Soviet Union and its allies, by way of Cuba and Nicaragua.

This is to apply a simple remedy to an extremely complex situation. El Salvador is one of the tiniest countries in the Americas, *with a population* of no more than five million, and has been politically unsettled for centuries. In modern *times* it has been ruled by right wing military juntas of a particularly oppressive and unpleasant kind. *But two* years ago, a more enlightened regime came to power. President José Napoleon Duarte has tried to introduce economic and social reforms, the most important being land reform. El Salvador is an overwhelmingly agricultural state, and President Duarte has gone some way toward satisfying the demands of the peasantry, by introducing farming co-operatives and other measures.

These reforms have alarmed entrenched landowning interests, while falling far short of the revolutionary measures advocated by those on the extreme left, with the result that a largely moderate and well-intentioned Government has found itself caught in the crossfire of growing violence between left and right. It has been unable to rely on the Army, which tends to sympathize *or even collude* with right wing terrorists.

The view of the European *partners in the Western Alliance* has been that the troubles of El Salvador are essentially indigenous. The Americans are right to emphasize the culpability of the Soviet Union and Cuba in aiding the terrorists of the left. The evidence presented by the American State Department on this question shows that since last August over 600 tons of sophisticated weaponry has found its way to left wing guerrillas in El Salvador from Communist sources.

On the other hand, it is scarcely surprising that the *Americans should have* "caught the Communists with their hand in the cookie jar", as President Reagan's *Press* Secretary put it. The Russians have traditionally exploited genuine political and *social unrest all over the world* for their own purposes, and will no doubt continue to do so. The Europeans can *certainly support* American efforts to stop Communist arms supplies, and will join the Americans *in* condemning gross Soviet interference in what is unquestionably the American sphere of influence. But they begin from the premise that if there were no injustice and oppression in El Salvador in the first place, the Communists would have no grievances on which to feed. The Army and the right, moreover, are at least as much to blame for anarchy and violence as the left.

As Mrs Thatcher pointed out in Washington, *it is for the* people of El Salvador to solve their own problems. The West Germans have tried (*so far unsuccessfully*) to arrange an accommodation between President *Duarte and opposition moderate* socialists. The tendency in Washington is to regard all those of left wing persuasion in El Salvador as tarred with the Communist brush. In fact, however, opposition socialists can exert a moderating influence on the left wing guerrillas (many of whom in any case adhere to an agrarian socialism quite different from the Soviet model), and in concert with President Duarte would present a powerful reforming force.

The Reagan Administration could do worse than to take up *this initiative*. It is encouraging that America has consulted its allies on this issue, to the extent *of sending the* Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Lawrence Eagelburger, to European capitals to *explain* Washington's point of view. But alliance politics is a two way process. El Salvador *might yet provide a test case not* only of Mr Reagan's ability to contain Communism, but also of *his willingness to share European* perceptions of conflicts in which Western interests are at risk.

The Atlantic debate

From Mr Lionel Bloch

Sir, May I question some of the basic assumptions of your leader on the Atlantic debate (February 23)?

You quote with approval the German politician who pointed out that the alliance could only be a partnership if the Americans would acknowledge "European political *realities*" *as much* as Europeans would recognize American ones.

The symmetry is spurious.

In fact, Western Europe, through its military dependence on the United States, has to move a great deal nearer to the American position if the alliance is to remain effective.

If the Germans are worried about their voters, this is only because their politicians have failed these past few years to alert them to the true implications of Soviet *rearmament*. One cannot mesmerize public opinion by constantly extolling the virtues of detente, *and then complain* that it does not support rearmament.

You *also endorse Mr Geoffrey* Pattie's statement that "western countries must avoid falling into the *trap which the Russians have fallen* into of reviving imperialist attitudes and practices in relations towards *the developing world*".

The Under-Secretary of State for Defence is tilting at windmills. There are no imperialist proclivities in the West. On the contrary, the new American Admin*istration plans to treat the countries* of the Third World, not as mere recipients of western pittances, but *as responsible sovereign states*. This implies of course the introduction of a normal element of reciprocity in their relations. No longer will the *beneficiaries of* western aid be able to bite with impunity the hands that feed them. *From now onwards, a political quo.* will be expected for the economic *quid*. This is just common sense.

The Europeans have a lot of work to do to come to terms with it.

Yours faithfully,
LIONEL BLOCH,
9 Wimpole Street, W1.
February 23.

Aircraft fire hazards

From Mr Roy Worthing

Sir, Mrs Susanna Hall (February 26) draws attention to *survivability* problems in aircraft crashes, which were the subject of a recent television programme, and *recommends* that duty-free drink should be banned from flights.

I suggest that the carriage of duty-free drink is not the major *problem. The overriding problem is* the flammability of aircraft fuel. If we can reduce this, many of the survivability problems will diminish and others will disappear.

In fact significant progress has been made in finding a way of reducing the flammability of aircraft fuel, and that is by using an anti-misting additive. This important *development has received very little* attention in the media and got no more than a cursory reference in *this television* programme.

Originating from work done by ICI and the Royal Aircraft Establishment, this development is now the subject of concentrated Anglo-American research. Certainly this development is seen by both *British and United States safety* authorities as potentially the most effective way of reducing post-crash fires and the consequent loss of lives.

Meanwhile, of course, the safety authorities must continue with their primary task which is to prevent aircraft accidents from happening.

Yours faithfully,
ROY WORTHING, Group Director
Safety Services,
Civil Aviation Authority,
CAA House,
45-59 Kingsway, WC2.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Origins of the Labour Party

From the General Secretary of the Electrical, Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union

Sir, In your issue of February 18, under the title "Labour and the Leadership Red Herring", Ken Gill (who has presumably more knowledge of sturgeon or other fish angled in muddy Russian waters than our native herring—red or otherwise) has produced a potpourri of fiction, piebald fact and half-baked ideological claptrap. I do however understand his apprehensions about ballot votes and our "one person, one vote" policy—for him it is the fear of the unknown.

To suggest that the Labour Party *was the product solely of the trade* unions betrays a woeful ignorance of the history of working men's political aspirations historically and the variety of instruments utilized to achieve their objectives throughout centuries of endeavour in *Britain. The Levellers*, Chartists and others could claim equal parentage in terms of its ideological origins and in *espousing* the ideas of the need for specific representation.

Present at its formation in 1900 were the representatives of 23,000 members of socialist societies and it is worth noting that, amongst the representatives of 500,000 trade unionists, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers Technical, *Administrative & Supervisory Staffs*' predecessor, the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen, were absent. Indeed, they did not affiliate until 1944 and only then after a series of political tricks which could hardly have been said to have the support of the membership of that organization.

Whatever role the unions may claim to have played in the formation of the Labour Party, in no sense can they claim to have proprietorial rights in determining its programme policy and role in the contemporary political situation.

Few would deny the rights of the trade union movement to be allowed a strong influence on any of these *considerations* but most would deny the right of the Communists like Ken Gill to act as custodian of trade union rights in the matter, whatever they may be.

For the essence of the objection to trade union block voting, whatever may be its historic rights or wrongs, is that trade union leaders (who have the responsibility for deciding how the block vote will be cast) rarely represent their members. Numerous public opinion polls and countless consultations with trade union members confirm that view.

The majority of trade unionists today see trade unions very much as did the founding fathers of the *Labour Party—as merely reflecting* the divisions within our society. The Marxists maintain that such a view and role would make it impossible for the trade unions to reform our society and, therefore, the theory of Marxism (namely a classless society) must be introduced extraneously by a theoretical and intellectual elite. No doubt Ken Gill includes himself in this category. His Marxist so-called class analysis of the role of the trade unions is in *sharp contrast with historical* reality.

It is the Gang of Gill's view that *in the end will relegate trade unions* to the role of transmission belts for the decisions of the oligarchical collectivist state and their worker members into its servants. This reality has been long understood by the majority of the ordinary members of the British Labour movement whose vigilance up to now has avoided the necessity of the re-birth of the trade union movement currently taking place in Poland.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK CHAPPLE,
Hayes Court,
West Common Road, Bromley.
February 27.

Nationality proposals

From Miss Jenni Atkinson

Sir, So Enoch Powell does not believe that women, like men, should have the right to pass on British *nationality to their children because* they do not fight for their country (report, February 18). Yet it is the *senior men* within the armed forces who make the decisions which bar women from combatant roles.

I doubt if the women of World War 2—blitzed, rationed, bereaved and many in uniform—would regard themselves as not having fought for their country. There is more to defending one's country *than pulling a trigger which*, incidentally, many men don't do. Mr Powell said: ". . . the functions of the two sexes are different. One is to . . . bear arms. The other to sustain, preserve and care for life". Why, oh why, should the latter function be unworthy of the right to transmit British nationality?

Yours faithfully,
JENNI ATKINSON,
56 Stanhope Road,
Reading,
Berkshire.
February 19

Economic priorities

From Mr John Bruce-Gardyne, MP for Knutsford (Conservative)

Sir, Your Parliamentary Correspondent is fully entitled to make his *own assessment of* the tensile quality of monetarism on the Government backbenches (February 27). But I think I must point out that if I was "not to be heard pleading with the Government to stand firm" at Chancellor's Question Time yesterday, *this was because* I was not called to do so.

Had my own question to the Chancellor about exchange rate policy been reached I would have sought to suggest that the Government can have an exchange rate policy, or a counter-inflation policy: but that it cannot have both at the same time. For the rest I find myself *wholly* in agreement *with the* views expressed in your correspondence columns (February 27) by my *colleague Mr Peter Hordern, MP.*

Yours faithfully,
JOCK BRUCE-GARDYNE,
House of Commons.
February 27.

Violence on the terraces

From Mr Chris Wright

Sir, Mr G. Kelly (letters, February 24) seems, as most of the people he speaks on behalf of, to live in a totally different world from someone like myself, who has stood on *terraces from Mexico to Hartlepool*, and Poland to Swansea.

As usual the only answer he can give to the problem is more seats, ban drink. These have been tried and failed; indeed one of the worst riots was by Leeds supporters in Paris when they were *all seated*. British Rail's recent introduction of "dry trains" is also a pathetic inconvenience to most people. I recently travelled to Manchester on such a train only to see 15-year-olds pour off at the end into a supermarket to be served bottles of vodka by a 16-year-old sales assistant.

The Football League should first put its own house in order, make contracts stick, stop intimidation on the pitch, stop players draining the game of every drop of cash. I work in the printing trade. In 1970 I was paid £40 per week and most Crystal Palace players got £65-£70 per week. I now get £170 per week but Palace players get up to £730 and I produce more and they play to less! Is it not time the Chairman, who had a fruitless day at Solihull blaming others, realized it's they who have got to bring enjoyment back into football. Remember only one team can win the league but the other 91 can bring the entertainment back as well.

Bring *down* the barriers at grounds. Bring in strong policing backed with stiff court sentences and clubs bringing injunctions against offenders. The "mods and rockers" battles of the 60s were not ended by making sea fronts all seater and closing down pubs, it was the courts sentencing which ended the chaos.

However, maybe the Football League are only too happy to turn the spotlight from the shambles of takeovers, players payments for transfers, poor playing standards, bad sportsmanship and sacking of good managers and poaching of others.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
CHRIS WRIGHT, Chairman,
Palace Action Campaign,
13 Chisholm Road,
East Croydon,
Surrey.
February 24.

From Mr Stephen V. Woodhouse

Sir, with respect to Mr Moonman and Mr Bradley (letters, February 23) and Mr Kelly (letters, February 24), they all seem to be misinterpreting the theme of the article by Mr Evans (February 16).

Surely, the point that Mr Evans is making is that the root causes of violence on soccer terraces do not lie within football, but in society as a whole. Therefore, until the social tension which causes violence is released by some other means, any *measures to combat the problem* taken by the football authorities—welcome though they are—can only ameliorate the symptoms, but not cure the disease, of social distress.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN V. WOODHOUSE,
Gilbert Murray Hall,
Manor Road,
Leicester.
February 25.

Labour and the centre

From Lady Burton of Coventry

Sir, The replies sent by Mr Ron Hayward and Mr Alex Kitson, respectively general secretary and chairman of the Labour Party (report, February 17) to Mrs Shirley Williams dismayed me and *I imagine many more. Whether or* not one agrees with Shirley Williams—and I do—such taunts and *comments, indeed such an attitude*, towards anyone who has given the service she has to the Labour Party leave a nasty taste in one's mouth. If more people had shown the courage and determination, and had exhibited integrity in the way she has, we should be a better Party today.

I have always believed, and have said many times, that the best way to try to change the direction in a party was by staying in and making your voice heard. *Well*, I have tried: in private Party meetings and on the floor of the House. My colleagues have always given me a good and a fair hearing. They are in no doubt as to my attitude: otherwise I should not be writing this letter.

But on Monday January 26 I joined the Council for Social Democracy. Why? Because I believe that the Party has changed—fundamentally. And the Wembley Conference put this beyond doubt. In any political party I realise that there must be *some policy points unacceptable* to all members. But deep down in the Party to which I have belonged for 36 years there is an emerging undercurrent to which I can no longer subscribe.

The Council for Social Democracy may not win the next election but I believe it does offer hope: and with hope one can accomplish a great deal.

Yours faithfully,
BURTON OF COVENTRY,
House of Lords, SW1.
February 21.

Guiding industry's future

From Mr D. H. Amory

Sir, Up to now the industrial policy *of the Government has been to have* no policy beyond a belief in the efficacy of market forces. But even if the Government attempts radically to improve the workings of the market, by wholesale denationalization and trade union reform, the economy would still be quite unlike the industrial Garden of Eden glimpsed in the nineteenth century.

The real world is one of monopoly wage bargaining, giant corporations, foreign subsidies, and market *distortions of every kind*. Moreover the modern state will continue to exert a dominating influence over the *economy through ownership*, taxation, public purchasing, grants and regional policy.

Instead of coordinating these into a strategic policy the Government is now lurching from one ad hoc funding decision to another. This is immensely damaging to the Government's reputation and bitterly resented by those who see public largesse still being *dispensed* at ministerial discretion but without any guiding principle.

Britain needs a rapid and sustained shift of resources from senile industries to the infant technologies that will provide future *jobs*. This is emphatically not a question of more Government spending. It is instead a question of coordinating existing activities and funding in pursuit of industrial goals evolved with the private sector.

To leave our industrial future to market forces while at the same time spending billions of pounds in short-term relief is a paradox that can only amuse our competitors.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID H. AMORY,
12 Addison Gardens, W14.
February 26.

Getting BR shipshape

From Mr Michael Holt

Sir, How I agree with the content and sentiment displayed in the letter from Captain J. A. R. Swainson (February 27). Slovenly dress must lead to slovenly discipline and therefore a real risk to safety standards.

Earlier this month I wrote to the Divisional Manager of British Rail Eastern Region at Liverpool Street pointing out the regular deficiency of a particular train in the following terms: "The inefficiency of this train is in fact epitomised by the scruffy appearance of the travelling staff on the train. This morning the ticket collector was *dressed in filthy jeans*, a disgusting stained British Railways jacket, unkempt hair and no hat. I told him that I would show my ticket to an inspector who was properly dressed; his only comment was "please yourself". I must inform you that I *and many others* will refuse to show our tickets to this particular individual until he appears in a *proper uniform.*"

If all regular travellers on British Rail took a similar stance we would undoubtedly achieve a properly uniformed railway staff with the consequence that the whole standard of British Rail service would improve *overnight*.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MICHAEL HOLT,
West Bergholt Lodge,
Colchester,
Essex.
February 27.

MPs abroad

From Mr Nicholas Winterton, MP for Macclesfield (Conservative)

Sir, I notice that in your *letters* page on February 16 you carried a letter from Mr Ron Brown, the Labour member of Parliament for Leith, who recently visited the Soviet occupied country of Afghanistan.

I feel that I must correct the ill-informed comments expressed by Mr Brown in that letter.

First, he is entirely wrong in claiming that our visit to the Middle East was by a "group of Tory MPs". It was in fact an all-party parliamentary fact finding mission comprising five Conservative members and four Labour members. His trip to Afghanistan was not an all-party parliamentary visit but one *in which three left wing Labour* MPs visited a country that has been invaded by the armed forces of the Soviet Union.

Secondly, I would point out that during our visit we travelled through Lebanon, Jordan and the West Bank, occupied since 1967 by the Israelis, and indeed had very interesting and fruitful discussions with senior representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as well as King Hussein of Jordan and three mayors of the West Bank area. However, it would be as well for Mr Brown to remember that the *governments* of Jordan and the Lebanon and the PLO have not invaded any country, unlike the people and organisation which extended the invitation to Mr Brown and his two colleagues.

I must say in conclusion that to my knowledge none of the all-party delegation took any time off from our busy schedule to pose in front of any tanks, be they Lebanese or Jordanian. Our trip was funded by a combination of the PLO, the Jordanian Government and the mayors of the West Bank.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS R. WINTERTON,
House of Commons.
February 24.

Lesson from Poland

From Mr David Wilson and others

Sir, It has been a stimulating experience to read, *through your* newspaper, of the attempts of the Polish students to gain "greater *autonomy* and direct participation in the running of universities" in that supposed repressive state. Indeed, their success seems guaranteed having signed an agreement with the Minister for Higher Education, Janusz Gorski, in which they have won powers to *influence* teaching appointments and to determine the nature of the curriculum.

Perhaps here at *Cambridge* we could learn from the Polish lesson as our own Campaign for University Democracy seems to be unable to shake off that brand of repression which is peculiar to major British Universities, and prevents us from benefiting from *similar reforms* so recently won by the Poles. The advances made by the Polish *students are an example to us all*—we congratulate you! If only Colin McCabe had been lecturing in Poland.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID WILSON,
SAM JACOBS,
GRAHAM SHERWOOD,
Selwyn College,
Cambridge.
February 23.

Sad echo of a Cavalier

From Lady Antonia Pinter

Sir, In the general jolly discussion about Lady Diana Spencer's ancestry, let it not be forgotten that she is descended from Edmund Waller's Sacharissa—Dorothy Sidney, Countess of Sunderland. Waller wrote of his unrequited love:

Go, lovely Rose!
Tell her, that wastes her time and me,
That now she knows,
When I resemble her to thee,
How sweet and fair she seems to be.

It is pleasant to think that the prince has met with a happier fate than the poet.

Yours faithfuly,
ANTONIA PINTER,
52 Campden Hill Square, W8.
February 25.

From Mr J. L. Hogg

Sir, I was surprised to read on the front page of today's issue (February 25) that Lady Diana Spencer was descended on the right side of the blanket from Charles II. That would surely give her a better title to the *Throne than the Prince of* Wales. Seemingly there was no need for Hanoverians or Jacobites. All this savours of treason rather than reason.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. L. HOGG,
6 Cariad Court,
Cleeve Road,
Goring-on-Thames,
Reading,
Berkshire.
February 25.

Missing surveys

From Professor M. W. Barley

Sir, Several correspondents, and now your Planning Reporter (February 21: "Places in peril") have drawn attention to one effect or another of current economies and of planning and fiscal policies. I should like to make points that have not been expressed so far.

As one who wishes to read historical buildings as documents about the past, I search in vain—in books and in the library of the National Monuments Record—for measured surveys of houses such *as Stocken Hall (illustrated in John* Young's article). It is one of hundreds of such houses known at *best only from a few photographs*. Only a measured survey will reveal its full history: whether for instance it incorporates part of an older house and how far it was altered by later owners.

The National Trust, rightly or wrongly, does not feel obliged to commission surveys of its properties; there is, for example, no recent survey of Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire, and the guide-book gives the visitor no hint as to minor but significant *changes such* as the disappearance of the chapel. Burley on the Hill (also near Oakham) was built about *1700 by an Earl of Nottingham; we* know the circumstances of its building and the cost, but it is represented in print only by a *sketch* plan without a scale.

The truth is that we know more about farmhouses and cottages—thanks to the Royal Commission and to amateur archaeologists such as the Yorkshire group which received a *Chronicle* award in December—than we do about manor houses, parsonage houses and all those of *superior status*.

More attention to collecting and compiling surveys of country houses would throw a clearer light on aspects of social history, and on the local communities which supported them. It would also provide a sounder basis for judgments about problems of preservation.

Yours faithfully,
M. W. BARLEY,
60 Park Road,
Chilwell,
Nottingham.
February 22.

Care of ancient buildings

From Mrs Vivienne Bridges

Sir, Mr Trevor Jukes in his letter in today's issue (February 26) of *The Times* asks on what evidence Lord Mersey bases his statement that "ivy destroys mortar" and quotes a work by W. J. Bean and the Royal Horticultural Society's *Dictionary of Gardening*, as well as his own experience of ivy-clad houses, to refute this assertion.

With all due deference to these various authorities, as the owner of an *old* stone-built and tile-hung house my experience entirely confirms Lord Mersey's opinion. A large ivy on this house had put forth suckers strong enough to root firmly in the mortar, which, over the years, had crumbled away leaving holes large enough for a small army of rats to "effect an entry"—which they did—while ivy tendrils, having *dislodged the hung tiles, made an* ornamental, but unwelcome, appearance indoors. Only the removal of this precocious plant for essential repointing and other repairs revealed the extraordinary extent of the damage.

Yours faithfully,
VIVIENNE BRIDGES,
3 The Five Houses,
Winchelsea,
Sussex.
February 26.

Wizards that were

From Group-Captain H. W. Pearson-Rogers

Sir, Mr Philip Howard (February 23) speculates with his usual charm and erudition on the first use of *wizard* in the RAF. I can remember *wizard* being used in 1929-30—the time of the Schneider Cup victories. In 1931 my son was christened Merlin, suggested by the late Air-Marshal Sir Richard Atcherley, my great friend and best man, because Merlin was a wizard.

I suggest that Oriel caught it from the RAF. Some historian however may well prove that the Black Prince was heard to say "Wizard show" after Poitiers.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. PEARSON-ROGERS,
Tostock,
Bury St Edmunds,
Suffolk.
February 24.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 27: Sir Peter Medawar had the honour of being received by The Queen this morning when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Member of the Order of Merit.

The Lord Olivier had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Member of the Order of Merit.

Mr G. W. Harding was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Brasilia.

Mrs Harding had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr J. D. Massingham was received in audience by Her Majesty upon his appointment as Governor of St Helena.

Mrs Massingham had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Queen, as Patron, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, this afternoon opened the new Royal Surrey County Hospital (Senior Nursing Officer, Miss C. Rolfe) at Guildford, where Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the County of Surrey (the Lord Hamilton of Dalzell).

After unveiling a commemorative plaque, The Queen, and The Duke of Edinburgh, escorted by Dr Ivan Clout (Chairman, Surrey Area Health Authority), toured the hospital and met members of the Staff.

The Duchess of Grafton, Mr Robert Fellowes and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh visited Royal Air Force St Athan (Officer Commanding, Air Commodore C. Tyler) and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for South Glamorgan (Sir Hugo Boothby, Bt).

His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Cargin, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales this morning visited Derby.

This afternoon, His Royal Highness, as Patron, visited the Abbeyfield Home, 160 Newton Road, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major John Winter, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this afternoon opened the new Maternity and Gynaecology Unit of the Royal United Hospital, Bath.

Her Royal Highness was received upon arrival by the Vice-Lord-Lieutenant for the County of Avon (Sir Reginald Verdon-Smith) and the Chairman of Wiltshire Area Health Authority (Sir Maurice Dorman), unveiled a commemorative plaque, and toured the Unit.

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh will visit the tenant factory unit at Maryhill and the New Venture Workshop, Glasgow on March 3.

Lady Rose Windsor, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, is one year old tomorrow.

Marking the work of George Herbert, priest and poet

Whatever the merits of the Alternative Services Book for the Church of England, the accompanying Lectionary broadens the selection of Christian worthies to be commemorated. February 27 is the day marked for "George Herbert, Priest", and we are encouraged then to pray the Collect for "any Saint". While Herbert was classically Anglican, his life and writings—not to mention Walton's charming *Life*—may be studied by anyone *seeking the spirit of* Christianity. On the more general cultural level T. S. Eliot has remarked upon the "spiritual stamina" of Herbert's writing and insisted: "Throughout there is brainwork, and a very high level of intensity: his poetry is definitely an *oeuvre* to be studied entire". It is the poetry that I wish to turn to in this article, and in particular *The Temple* which contains almost all of it.

As Herbert lay dying in 1633 he sent a manuscript of *The Temple* to his friend, Nicholas *Ferrar, asking him to* publish or destroy it according to whether or not its publication would contribute towards the increase of piety. Ferrar promoted its cause enthusiastically. *Coming before us* in this manner reminds us that, although Herbert was a master of literary technique in the construction of the short poem, his purpose in composition is to enable the reader to worship God better. That "Teach me my God and King", and "Let all the world in every corner sing", are popular hymns with most congregations is some sign of his success. "Love bade me welcome" appears in many anthologies, a triumph of art and spiritual insight, and in part responsible for the conversion of Simone Weil, one of the most brilliant women of the century.

The title of Herbert's collection of poems involves us in a favourite metaphor. The temple is a building; solid and ordered. It is building for religious purposes; open to God and structured to catch his passing presence. The word "temple" has various echoes. It refers to a church building, the Church Year and doctrines and personages celebrated in its course, and to the human heart in its encounter with God. Reading the poems in sequence brings all these echoes *to our ears, sometimes more* than one of them at a time. Thus we begin with "The Church Porch" where moral virtues and the solemnity of the call of religion are expressed, and end with the Four Last Things, Love, and "The Church Militant".

Herbert's understanding of the inter-relation of things extends to the form of his poems. "The Altar", for example, in-line-length is shaped so as to resemble an altar seen from the side. This is no affectation. The sentiment expressed in the base, stem and board fits the liturgical reality of that part of an altar. The device is an extra image by means of which the poet communicates his understanding. In "Paradise" he uses the conceit of a tree in need of being pruned as the poem's single image, but daringly employs the final word of each line in a verse so that it can be repeated at the end of every other line without the first letter, thus: friend, rend, end. That "end" also completes the poem not only enforces the need for sacrifice, "friend" have been whittled down linguistically to "end", we are shocked into appropriate awareness by the conjunction of the end of the poem with consideration of the end of human life.

Where we tend to see arbitrariness Herbert saw meaning; where we tend to see divergence he saw convergence. For him the world was a hieroglyph, a symbol and pale reflection of the transcendent order. In "The Forerunners" we read,

True beauty dwells on high:
ours is a flame
But borrow'd thence to light
us thither.
Beauty and beauteous words
should go together.

He thus vindicates his vocation as a poet. Strict though his morality is, Herbert is no Puritan. Earth does remind of heaven and by earthly means heavenly ends may be roused.

The assurance and simplicity of Herbert, compared with the complexity and doubt of Donne and the florid enthusiasm of Crashaw, should not mislead us: Herbert is neither complacent nor lacking in brains. Style, once more, reflects the man who has *found himself in finding God.* Wit and conceit there are in plenty, but held in check, for Herbert writes so as to direct his reader to God. "Love bade me welcome" is a supreme example, where simplicity of utterance, colloquialism even, bodies forth an enduring statement of the Christian understanding of the meeting of God with the soul, the Eucharist, and the passage for the redeemed soul from this life to the next.

Not the least affecting portions of *The Temple* are where the author admits doubt, difficulty and sin. They are quite frequent. We know that Herbert suffered from poor health. The Celtic strain in his nature may have made him subject to conflicting moods. Yet he wrote for the sake of the public and not for himself. He saw, in other words, the problems of pilgrimage. In a fine poem by that name he depicts the pilgrim's path obstructed by desperation, fancy, passion and fear. John Bunyan's *A Pilgrim's Progress* (1678) reads like an extended essay on the same image. In "Bitter-Sweet" he pin-points the twin facts of God casting us down and lifting us up, and man's complaining of, yet praising, God. This priest and preacher can begin "Affliction" with, "Broken in pieces all asunder,/Lord hunt me not". "The Collar" is a curiously modern poem and reminds us that, despite changes in culture and fashion, the heart of man remains essentially the same. He pictures himself rebelling against restraints of any kind and journeying forth, free as the wind. His poetic style reflects the growing disorder of his fancies. Only at the end when the *Divine Collar* exerts its pressure, and most lovingly, do submission and syntactical order reassert themselves.

What binds together *The Temple*, however, and gives it a final splendour is Herbert's celebration of Christian doctrine, ritual and man's development in God. In "The Agony", the friend of Francis Bacon, conversant with the New philosophy, can still discover "sin and love" of greater "measure" than what science has uncovered. The death and resurrection of Christ are recurrent themes and the divine love from which they issue are the fount of Herbert's life and art. Despite backslidings he knows, also, that grace elevates man. In "*Constancy*" he evokes nobly the triumphant life of the man of faith. Man, for Herbert, is the Priest of the World, called by nature and grace to hymn the Creator in life and worship:

Seven whole days, not one in
seven,
In my heart, though not in
heaven,
I can raise thee.

Keith Walker
Chichester

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. Ashton and Miss C. Hurrell
The engagement is announced between Paul, only son of Mr D. M. Ashton, of Apsley House, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, and Mrs R. R. Roberts, of San Servera, Mallorca, and Carolyn, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs P. M. Hurrell, of Nether Hall, Nafferton, Yorkshire.

Mr N. H. Byrom and Miss N. J. Smith
The engagement is announced between Nic, younger son of Mr and Mrs Gerald Byrom, of Abersoch, North Wales, and Nicky, daughter of Mr and Mrs Douglas Smith, of Aldborough, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire.

Dr S. T. Donell and Miss F. E. Scouller
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs R. A. Donell, of London, and Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Scouller, of Letchworth, Hertfordshire.

Mr T. S. Falconer and Miss F. M. Sheldon
The engagement is announced between Thomas, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Falconer, of St Francis, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, and Polly, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Rodney Sheldon, of Court House, Fairseat, near Sevenoaks, Kent.

Mr M. T. Hawkings and Miss V. C. J. Edwards
The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Mrs F. H. Hawkings, of Salisbury, and of the late Mr D. F. Hawkings, and Vanessa, elder daughter of Professor and Mrs J. H. Edwards, of Iffley, Oxford.

Mr D. M. Inman and Miss D. M. Clay
The engagement is announced between David Michael, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. Inman, of Cumnor, Oxford, and Deborah Mary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs M. N. Clay, of Wimbledon.

Mr R. J. M. Lines and Miss A. E. Oates
The forthcoming marriage is announced between Richard, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Lines, of Stafford, and Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Oates, of Keswick, Cumbria.

Mr S. Longstaff and Dr C. S. Lockwood
The engagement is announced between Simon, only son of Dr and Mrs Keith Longstaff, of Maryport, Cumbria, and Christine Susan, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Lockwood, of Pontefract, West Yorkshire.

Mr E. O. Parry and Miss J. A. Sanders
The engagement is announced between Eric Owen, youngest son of Mr E. Parry, CBE, FRCS, and Mrs Parry, of Lydiate, Liverpool, and Jane, elder daughter of the late Major J. V. Sanders, MC, and Mrs Sanders, of Durdham Park, Bristol.

Mr M. B. P. Walker and Miss C. H. Jeyes
The engagement is announced between Michael, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Walker, of Widcombe Lodge, East Harptree, Bristol, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Jeyes, of Holly Lodge, Boughton, Northampton.

Dr P. Wyeth and Miss R. Harper
The engagement is announced between Paul, younger son of Mr and Mrs F. Wyeth, of Brookman's Park, and Rosalind, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Harper, of Highfield, Southampton.

Marriages

Mr S. Johnson and Mrs J. Kidd
The marriage took place in London on February 27 between Mr Stanley P. Johnson, MEP, and Mrs Jennifer Kidd.

Mr M. D. Thomas, QC and Mrs G. J. C. Blakemore
The marriage took place on Saturday, February 21, in Chelsea between Mr Michael Thomas, QC, and Mrs Gabrielle Blakemore.

Luncheon

HM Government
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr Alderman and Sheriff Anthony Jolliffe, was present at a luncheon at Mansion House yesterday in honour of the advisory council of the Export Credits Guarantee Department. Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade, was the host.

Birthdays today

Field Marshal Sir James Cassels, 74; Sir William Coldstream, 73; Dame Frances Gardner, 68; Sir Roland Jacobs, 90; Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Medawar, 66; Sir Ronald Radford, 65; Professor Stephen Spender, 72; General Sir Noel Thomas, 66; Sir Michael Young-Herries, 58.

Leap Year Birthdays: Mr Joss Ackland, 53; Sir William Christie, 85; James Ogilvy, 17; Mr Victor Wolfgang von Hagen, 73.

TOMORROW: Mr David Broome, 41; Mr Douglas Bunn, 53; Sir Maurice Fiennes, 74; Lord Geddes of Epsom, 84; Air Chief Marshal Sir Lewis Hodges, 63; Mr David Niven, 71; Commandant Dame Nancy Robertson, 72; Professor Lord Swann, 61; Major-General P. T. Tower, 64.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Adrian Phillips, aged 41, a director of the programme division in Switzerland of the *International Union for Conservation* of Nature and Natural Resources, to be director of the Countryside Commission, in succession to Mr Reginald Hookway.

Sir Robert Williams to be chairman of the Genetic Manipulation Advisory Group in succession to Sir William Henderson.

Receptions

HM Government
The Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, and Mrs Younger were hosts last night at a reception to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Royal Ballet, after a performance by the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow.

Clayesmore School
The Council of Clayesmore School and the headmaster, Mr Michael Hawkins, held a reception at the school yesterday on the occasion of the annual Clayesmore Lecture delivered by Field Marshal Lord Carver.

Dinners

Royal College of Radiologists
Dr A. S. Bligh, senior vice-president (radiodiagnosis), and other officers of the Royal College of Radiologists entertained at dinner at 38 Portland Place yesterday the speakers and guests at the clinical oncology symposium on "Colorectal Cancer" being held *at the weekend. Among those* present were:
The President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dr A. M. Adelstein, Dr S. J. Arnott, Dr H. J. R. Bussey, Dr R. S. Compielonn, Professor E. H. Cooper, Mrs Lindy Edelstyn, Dr Anne Ferguson, Professor J. D. Hardcastle, Dr Patricia Fraser, Dr L. J. Kinlen, Dr Basil Morson, Dr D. J. Nolan, Mr R. J. Nicholls, Dr I. C. Talbot and Professor J. M. A. Whitehouse.

Earl of Bessborough
The Lord Chancellor attended the annual dinner of the Byron Society held in the House of Lords yesterday. The Earl of Bessborough presided and Sir Kenneth Dover, President of the British Academy, spoke on Byron and the Classics. Among others present were:
The Countess of Bessborough, the Countess of Longford, the Archimandrite Pantelimon Colouris, the Dean of Westminster and Mrs Carpenter, Sir Anton Dolin, Sir Lindsay and Lady Ring, Mr Ian Scott-Kilvert and Mr William St Clair (joint chairmen), Professor Erwin Sturzl (joint international president), and Mrs Elma Dangerfield (honorary director).

Midland and Oxford Circuit Bar Mess
The Midland and Oxford Circuit held a dinner at Lincolns Inn Hall last night to mark the appointment of Mr Justice Webster and Mr Justice Skinner to the High Court Bench. Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, leader of the circuit, presided and among the guests were:
Lord Justice Eveleigh, Sir Graham Swanwick, Mr Justices Caulfield, Talbot, Kilner Brown, Forbes, Kenneth Jones, Stephen Brown, Robert Goff and Neill; Mr John Owen, QC, deputy leader, and Miss Joan Butler, junior.

***United Kingdom Inter-Professional* Group**
The Lord Chancellor was entertained by Sir David Napley, Chairman of the United Kingdom Inter-Professional Group, and representatives of the member professions at a *dinner held at the* Law Society's Hall on Thursday.



The Chiparus figure sold in London yesterday.

Chiparus figure of 1920s makes record £24,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A bronze and ivory figure of a girl dancer contorted into an exotic eastern pose, a work of the 1920s by Chiparus, sold at Sotheby's Belgravia yesterday for £24,000. Although the bronze and ivory figures of that period were produced in great numbers and are freely available, their prices are continually climbing.

The Chiparus figure is an example of exceptional quality, the flesh in ivory, her costume in *silvered and gilt-bronze with red* enamelling. The price is apparently the highest recorded at auction for a single Chiparus figure.

More modest but jolly in the same vein was a "fashion girl" in bronze and ivory, engraved F. Preiss, wearing a smart 1930s dress and matching swathed hat and dancing barefoot with one leg in the air. The price was £4,400 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000).

The sale of decorative arts since 1880 also recorded some high prices for glass. A large Gallé cameo glass vase with a landscape decoration dating from about 1900 made £4,000 (estimate £2,500 to £3,500). An enamelled and internally decorated glass bottle (26.7cm) by Maurice Marinot, of about 1925, made £2,600 (estimate £1,500 to £2,500).

It is always easier to sell cheap things than expensive ones, but Sotheby New York had a remarkable success with a sale of Chinese snuff bottles on Thursday; the total was £39,922, with only 0.04 per cent unsold.

The bottles came from two main sources, an unnamed American college, which was presumably selling off an unwanted donation, and the collection of Mrs Julie Stempel, of Hongkong. A few lots came from the Cleveland Museum of Art.

American collectors and dealers paid the top prices. Two emerald green jadeite bottles of about 1800 made $3,800 (estimate $3,000 to $5,000 each), or £1,704. An interior painted glass bottle, made as recently as 1972 by Li Kechang of the Shandong school, made $3,200 (estimate $800 to $1,200), or £1,435.

The decoration of the tiny bottle is in traditional style and contains no fewer than 292 individual human figures, not to speak of 15 oxen and six horses. They are depicted building a palace at Lovang.

Sotheby New York's sale of Impressionist and modern paintings and sculpture made £786,525, with 19 per cent unsold.

Today's engagements

Exhibitions: William Boyer, nineteenth-century photographer, Portsmouth City Museum and Art Gallery, 10.30 to 5.30; Percy Turnbull, watercolours, Dorset County Museum, Dorchester, 10 to 5; ceramics by Alison Britton, tapestry by Lynn Curran, Victoria and Albert Museum, 10 to 5.30; drawings, prints and paintings by Rodney Dubbuck, Festival Gallery, Bath, 11 to 5; West of England 11 to 5; Stamp exhibition, Royal Horticultural Society, Greycoat Street and Vincent Square, 10 to 6; Chad Valley board games, Museum of Childhood, Bethnal Green, 10 to 5.30; West of England Gardening Show, exhibition centre, Bristol, 2 to 9.

Talks: "A time and a place—Rome 1520", by Cecil Gould, National Gallery, 1; "The Sick Child, by Edvard Munch", by Laurence Bradbury, Tate Gallery, 1; Geoffrey House on "The architecture of the British Museum", 1.30, and "Sir Charles Fellows and the Lycian tombs", 2.30, British Museum; Ireland: Cultural tradition North and South, Polytechnic of North London, 11 to 4.

Walks: Queen Victoria's Kensington, meet Queensway station, 11; Elegant Mayfair, meet Green Park station, 2.

Memorial service: Dr E. J. Bowen, University College Chapel, Oxford, 2.30.

Tomorrow

Antique fairs: Palm Court, Alexandra Park, Wood Green, 11 to 6; Kensington Hilton hotel, Holland Park Avenue, 11 to 6.

Jewish food fair, Hampstead Reform Community Centre, Hampstead High Street, 11 to 3.30.

Record collectors' fair, Regent Centre Hotel, Carburton Street, Westminster, 12 to 5.

Steaming day, railway centre, Glossop, 11 to 5.

Talks: "Miracles, an occasional surprise", by Dr J. R. Ravetz, Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, 11.

Day conference with special reference to Debussy and Turner, Christian Community, 34 Glenilla Road, Hammersmith, 12 to 5.45.

Oliver Knussen and Keith Potter introduce music at Round House, Chalk Farm Road, 6.

Poetry: Barrow Poets present poems, music and stories for children, Purcell Room, 3.15.

Exhibitions: The Changing Face of the British Pop Scene, Photographers' Gallery, 8 Great New*port Street, 12 to 6; Edward* Hopper: The Art and the Artist, Hayward Gallery, 12 to 6; Jasper Johns, Tate Gallery, Millbank, 2 to 6; Mick Kelly, Woodlands Art Gallery, 90 Mycenae Road, Greenwich, 2 to 6; Sir Francis Chantrey, sculptor of the great, National Portrait Gallery, 2 to 6.

Walks: Tudor and Stuart London, meet Embankment station, 11.

Haileybury

The choir of Haileybury and the director of music, Mr Jack Hindmarsh, will give a choral and organ recital at St Lawrence Jewry, Next Guildhall, at 1 pm on Shrove Tuesday, March 3.

OBITUARY

DR HANS HELBAEK

Pioneer archaeological botanist

Dr Hans Helbaek, pioneer of the now established science of palaeoethnobotany, died at his home in Helsinge, Denmark, on February 10 after a long illness.

Early in his career Helbaek had given up the medical course on which he had embarked, and consequently found himself excluded from the conventional academic circles of his country. After much tribulation he was befriended by the Danish geographer-archaeologist Gudmund Hatt, who saw how Helbaek's fascination with archaeology could be combined with his interest in natural history, giving him the opportunity to develop the interdisciplinary research for which he is now renowned.

Helbaek found that pottery sherds often carried imprints of cereal grains, weed seeds and other plant material; and this led him to devise techniques of identification based on characters visible in material from archaeological sources, techniques which were necessarily different from those of traditional taxonomy. But he went far beyond mere identification, interpreting his observations in terms of genetic and cultural development, and of the spread of wild and cultivated species hand in hand with man.

Helbaek found enthusiastic recognition of his pioneer work in Britain, and received great encouragement from Sir Leonard Woolley, Gordon Childe, Sir Mortimer Wheeler and Sir Max Mallowan. He felt that England had become his spiritual home, though he remained in Denmark and indeed served in the Danish resistance during the war.

After the war his botanical work on the stomach contents of the Tollund and Grauballe bog corpses caught the popular imagination, but his greatest work was to come in another direction.

He saw in his interdisciplinary research a tool for the exploration of the origins of agriculture, and to this end he joined American and British archaeologists in field research in the Middle East. His painstaking investigations not only of the archaeological evidence, but also of the native flora, laid the foundations of the now important science that he called palaeoethnobotany.

His achievements were recognized by a string of honours: hon DSc (Reading, 1959); hon D.Phil (Lund, 1960); Foreign Member of the Linnaean Society (1964); and honorary Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (1972). Yet at home he still had no academic status, and the struggle to carry on his work undermined his health.

He leaves three children by his first marriage, and a widow, Dr Diana Kirkbride, the British archaeologist, whom he married in 1965.

MR ROBERT AICKMAN

Mr Robert Fordyce Aickman, who died in a London hospital on February 26, was a distinguished writer of stories of the supernatural.

He was the son of the architect, W. A. Aickman, and the grandson, on his mother's side, of the successful Victorian novelist, Richard Marsh. His unusual upbringing, memorably described in a classic autobiography, *The Attempted Rescue*, introduced him in childhood to the great passions of his life: travel and transport, literature and the theatre.

His love of canals, then neglected and disused, led him in 1946 to found the Inland Waterways Association, of which he was chairman until 1951. Saving the canals was his idea, and his alone, and among the highlights of his lifelong involvement with them were the Market Harborough Festival of 1950 and the opening of the Lower and Upper Avon. It is largely thanks to his able and tireless efforts that thousands of people, who may never have heard of his name, are today able to enjoy these quiet waters.

For some years he was theatre critic of *The Nineteenth Century and After*, and his love of the theatre and music was reflected in his close connexion with the London Opera Society (of which he was a director and chairman), the London Opera Club, the Ballets Minerva, and the Mikron Theatre Company.

But his most outstanding and lasting achievement was as a writer of what he himself liked to call "strange tales". He brought to these his immense knowledge of the occult, psychological insights, and a richness of background and characterization, which rank his stories with those of M. R. James and Walter de la Mare.

For his first collection, *We Are For The Dark* (1951), written in collaboration with Elizabeth Jane Howard, to *Intrusions*, published last year, he displayed powers of imagination and invention unsurpassed in this genre. These gifts were widely recognized in America, where he won the World Fantasy Award in 1978.

Robert had a wonderful gift for friendship. He was a marvellous companion, and those who accompanied him on his sightseeing visits had their horizons widened in a unique and exciting way. He will be greatly missed by the many who knew and loved him.

M GILBERT GÉAS

Sir Patrick Reilly writes:—

M Gilbert Géas, who died on February 24 after a long illness, faced with much courage, had been for many years a leading member of the French community in Britain, to whose various institutions he gave devoted service...

He came to London in 1961, with long experience of banking in France, South America *and Nigeria, to head the* management of the British and French Bank Ltd., now the Banque Nationale de Paris, Ltd. He filled the post for 19 years with conspicuous success, of which the bank's new building in King William Street will be a lasting memorial.

He soon became a much respected figure in the City. He and Mme Géas were delightful hosts and made very many British friends by whom he will be greatly missed.

Gilbert Géas and his wife Luce, a talented painter and Agrégée d'Anglais, together made an outstanding contribu*tion both to Franco-British* cooperation in business and to Franco-British friendship in general. Our deep sympathy goes to Mme Géas and her daughter.

PROFESSOR H. R. G. GREAVES

Professor H. R. G. Greaves died in London on February 26 at the age of 73, after an illness of several months. He was Professor of Political Science in the University of London at the London School of Economics from 1960 until his retirement in 1975.

Richard Greaves enrolled as an evening student at LSE in 1925. With the encouragement of Harold Laski, he became a full-time student in his final year and graduated in 1929. *After a year at the Graduate* Institute of International Affairs at Geneva, he was appointed in 1930 assistant lecturer at LSE where, except for the war years, he remained for the rest of his working life.

He wrote several books, of which the best known were *The British Constitution* (1938), *The Civil Service in the Changing State* (1947), and *The Foundations of Political Theory* (1958).

Those three books indicate the width of his interests and the nature of his scholarship. Constitutional theory and practice, public administration and political thought were combined in his work, and such combination is rare. He was also a man of considerable general culture, and a distinguished literary editor of *The Political Quarterly* for many years.

The London School of Economics exerts a powerful influence over many of those who study within its walls, and Richard Greaves was one of its most committed devotees. He was a conscientious teacher, a respected scholar and, to those who were admitted to his confidence, a sensitive and loyal friend.

MR PETER CAVANAGH

Mr Peter Cavanagh, the well known impressionist, has died at the age of 66. He had entertained King George VI and other members of the Royal Family on many occasions and had appeared in Royal Command performances. He had a regular radio programme entitled "The Voice of Them All" and had made many other appearances in variety programmes and on television. Like most modern impressionists, he "took off" stars of stage, screen and radio—he could impersonate the whole of the Itma cast—but he also gave impressions of musicians and politicians. He used to say that the only one of his characters whom he had never met was Sir Winston Churchill.

In his radio programme he took all the parts but brought in a guest artist whom he imitated "side by side": listeners were then challenged to spot the real celebrity.

Science report

Seismology: Predicting earthquakes

By the Staff of *Nature*

On the basis of evidence from 20 large earthquakes that a sharp drop in the rate of small earthquakes heralds a large one, two scientists have predicted a large earthquake in the Aegean Sea west of Crete before 1990. The earthquake near Corinth on February 25 is not thought to have been it, being well outside the zone where the scientists predict that the earthquake will occur.

That zone is the western section of the Hellenic trench-island arc *system. The Hellenic arc, which* curves from the southern Peloponnese in the west, through the island of Crete to the western tip of Turkey in the east, is where two continental plates converge. It is the most seismically active region in western Eurasia.

Dr M. Wyss, from the University of Colorado in the United States, and Dr M. Baer, from the Institute of Geophysics, Zurich, Switzerland, made the prediction *after studies of the rate of small* earthquakes in the Hellenic arc between 1950 and 1978 revealed some anomalies.

After remaining constant for 12 years along the entire length of the arc, the rate decreased by more than half in the western third after 1962. The rate in the middle third remained almost constant, at about a small earthquake and a half year, throughout the 28-year period. In the eastern third it varied, decreasing in some small areas and remaining con*stant in others.*

The scientists' prediction that a large earthquake (about 7.75 on the Richter scale) will occur in the western third of the arc is based on observations of previous large earthquakes in other parts of the world that have been preceded by several years of unusually low small-earthquake activity.

Earthquakes occur when the earth's crust cracks under stress. Frequent small earthquakes are thought to release such stress regularly as it builds up. When small earthquakes cease to occur in parts of the crust known to be under stress it can often be assumed that stress continues to accumulate. The longer it accumulates the greater the amount of energy that will be released when an earthquake eventually occurs.

The stress in the Hellenic arc is caused by two plates of the earth's crust moving towards each other at the rate of a few centimetres a year. *In the middle third* of the arc stress is released, through regular small earthquakes, as it is created. In the western section, however, the scientists believe that the sharp drop in the frequency of small earthquakes after 1962 means that stress is now building up to a point where it will cause a very substantial earthquake when it is released.

Although the matter is open to interpretation, Dr Wyss and Dr Baer believe that all of the *Hellenic arc plate boundary*, except 150 kilometres west of Crete, was ruptured in large earthquakes between 1805 and 1926. On the basis of evidence from these earlier earthquakes they suggest that future ruptures *will occur over a length of 100* kilometres somewhere on the 400-kilometre long western third of the arc. Their estimate that a large earthquake will occur some time before 1990 can be no more accurate because of the sparsity and poor resolution of the seismological data available so far.

Observations in the eastern section of the arc also predict some fairly large earthquakes. There, some areas have become quiet, suggesting that the eastern section might be at an earlier stage of seismic evolution than the western section.

Dr Wyss and Dr Baer emphasize that their observations do not necessarily mean that large earthquakes will occur. There may be other mechanisms, such as gradual rock replacement, they say, by which large accumulations of stress can be released without a major shock.

Source: Nature, February 27, 1981 (volume 289, page 785).

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25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, Feb 28, 1956

Sir Max Beerbohm may be qualified—but, if so, only just—for membership. There are three qualifications you must have been born by 1873: you must have ridden, before 1890, an Old Ordinary bicycle (not to be miscalled *by its vulgar nickname "penny-farthing"*), and of course you must still be going strong. Happily as one of the members has just said some of them still take their holidays on the wheels of chance and do so the hard way "sleeping *in their bicycle clips*". *Sir Max* Beerbohm, one ventures to surmise, never did that, although he can remember having gone bicycling. "Oh! the thrill!" in Battersea Park in a springtime which saw ladies wearing sleeves that *billowed enormously out from* their shoulders and Lord Rosebery transiently Prime Minister. By then the members of the club who lunched together earlier this week were veterans of several years' standing, if that be the right word for *their expert perching* on the dizzy heights of a penny-farthing—pardon, Old Ordinary—seat.

Service dinners

Pembroke Yeomanry
The reunion dinner of the Pembroke Yeomanry was held at the officer's mess, RAC Ranges, Castlemartin, last night, to mark *the 184th anniversary of the* surrender of the French invaders at Fishguard. Colonel W. P. Howells presided.

RAF Supply Officers
The annual dinner of the RAF Supply Officers' *Dinner Club* was held last night at the Officers' Mess, RAF Hendon. Air Vice-Marshal H. C. Southgate was in the chair and Air Vice-Marshal D. I. O'Hara, president, attended.

Latest wills

John Lennon leaves £2.5m

Mr John Winston Ono **Lennon**, of New York, who was shot outside his home in December, left estate in England and Wales valued at £2,511,620 net. He left half his residuary estate to his wife, and the remainder of his property to be held and distributed in accordance with a trust agreement.

Mr Norman Victor **Wodson**, of Ware, left £479,308 net. After *many* bequests he left the residue upon trust to his wife for life and then to the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, to which he also left £10,000.

Dutton, Mrs Margaret Marian, of Whitchurch. £377,813
Gant, Mr Arthur Bannister, of Bridlington, Humberside, master builder £483,107
Hodges, *Mr Peter Frederick, of* Newbury £223,970
James, Mr Arthur Walter, of Eastry, Kent £767,222
Lewis, Mrs Jane, of Westminster £340,580
Lomax, Mr James William, of *Baldwins Gate, near Newcastle-*under-Lyme £271,531
Newton, Mr Philip, of Southgate, London £176,688
Russell, Mr Anthony Smithson, of Balcombe £154,408
Smith, Barbara Winifred, of Dumfries, *intestate* .. £237,584
Warburton, Mr Edgar Ratcliff, of West Kirby, intestate £180,772
Winter, Pauline Ruth, of Bournemouth, intestate .. £470,162

Services tomorrow:

Quinquagesima

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8: 10.30, Jub, Macpherson in E. TD Lang in C sharp minor, Canon Collins; HC, 11.30, Asola (Missa Sine Nomine), Int This is my commandment (Tallis); E and S, 3.15, *Mag and Nuncdimittis,* Macpherson in E, A, He that hath my commandments (William Mundy), Rev R. C. Lucas.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8: M, 10.30.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: HC, 9: Cathedral Eucharist, 11, Collegium Regale (Howells), A, My eyes for beauty pine (Howells), See what love *hath the father (Mendelssohn), The* Provost; Cathedral Evensong, 3.30, Day in B flat, A, Achieved is the glorious work (Haydn), Canon Gunard.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST JAMES'S PALACE: HC, 8.30; HC, 11.15, Missa Brevis (Berkeley), Canon Saxon.

THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY (public welcomed): Sung Eucharist, 11.15, Stanford in B flat, *Cannon Oates.*

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE CHAPEL, GREENWICH (public welcomed): HC, 8.30, Parish Communion, 11, O God my King (Amner), Rev J. Rawlings.

GUARDS CHAPEL, WELLINGTON BARRACKS: HC, 9: M, 11, Rev J. S. Westmuckett, HC, noon.

GRAY'S INN CHAPEL (public welcomed): HC, 8.30.

LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL (public invited, entry by Lincoln's Inn Gateway): M, 11.30, A, Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God (Lloyd), Canon Tydeman.

HM TOWER OF LONDON: HC, 9.15: M, 11, TD Vaughan Williams in G, A, Absalom fili mi (Josquin des Pres), The Chaplain.

TEMPLE CHURCH, FLEET STREET (*public welcomed*): HC, 8.30; MP, 11.15: TD Laudamus-Davies in G (Ferial) Jub Deo Davies in G (Ferial) The Master.

ST CLEMENT DANES (RAF CHURCH) (public welcomed): HC, 8.30, Choral Eucharist, 11, Darke in F, O Lord, increase my faith (Gibbons), The Resident Chaplain.

CHAPEL ROYAL, HAMPTON COURT PALACE (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; Sung Eucharist, 11, Stanford in C, and Missa de angelis, Mot This is the hour of banquet (Taylor); E, 3.30, Moeran in D, A, Though I speak with the tongues of men (Bairstow).

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER, Sung Eucharist, 11, Mr H. Lloyd.

ALL SAINTS', Margaret Street: LM, 8 and 5.15; HM, 11, Rev C. J. Somers-Edgar, Schubert in G; Solemn Evensong, 6, Rev J. W. Holden, Walmisley in D major.

GROSVENOR CHAPEL, South Audley Street: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, Missa quatuor vocum (Monteverdi) Purge me, O Lord (Tallis) Rev Dr A. W. Marks.

HOLY TRINITY, Brompton: HC, 8: Family Service 9.45; Sung HC, 11, Rev S. Millar; E, 6.30 Rev J. T. C. B. Collins.

HOLY TRINITY, Sloane Street (Sloane Square tube), HC, 8.30; HC, 10.50 Canon Roberts; HC, 12.10.

ST ALBAN'S, Holborn: LM, 8 and 6.30 pm; SM, 9.30; HM, 11.

ST BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT PRIORY (AD 1123): HC, 9: Choral Eucharist, 11, Tallis (Short Service) A, O Sacrum Convivium (Tallis) E, 6.30 (Tallis) Dorian Service A: O Lord increase My Faith (Gibbons), The Rector.

ST BRIDE'S, Fleet Street: HC, 8.30.

ST GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, Stanford in B flat, A, Salve Regina (Lasso), Rev G. Watkins.

ST GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS, St Giles High Street: HC, 8 and noon; MP, 11.

ST JAMES, Garlickhithe (City): HC, 10.30 Prebendary D. W. C. Mossman.

ST JAMES'S, Piccadilly: HC, 8.30; Sung Eucharist 11; EP, 6.

ST MARGARET'S, Westminster: Sung Eucharist, 11, Canon Baker.

ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS: Family Communion, 9.45, The Vicar; Morning Service, 11.15, N. Ingram-Smith; Choral Evensong, 4.15; Evening Service, 6.30, Rev C. Hedley.

ST MARY ABBOTS, Kensington: HC, 8 and 12.30; Sung Eucharist, 9.30; M, 11.15; E, 6.30.

ST MARY'S, *Bourne Street*: LM, 8; 9.45; 7; HM, 11 Fr J. Gilling, Missa Brevis in B flat (Mozart), Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace (Wesley), Ave verum corpus (Mozart), E and SS, 6.15.

ST MARYLEBONE PARISH CHURCH, HC, 8 and 11, Rev C. K. Hamel Cooke, Mass in C (Schubert), In Exitu Israel (Wesley), 6.30, Mr B. Frost.

ST MICHAEL'S, Chester Square: HC, 8.15; Family Matins, 11, Rev E. G. H. Saunders, E, 6, Rev A. G. C. Pearson.

ST PAUL'S, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge: HC, 8 and 9, Solemn Eucharist, 11, Jackson in G, Rev R. Rovle.

ST PAUL'S, Robert Adam Street: 11, Rev A. Kirk; 6.30, Canon Sutton.

ST SIMON ZELOTES, Chelsea: HC, 8; MP 11, Rev R. C. Lucas; EP, 6.30, Rev O. R. Clarke.

ST STEPHEN'S, Gloucester Road: LM, 8, 9; HM, 11, Missa causa malitiae facilliae (Jan Mul), Prebendary H. Moore; E and B, 6, Rev D. Priest.

ST VEDAST, Foster Lane: SM, 11, Canon ffrench-Beytagh.

ST COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland) Pont Street: 11, Rev W. A. Cairns, 6.30, Rev Dr J. Fraser McLuskey.

CROWN COURT CHURCH (Church of Scotland) Russell Street, Covent *Garden: HC, 11.15 and 6.30,* Rev J. M. Scott.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: Masses, 7, 8, 9, 10.30 (Sung), noon, 5.30.

THE ORATORY, SW7, M, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (Sung Latin), Mariazellermesse (Haydn), 12.30, 4.30, 7; Vespers, 3.30.

ASSUMPTION, Warwick Street, W1: SM, 11 (Latin).

ST ANSELM AND CECILIA, Kingsway: SM, 11, Mass in G minor (Poitier) Domine convertere (Lassus).

ST PATRICK'S, Soho Square, SM, 6 pm, Missa Jucunda (Villadini), Domine Convertere (Lewkovitch).

THE JESUIT CHURCH, Farm Street: 7.30, 8.30, 10, 11 (Sung Latin Mass), 12, 4.15, 6.15.

REGENT SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: (United Reformed), Tavistock Place: 11 and 6.30, Rev J. C. Goudie.

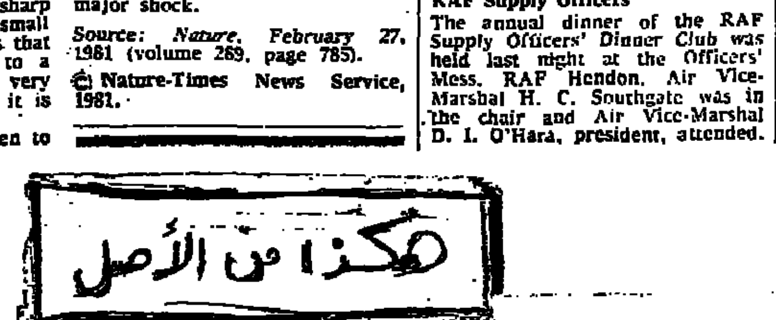
ST JOHN'S WOOD UNITED REFORMED CHURCH (Presbyterian/Congregationalist), Lord's Roundabout, NW8: 11, Rev J. Miller.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster: 11, Rev Dr Irvonwy Morgan, 6.30 Rev R. Wolsey Gilbert.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct: EC, 11; Dr B. Johanson, 6.30, Mr G. Priestland.

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, Buckingham Gate: 11 and 6.30, Rev Dr R. T. Kendall.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road: Rev P. Jennings.



Cricket

England and Jackman not first to meet difficulties in Guyana

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Georgetown, Feb 27

The England cricketers flew to Barbados this afternoon a week ahead of time, leaving behind them a disappointed community and guests as wet as when they arrived. With the Second Test match, due to have started tomorrow, cancelled for political reasons, the next match on the schedule is not until tomorrow week in Barbados, though, if the tour is to continue, something will certainly be arranged before then.

Guyana has more of a history than any of the other Caribbean countries of barring teams and individual sportsmen with links with southern Africa. In the mid-seventies, for example, the Barbados team was withdrawn from here—just as England have been now—because one of their players, Geoffrey Greenidge, was persona non grata: Greenidge had played cricket in what was then Rhodesia. When the Guyanese Government refused to admit him, Barbados pulled out of the match. Garry Sobers, who also played in Rhodesia, and Rohan Kanhai, who has spent a winter coaching in South Africa, are others to have suffered in the same way as Robin Jackman. Sobers and Kanhai, both great cricketers, were West Indian idols to boot.

For a variety of reasons the England party were keen to leave Guyana as soon as possible. For one thing it was thought that Jackman would be given a deadline by which he had to be out of the country and the management was keen to keep the party together. Morale is, in fact, high. Jackman who is only one of several members of the side to have played cricket in South Africa since the signing of the Gleneagles Agreement in 1977. At no time have questions been asked about any of the others.

Another reason for wanting to get away is to play some more cricket, if that is going to be possible. Since the first Test match ended in Trinidad on February 18 the only day's play has been yesterday's one-day international in Berbice. Inevitably, too, the decision not to play in tomorrow's Test match here has had a mixed reception—not among the cricketing fraternity so much as in the public mind. There was no more crestfallen figure in the hotel last night when the crisis came to a head than the West Indian captain, Clive Lloyd, himself a Guyanese who has spent much of his cricketing career playing with and against South Africans in England, Australia and elsewhere.

The Guyanese are starved of good cricket; they also love the game. Several thousand people turned up at the police ground on Wednesday just to watch England play a practice match among themselves. The groundsman at the Bourda Oval had produced a perfect pitch for his Test match, just the sort on which England's batsmen might have made some runs, if they are ever going to. All the tickets had been sold: now no one knows when the great players of the day will be seen here next.

In their statement last night, issued simultaneously in London and Georgetown, the English Cricket Council asked for "immediate assurances from the West Indian Cricket Board that there will be absolutely no attempt by any government to interfere with the selection of the England team or to impose any restrictions on their entry to any country involved in the itinerary for the remainder of the tour". So powerless are the cricket board when it comes to influencing political decisions in these parts that they will find such undertakings hard to give.

Antigua should be all right, as should Barbados, but even if the new Jamaican Government are agreeable to the visit of this England team, the opposition party there could well make capital by raising objections. The first reaction of Jeffrey Stollmeyer, president of the West Indian Cricket Board, has not been wholly reassuring, though not until the party arrives in Barbados will any further cricketing decisions be made.

To make today's evacuation possible British West Indian Airways changed a DC9 to a Boeing 707, which has a higher passenger-carrying capacity. Other ways that had been considered were through Venezuela and Surinam. The former secretary of the West Indian Board, Peter Short, who lives in Barbados, had managed to arrange accommodation there for a party of 30—the playing strength, that is, plus management and media.

The last time an England cricket team were part of such an airlift was in a politically troubled Pakistan in 1968-69. They left Karachi for London at 12 hours notice, with a Test match half finished. Though less directly, South Africa were involved then too, England having gone to Pakistan only because their tour to South Africa had had to be cancelled.

Rose in the dark: Brian Rose, the Somerset captain and England batsman who had to return from the West Indies tour because of eye trouble, knew nothing of the Jackman affair until he read a newspaper at Heathrow Airport yesterday. "It is a blockbuster—a complete surprise. We had no inkling this was coming," he said. "I left yesterday so I didn't know until now about the trouble in Guyana."

Rose said he was going straight home to Weston-super-Mare and would see a specialist as soon as possible. "I have been told not to talk about the problem with my right eye. I saw doctors out in the West Indies. I certainly don't think the trouble is serious enough to threaten my cricket career."

Willis optimistic: The Warwickshire captain Bob Willis, who had an operation to remove a piece of frayed cartilage from his left knee on Thursday, hopes to be fit to report for training with the rest of the players on March 31. "I have been told that, if all goes well, I can start running and general training within three weeks," he said yesterday. Willis's wife, Julie, added: "It was only a minor operation and not like having a cartilage out. The surgeon drilled a little hole and pulled out the offending part." Willis, who had a cartilage operation on his right knee in 1975, returned from England's tour of the West Indies last weekend.

GEELONG: Sheffield Shield: Queensland 330 for four dec (G. Ritchie 140 not out, G. Chappell 83). Victoria 301 for three (G. Watts 99, J. Scholes 80 not out).
PERTH: Western Australia 328 for six dec (K. J. Hughes 94, G. Shipperd 80) v. New South Wales.

Doshi and Yadav still injured

Dunedin, Feb 27.—The spin bowlers, Doshi and Yadav, are still unfit and miss the Indians' three-day match against Otago starting here tomorrow. It is India's last fixture before the second and third Test matches against New Zealand next month. They lost the first Test earlier this week by 62 runs.

INDIANS (from): S. M. Gavaskar (captain), C. P. S. Chauhan, G. R. Viswanath, Y. Sharma, D. B. Vengsarkar, K. Azad, T. E. Srinivasan, Kapil Dev, R. Binny, B. Reddy, R. Shastri, Y. Singh.
OTAGO: W. K. Lees (captain), I. A. Rutherford, C. Blakely, R. Hoskin, W. L. Blair, B. R. Blair, G. Dawson, B. J. McKechnie, D. Walker, J. G. Bracewell, S. L. Boock.—Reuter.

Football

Leeds try to buy two Italians for £1.2m

Leeds United have bid £1.2 million for two Italian internationals Marco Tardelli and Francesco Graziani. Tardelli, 26, is a midfield player with Juventus, Graziani a 28-year-old striker who has scored 18 goals in 43 internationals and numerous others for Torino. The Leeds manager, Allan Clarke and his deputy, Martin Wilkinson, started negotiations for the pair when they visited Rome on Wednesday to watch Italy play a European eleven in aid of the Italian earthquake relief fund.

Mr Wilkinson said: "We are conducting negotiations through an agent and we are hoping to have some news over the weekend. We do not anticipate any financial problems and are confident that we can meet their terms." The agent's name is not being disclosed but he is described by Leeds as "a man who has the respect of Italian football clubs."

The maximum transfer fee for European players is pegged at £600,000 and Mr Wilkinson added: "Players like that in England would cost well over a million pounds each. Tardelli is a tremendous ball winner in midfield and Graziani a proven goal scorer. Both are world class players.

"It's been put about that we can not afford top quality players but we are ambitious and these two are ideal for us", said Mr Wilkinson.

One player definitely not coming to England following the breakdown of his move to Leicester is Johan Cruyff, who is however, ready to play for The Netherlands against France in the World Cup Group 2 qualifying match on March 25 in Rotterdam. Cruyff, who yesterday joined his new team, the Spanish club Levante of Valencia, talked before leaving with the Dutch selector Kees Rijvers.

Cruyff said that he and Rijvers had the same ideas on reorganizing the Dutch team, which he has not played for since October 1977.

Cruyff also explained that he had decided against joining Leicester because there were fewer problems with language and climate in Valencia. He would have fewer quarantine problems with his dog in Spain, he added.

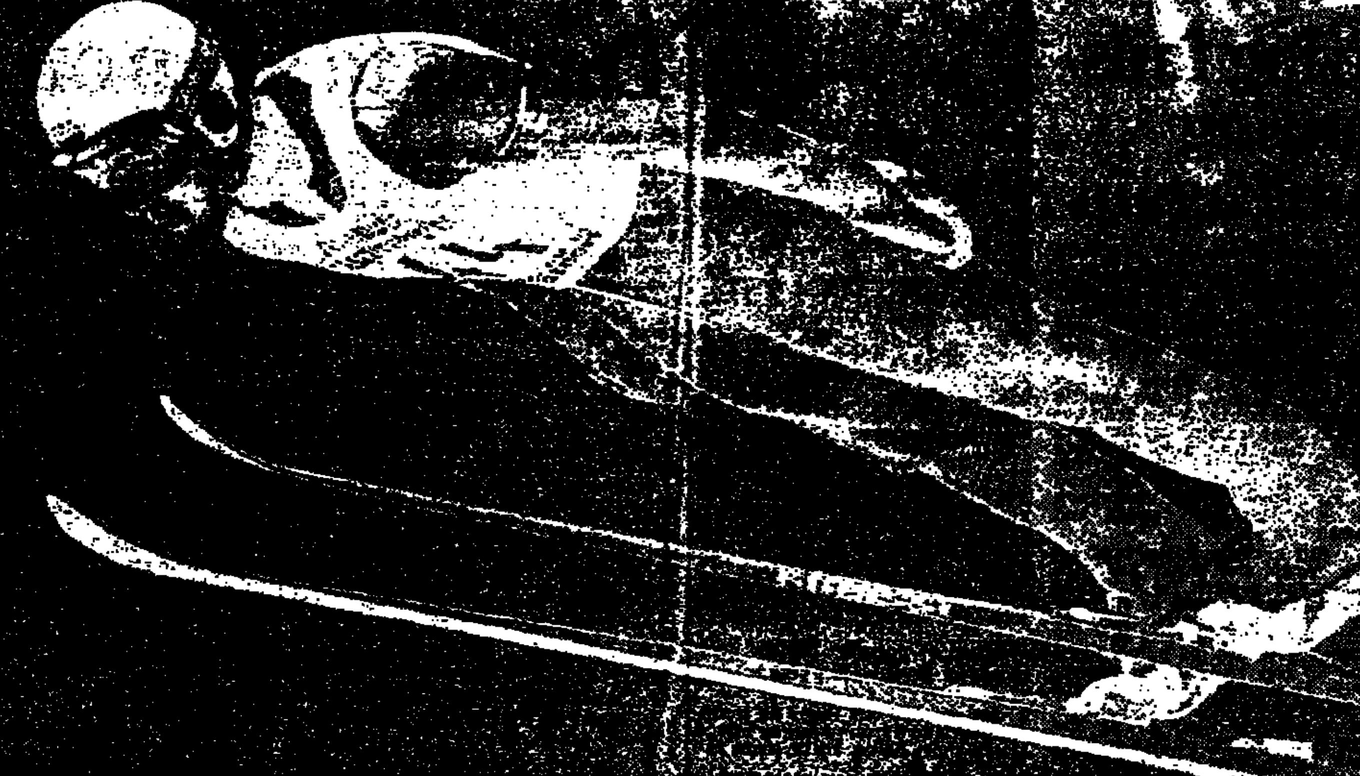
Villa bid goodbye to two who cannot play again

Aston Villa's former England striker, 27-year-old Brian Little, has had his career ended by persistent knee trouble. And in a double blow for the club international full back Mike Pejic has also had to call it a day. Specialists's reports on both players who had to sit out Villa's championship challenge this season have confirmed earlier fears.

The exciting Little scored 60 goals in over 240 appearances for Villa but has had persistent knee trouble following a cartilege operation last summer. Two years ago a £600,000 move to Birmingham City was halted when it was found he had an abnormality of the spine.

Pejic, who formerly played for Stoke City and Everton, won four England caps in 1974. Little's only international appearance was for 20 minutes against Wales at Wembley in 1975. He joined Villa as a junior. Little said yesterday: "Of course I am disappointed, but I have suspected it for a long while. I knew my capabilities were not first division level any more. The specialist was willing to try another operation but the time had come to say no. I could not face another 12 months like the last 12."

Four Villa players have now had their careers ended prematurely in the last four years. Keith Leonard was forced out by an arthritic knee and John Robson by multiple sclerosis.



Flying through the air with the greatest of ease on skis: Armin Kogler, of Austria, setting a world record of 180 metres in the ski flying championship at Oberstdorf.

Norwich ask O'Neill to provide their security

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

After today 10 league matches will remain for the four teams most urgently trying to achieve security in the first division. Crystal Palace, after a traumatic season, have one foot in the second division and in a match of cup final proportions, Norwich City today need to beat another of the threatened clubs, Brighton, at Carrow Road or themselves be left five points adrift of their reviving south coast rivals.

The situation at the bottom is as follows:—

	P.	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Brighton	31	9	5	17	37	53	23
Leicester C.	*31*	*9*	*2*	*20*	*23*	*48*	*20*
Norwich C.	31	7	6	18	32	60	20
Crystal P.	31	5	5	21	37	64	15

Ken Brown, the Norwich manager who was left with the responsibility of keeping his club afloat when John Bond joined Manchester City, admitted yesterday that defeat would "make it very difficult for us to stay up".

The approaching transfer deadline has brought some last minute attempts to avoid relegation through the cheque book, with Norwich being successful in their efforts to purchase O'Neill of Nottingham Forest, but Leicester City were left feeling rather silly by the predictable refusal of the Dutch voyager, Cruyff, to join them for £5,000 a game. Cruyff appears to prefer to take his chances with the Spanish tax authorities than the intrepid Inland Revenue.

O'Neill, a comparative snip at about £350,000, is still a fine, competitive midfield player with an eye for attacking opportunities. Possibly his support for Fashanu and Royle will make sufficient difference to save Norwich, though whether he can have an immediate impact on today's crucial match is hardly a fair question. No doubt the team will take some time to settle in the tense atmosphere because four changes have been made in an attempt to obtain the first league victory of the year. McDowell, Downs and Hoadley all return to the defence.

Brighton could also be disrupted. Horton, their captain, has finished a three-match suspension, but three others, Ritchie, Gregory and Foster were all being treated for injuries yesterday. Ritchie has damaged knee ligaments, Gregory a thigh strain and Foster, who has served in every game this season, is hopeful that a leg injury will not mar his record.

Leicester City will have some financial compensation for their much publicised attempt to entice Cruyff to Filbert Street because news of their interest brought a rush of ticket sales for today's important home game against Nottingham Forest. A crowd of almost 30,000 is expected. Melrose, who was badly concussed during last week's encouraging victory at Tottenham, is fit to play and, for Forest, Walsh takes the place of O'Neill.

Wolverhampton Wanderers, whose advantage over Brighton has been reduced to three points, are among the clubs looking ahead to next week's cup matches. However, if their concentration lapses at Molineux this afternoon they will certainly suffer because the visitors are Aston Villa, who are still two points behind Ipswich at the top. Villa are all fit though sad at the premature retirement of Little and Pejic. The outbreak of influenza that threatened them last weekend came to nothing and Williams, the young full back who lost his chance of playing for the England under-21 team because of a thigh strain, has recovered.

Managers continue to say that Liverpool should not be written off, yet the sense of impending failure emanated from Anfield itself. Comments by their manager, Bob Paisley, and some of the players led to the conclusion that success in the League Cup and the European Cup, which resumes on Wednesday with a home game against CSKA Sofia, now takes precedence. Nevertheless, they would be loathe to offer Liverpool's former favourite, Keegan, a chance to enjoy himself at their expense if he is fit to play in Southampton's colours today. He is bothered by a rib injury.

Lawrie McMenemy, the Southampton manager, added his criticism of those who say Liverpool are in decline. "This talk is rubbish" he said. "Anfield is still the hardest place in football to get a result, and Liverpool are always at their most dangerous when people are writing them off". If, despite being without Williams and possibly Holmes, Southampton prove their manager too cautious, they could finish the day level with the champions, whose task will be lighter for the return of Thompson, Hansen and Alan Kennedy.

Their progress in two cup competitions having ended, Coventry City's youngsters may find it difficult to give their all in remaining league games. They have another tough match against Ipswich today. Blair and Bannister are missing and as Ipswich expect Wark and Brazil to have recovered from injury and infection respectively, the chances of a surprise are slight.

For Ipswich the coming 18 days will be full of revealing interest. They play their two Uefa Cup ties against the fine French side, St Etienne, meet Forest in the sixth round of the FA Cup and visit Villa on March 11.

Spence must put in some practice at the shooting stall

By David Powell
Southend Utd 0 Doncaster Rov 0

The most worrying aspect of Southend United's preparations for the visit to Doncaster Rovers to Roots Hall last night was the absence of three defenders who have figured prominently in the club's rise to the top of the fourth division this season. Stomach pains prevented Yates from occupying his usual left back position, and, with Cusack and Stead suspended, Walker was the only regular back four player to take the field.

However, it was quickly evident that defence was not to be Southend's greatest problem, and their normally reliable goalscorers must take the blame for yielding only the second point in 18 league matches on their ground. Spence, with 25 Northern Ireland caps to his name, was chiefly at fault, and he will need to retrain his sights if he is to make any further impression on his international career. Twice in a six-minute first-half spell he wasted chances by shooting wide in the thirty-third minute from Otulakowski's free kick, and then by driving the ball over Doncaster's crossbar when he had a clear sight of goal.

With an apparent respect for Southend's home record, Doncaster adopted a policy of weight in numbers to form a protective wall around their goal, and the plan was sufficiently well rehearsed to keep out nine corner kicks before the interval. The closest Southend came to scoring was in the sixteenth minute when Moody, playing only his second match after recovering from a broken ankle, headed on a corner, but Harle cleared the ball away from Doncaster's goalline.

Harle's perfect positioning was some compensation for his error of judgment in the ninth minute. For reasons best known to himself, he chanced a shot from outside Southend's penalty area when other options were open to him. Only Cawston, Southend's goalkeeper, stood between Harle and goal, but Cawston's alarm was only temporary as the Doncaster midfield player's shot ran wide.

Southend continued to dictate the pattern of play in the second half, yet it was Cawston, and not Boyd, who made the best save when he narrowed the angle as Ian Snodin threatened to score. But it was only a momentary lapse in concentration by Southend's defence, and Pennyfather, making his first league appearance for Southend, Dudley and Moody each came through the 90 minutes offering no clues of their recent absence from first team football.

Their contribution enabled Southend to stretch their lead at the top to five points while Doncaster collected three cautions — to Lally, Russell and Pugh — as they gathered a point which takes them into third place.

SOUTHEND UNITED: M. Cawston; P. Dudley, G. Pennyfather, A. Hadley, J. Walker, A. Moody, T. Gray, R. Pountney, D. Spence, K. Mercer, A. Otulakowski.
DONCASTER ROVERS: W. Boyd; W. Russell, P. Lally, I. Snodin, J. Saunders, D. Harle, D. Pugh, I. Nimmo, A. Warboys, G. Snodin, A. Little.
REFEREE: R. S. Lewis (Great Bookham).

Yesterday's results

FOURTH DIVISION

Southend	(0) 0	Doncaster	(0) 0	5,942
Stockport	(0) 2	Scunthorpe	(0) 0	1,675
Bradd 2				

LEADING POSITIONS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Southend U	35	25	4	6	62	22	54
Lincoln City	32	20	8	4	57	19	48
Mansfield Tn	34	18	5	11	47	30	41
Doncaster R	35	17	7	11	45	42	41

Hockey

Reinforced England can avenge defeat

By Sydney Friskin

Probably the most popular event in a mixed bag of weekend hockey activity is the four nations indoor tournament, sponsored by Rank Xerox, at Crystal Palace today, starting at 9 am with a match between Austria and England to be followed at 9.50 by the game between Denmark and Scotland.

The highlight of this round-robin event should be the match between England and Scotland at 2 pm. Scotland are the holders of the home countries indoor championship and England are keen to avenge the defeat at Cardiff on January 10. England, captained by Clarke, of Tulse Hill, are reinforced by Westcott, Hurst (goalkeeper) and Leman who, while playing outdoors for England in Karachi, were not available for Cardiff.

The Scottish side, led by McLean, looks strong with McPherson, Hay, Coventry and Thom among the more experienced players. Those, comparatively new, are Cuthill, Sharp, Callaghan and Dargo who, opted to stay with the squad for the indoor event rather than play for Civil Service outdoors against the RAF on Thursday.

Outdoors, the Welsh squad have been invited by London Indians to play two matches tomorrow at Surbiton, starting at 11.0 and 3.0. The Welsh, who will play as the Dragons, will soon be on their way to Kuala Lumpur for the Inter-Continental Cup tournament which starts on March 29

Wales are bringing a well balanced squad which includes some of their older hands—Savage, Foulkes, Howard Williams, Robin Martin, Thomas and Brough. Among the younger players are Perceval and Bishop, both of Cardiff, Peters and Ashcroft, of Neston, who will not be able to assist this team in the postponed club championship quarter-final match against Gloucester City at Gloucester. Bromley are at home to Olton and West Warwickshire in the same competition.

London Indians will have a choice between Ian Taylor, of England and Great Britain, and Cottam (Spencer) as goalkeepers. They are among a squad of 22 led by Khehar, of Slough, Buckinghamshire and England who will have such names as Flora, Daved, Sibia, Saini, Laly and Kuller to conjure with.

On top of all this is a training weekend at Bisham Abbey National Sports Centre for the England under-21 squad, preparing for the junior European championship at Barcelona (September 24 to 27). They will play two matches tomorrow.

Olympic Games

Los Angeles will accommodate 10,000 athletes

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Feb 27

The International Olympic Committee president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, this week estimated that Los Angeles will probably be able to accommodate 10,000 athletes in two Olympic villages for the 1984 games.

A women's marathon will be added to the Games. The longest women's running event in past Olympics was 1500 metres. The marathon will be a separate event run along the same course as the men's.

The IOC will decide in Lausanne in April whether to suspend the Olympic committees of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, the Philippines, and Madagascar unless the Governments there stop interfering in the way they operate.

Continuing our series on classic teams with the Oxford not-so-greats

Shed a tear for the Crocodiles

One of the qualities of cricket is its casual, or fun, sides. They are not incapable of taking a game seriously, but their purpose is to enjoy it, irrespective of the result. Most cricketers have been associated with such a club, and everybody thinks his own the best, so I have no hesitation in claiming the Oxford Crocodiles as a great side.

The genesis of the Crocodiles was a more long-standing institution, Queen's College (Oxford) Imperial Quondams CC. I knew them, indeed captained them, in the years after the war. The Quondams, who played the villages around Oxford, consisted mostly of men in their finals year, who could not give time to the serious business of the college first XI, and of those not good enough even for the college second XI but who could not resist the game.

Sometimes an aging don might play, sometimes a man who had scarcely played cricket but had social merits. It meant that we usually had three or four pretty good cricketers, the rest being cheerful rabbits.

The Quondams had been founded, as my memory goes, in the early 1930s. The first president was D. G. Bradman who, when invited, wrote a polite letter of acceptance. Later it was proposed, for reasons now obscure, that Emperor Hirohito should be made president. A compromise was reached, Bradman and Hirohito holding the office jointly. The Emperor also wrote a polite letter of acceptance, and the word "Imperial" was included in the club's title.

After the war it was suggested that the Emperor should be struck from the roll. This was rejected on the ground that the joint president had suffered much and needed no further public humiliation. Indeed, we passed a resolution condoling with him on the loss of his godhead. A polite note of gratitude was received from Tokyo.

The Crocodiles (so called because they always had a long tail) were a touring side. They worked on much the same principles as the Quondams—several men were members of both—though the general standard of play was higher, and we drew on other colleges besides Queen's.

For several years we did much to improve the profits of West Country inns. M. P. Donnelly was our president and once, in a warming-up match at Oxford, he played, though he did not bat because it rained. My most vivid memories are of our two opening games.

We began with an evening at Buckfastleigh in Devon. I greeted the Crocodiles (for I lived at nearby Totnes), off a series of afternoon trains. Many of them had come from far. It was a hot day and all were perspiring and thirsty. The beautiful Buckfastleigh ground is on a plateau and at the bottom of the hill which approaches it is (or was) a pub. The pub opened at five and the match not until 6.30.

They decided with one accord, since they were in Devon, that the correct drink was cider. I did my best to warn them that scrumpy had demonic properties, but many of these young men from Oxford had served in the war and were confident that they could handle any drink.

At about 6.0 I led my more-than-cheerful side up the hill. The average consumption had been four pints and a half. My hopes were not improved when I saw that the match had been advertised as "Buckfastleigh v Oxford University", with extra prices charged, and that it was expected that Donnelly (whose name was on our notepaper) would be playing.

We were also two men short and had to recruit local help. None of this perturbed my happy band of brothers. The only thing to do was to win the toss, put the others in and give the scrumpy a chance to wear off. I lost the toss and we were put in.

Laughing and smiling, the Crocodiles approached the wicket swiftly and departed from it, all out for 26, and though we took a few wickets, it was an ignominious defeat. The local paper reported: "Oxford cracks shattered".

The next day we had to play a full-scale match at Torquay. Blimey, they had scorecards at Torquay and C. V. G. Haines was their captain. He had been playing a good deal for Glamorgan that season, and was head of the first-class batting averages with about 80. This was such an alarming prospect that I wondered if I could get the side there at all, and I believe that M. J. Kalysunderam lost the rest of us and (though he denied it) paid to get in.

There was nobody better than Kalysunderam with an Indian song after dinner, but he was not much of a batsman. In this match he scored a four to long leg, driving towards mid-off (his most prolific stroke) and I heard a Torquay colonel say, in all seriousness: "Marvellous eye these Eastern fellows have."

We had lost the toss. After Torquay had scored about 40 we took a wicket and Haines came in. I decided then on a bit of dashing captaincy and brought on Bill Howarth (now professor of French at Bristol). We had only two chaps who could bowl and they had done their best. Howarth announced that he was an off-spinner and he looked impressive with a green cap, the Australian sort that bulges over the ears. He insisted on a deep square leg.

That duty fell on Jimmy Craig, who is now high up in diplomatic law. Craig was really our wicketkeeper and it was a long time since he had fielded anywhere else, but though we had increased our numbers to 10, and Torquay had generously lent us a player who would play only if he kept wicket, Craig had been dispatched to pastures new.

Haines had scored 1 and Howarth began to bowl at him. His first ball was a long-hop, but it turned yes, it turned and Haines, hitting a little too early, sent it soaring. Howarth insists to this day that he deceived him by flight. How high it went! We imagined it would clear the ground, but then we realized that it was going to drop within the boundary, and that Craig was standing underneath it.

As it went going up and up I would not have blamed him if he had quietly turned his back and walked away to look up some intricate legal point in the public library. But he stood there like a man and caught it. From that point the Crocodiles became a cricket team. We lost but we got them out for about 180 and were not far behind at the end.

Gone are the Crocodiles, or rather now they are the Quondam Crocodiles, and it is some time since any of us put a bat to ball. But, lord, we did have some fun in our time.

Alan Gibson

Portrait of the author as a young Crocodile.

Rugby Union

Ripley: a superstar brought down to earth

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Andy Ripley, hot foot from the world "Superstars" finals in Florida, is back in town, leading Rosslyn Park against Metropolitan Police at Imber Court today in the fourth round of the John Player Cup, and determined after all to remain an amateur rugby player.

Before leaving for the United States he had admitted that victory in the "Superstars" event might tempt him to keep his winnings and so lose his amateur status. He is not saying how he fared in Florida—"the results of my labours will be revealed in due course"—but he admits to much disenchantment at the discovery that one third of the prize money would be deducted by the local tax man, quite apart from the slice demanded by his British equivalent.

"It was a very interesting few days in the sun, and a lot of fun," he reports. "But there is no doubt I shall be playing rugby again next season."

The holders, Leicester, seeking a record third success in a row, have Bristol as visitors for the match of the round and no doubt will be able to lift themselves after the roasting received at the hands of London Welsh last Saturday morning. They are now at full strength again, reinforced by the return of their four current England internationals as well as by a fifth, Les Cusworth, who missed the debacle at Old Deer Park.

Bristol recall their former captain, Mike Fry, for his 423rd game and think they have a good chance if they can keep things tight. Whatever the outcome, the presence of 30 players carrying letters, not numbers, on their backs will make it seem like a game of animated scrabble.

Last season's runners-up, London Irish, fortified by the return of their captain, John O'Driscoll, should be encouraged by what happened to Gloucester in the last round at Southend when they meet the redoubtable west country club in front of a predictably large crowd at Sunbury. Irish adrenalin may also flow at the recollection of a 10—9 win over Gloucester on the same ground in November, although on that occasion the losers had six stalwarts on county duty.

At the Athletic ground there is an interesting reprise between London Scottish and Orrell of a semi-final round match in the cup competition of 1974. Scottish won then at Orrell, but the Lancashire club beat them 6—3 earlier this season in London. That must have been enough to alert a successful Scottish side to a difficult struggle this afternoon. Alastair McHarg v Steve Bainbridge at the line-out sounds an interesting duel.

The main news for Nottingham, at home to Bath, is that their opponents expect to include the England stand-off, John Horton. There seems to have been a dramatic improvement to the hamstring injury which ruled Horton oupt of the England's XV for the Calcutta match

Another Midlands side, Moseley, go down to Exeter with their England loose forward, Mike Jeavons a definite starter but without Richard Akenhead and Steve King at centre and on a flank. They are all but resigned to making do without their captain, Martin Cooper, as well. Cooper, whose university days were spent in the Devon capital, has a leg severely bruised.

There are two good cup ties in the north, Sale v Coventry and Waterloo v Gosforth, the second being a repeat of the final they played at Twickenham in 1977 as well as of a recent merit table match between two sides with 100 per cent records. Gosforth won the first, 27—11, and the second, 19—7, on their own ground. They have been fated to play no fewer than 17 of their 25 cup games away, but have won 11 of them.

Coventry have been finding out what it is like to travel, too. Eight of their last nine fixtures have been away. After a defeat by Northampton, they travel to Cheshire without five leading players including England's Huw Davies who should be free of Cambridge duties if Coventry reach the last eight. Sale, without Ian Metcalfe, an England B full-back, do not forget the drubbing, 35—6, they took from Coventry in the cup semi-final round of 1973.

The Welsh Cup, sponsored by Schweppes, has reached the quarter-final stage which precedes choice of the national XV to play in Paris. The Welsh selectors must find another centre in place of Peter Morgan, who fractured ribs in the Ireland international, and may need another captain and No 8. Jeff Squire has dropped out of the Pontypool side which is at home today to Llanelli. For a different reason—a surfeit of riches at forward—their captain, Geoff Wheel, has withdrawn from the Swansea team to meet Newbridge.

The inter-services tournament begins at Twickenham, with the RAF meeting the Royal Navy and having first claims on the dashing Rosslyn Park full-back, Peter Bate.

Rugby League

Fates against Hull KR

By Keith Macklin

When the Hull Kingston Rovers international forward, Len Casey heard his one-match suspension verdict at the disciplinary committee meeting on Thursday, he looked a bitterly disappointed man. However, the look on his face was nothing compared with that of the Hull Kingston Rovers coach Roger Millward, who saw his best forward removed from the firing line for today's Challenge Cup second round tie with York. Casey's suspension means that Rovers have almost a full pack out of action with either injury or suspension, the only bright spot in their gloom being the determination to play of front row forward Roy Holdstock.

Although York may derive some encouragement from Rovers' misfortunes, home advantage should still see the cup holders through against the attractive second division leaders.

Warrington are another cup favourite side hit by injuries and a suspension. They are without Case and Martyn, both international forwards, and Thackray their promising young Under-24 winger. However, Warrington should be too strong, and too experienced for the middle-of-the table second division side Dewsbury, even on the Yorkshire club's ground.

Steve Evans, the outstanding Featherstone Rovers back, has recovered from his rib injuries and returns for the home tie with Keighley. Rovers have badly missed Evans in a long sequence of first division defeats.

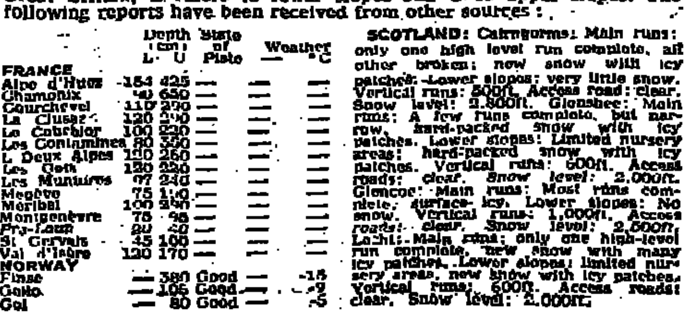
This afternoon's televised game is at St Helens, where last year's beaten finalists, Hull, are the visitors. Hull were narrowly beaten with a weakened side at Widnes last weekend, and their coach, Arthur Bunting has promised a stronger side today, ominous news for a St Helens team going through a bad patch.

The outstanding tie of the round is at Widnes, where the home side and Castleford should produce an open and exciting battle between two sides with eyes on Wembley. The two teams who eventually grace Wembley in May will be joined by the comedians Cannon and Ball. They have been signed up to lead the community singing before the game.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Crans Montana	*60*	*120*	*Fair*	*Heavy*	*Good*	*Fine*	3
Hard snow, softening in the afternoon							
Davos	90	195	Good	Varied	Fair	Sun	-5
Good skiing							
Flaine	140	490	Good	Heavy	Good	Fair	1
Good skiing on piste							
Kitzbühel	70	195	*Good*	Varied	*Good*	Fine	-8
Spring snow conditions							
Klosters	110	210	Good	Crust	Good	Fine	-12
Off piste crusty							
Les Arcs	80	160	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fine	-9
Worn patches on lower slopes							
Verbier	50	210	Fair	*Varied*	Fair	Fair	8
Some icy patches							
Wengen	70	170	Good	Varied	Good	Fair	-1
Icy patches on lower slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:



	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather —	°C
FRANCE					
Alpe d'Huez	154	425	—	—	—
Chamonix	40	650	—	—	—
Courchevel	110	270	—	—	—
La Clusaz	120	290	—	—	—
Le Corbier	100	220	—	—	—
Les Contamines	80	350	—	—	—
L Deux Alpes	120	260	—	—	—
Les Gets	120	220	—	—	—
Les Menuires	97	240	—	—	—
Megève	75	[illegible]	—	—	—
Meribel	100	[illegible]	—	—	—
Montgenèvre	75	95	—	—	—
Pra-Loup	*20*	*40*	—	—	—
St Gervais	45	100	—	—	—
Val d'Isère	120	170	—	—	—
NORWAY					
Finse	—	380	Good	—	-15
Geilo	—	106	Good	—	-9
Gol	—	80	Good	—	-5

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: Main runs: only one high level run complete, all other broken; new snow with icy patches. Lower slopes: very little snow. Vertical runs: 500ft. Access road: clear. Snow level: 2,800ft. Glenshee: Main runs: A few runs complete, but narrow, hard-packed snow with icy patches. Lower slopes: Limited nursery areas: hard-packed snow with icy patches. Vertical runs: 600ft. Access roads: clear. Snow level: 2,000ft. Glencoe: Main runs: Most runs complete, surface icy. Lower slopes: No snow. Vertical runs: 1,000ft. Access roads: clear. Snow level: 2,500ft. Lecht: Main runs: only one high-level run complete, new snow with many icy patches. Lower slopes: limited nursery areas, new snow with icy patches. Vertical runs: 600ft. Access roads: clear. Snow level: 2,000ft.

SPORT

Golf

Watson's driving fails him but his putting steers him home again

From John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent
Orlando, Feb 27

Tom Watson, wielding his putter like a magic wand, added a five-under-par 66 today to his first round of 64 in the Bay Hill tournament. He might have expected to walk off the eighteenth green with the first prize of $54,000 at his mercy. In fact he had done enough only to share the lead with a fellow American, Andy Bean.

In blissful conditions of warm sunshine and little wind Bean scored a 62, six strokes fewed than yesterday. At the halfway stage today they stood five strokes clear of their nearest challenger, Mark O'Meara, the United States amateur champion of 1979.

The British Isles's performance was dismal. Faced with a probable qualifying score of about 144, Oosterhuis made 151 (77 and 74), Brown 147 (72 and 75) and Smyth also 147 (70 and 77). James, the stormy petrel of British golf, withdrew after driving out of bounds at the tenth. At that he was six over par (77 and 36). His playing partners reported that he was unwell.

The remainder of the home contingent were playing in the afternoon. Faldo, who was taken ill yesterday morning, spent most of the time between that round and teeing off today in his hotel bed, sweating out of his system what ever ailed him. He developed a croak in the throat today and a weakness in the legs, which make his chance of qualifying unlikely. His 72 in difficult circumstances yesterday was wholly laudable, but it required another such round if he were to retain his recodd, among only a handful of players, of having beaten the cut every time since joining the circuit five weeks ago. Whatever the handicaps, he began with an encouraging birdie four at the 511-yard first.

Watson started where he had left off yesterday, if not exactly in textbook fashin. A two-iron out of a fairway bunker on the first nestled four feet from the hole and down went the putt. On the next (200 yards) a four-iron strayed 30 yards away, whereupon he seized his sand wedge and pitched in.

At the next he drove into the right rough and saved par with a chip and a putt. He had thus needed only two putts in all from the first three holes. Disaster overtook him at the next two, for he needed to use his putter twice from 20 feet and 50 feet respectively. It seemed like an affront to the laws of nautre.

A ten-footer went in at the sixth and, although we had to wait seven more holes before recording another birdie, his putter had worked overtime to save him at two holes. It seemed he could not do any wrong when he came to the eighteenth. To the unkowing gallery a huge drive betokened another birdie, but in fact he had hooked his first tee shot out of bounds. Such is the character of the man that he holed from the fringe of the green to suffer nothing more than a one-stroke penalty against par.

Bean's round exactly reflected the merit of good putting. He achieved nine birdies each from a single putt. Four times he brandished his two iron to telling effect at the short holes, all of them reduced to a two.

Even so, and there is always an "even so" in every round of golf no matter how low the score, he might have picked up two more strokes, for a four-footer got away at the third and a three-footer at the thirteenth.

If comparisons have to be made, Bean was the more complete golfer of the two leaders today, not simply because he took four fewer shots, but also because he played immaculately through the green. He took a total of 27 putts, wo more than Watson.



Watson: rough driver on road to Bay Hill prize.

Boxing

Avelar still in Magri's way

Charlie Magri held his place as number two challenger for the World Boxing Council flyweight championship after his European title defence this week, according to the monthly rankings issued last night in Mexico City.

Magri and his connexions had hoped he might advance to the number one ranking, to force the world champion, Shoji Oguma, of Japan to face him, but Antonio Avelar, of Mexico, held his top place.

There was still no place in the top 10 for Britain's European heavyweight champion, John L. Gardner, but he hopes to advance with a win over Osvaldo Ocasio, of Argentina in March. Alan Minter remains number three challenger for Marvin Hagler's world middleweight title, with an American Dwight Davison and Mustapha Hamsho, an American-based Syrian, ahead of him.

Matthew Saad Muhammad defends his WBC light-heavyweight championship against a fellow-American Vonzell Johnson tomorrow in Atlantic City. Muhammad, who has won 20 of his 28 bouts inside the distance, will earn $300,000 for the sixth defence of his title against a challenger who is ranked eighth. Johnson, aged 28, is making his first title challenge and has scored 14 knockouts in his 19 professional bouts.

Muhammad, a brawling fighter with a menacing left hand, never imagined he would find himself boxing this week in Atlantic City against Johnson. The contract for the bout was signed only two weeks ago. Muhammad was to have boxed Monday in New York against Eddie Mustafa Muhammad, the WBA champion, but that bout fell through because of a civil suit alleging bank fraud against the promotional group Muhammad All Sports Inc.

Saoul Mamby, of United States, will defend his World Boxing Council (WBC) light-welterweight championship against number one contender Jo Kimpuani, of France in Las Vegas on March 22. The programme also features a previously-announced WBC featherweight title bout between the champion Salvador Sanchez, of Mexico, and Roberto Castanon.

The WBC heavyweight champion, Larry Holmes, is also expected to defend his title against Leon Spinks. Holmes meets the Canadian champion, Trevor Berbick in a title bout in Las Vegas on April 11.—Reuter.

Yachting

Round the World race rules are amended

By John Nicholls

Preparation for the third Round the World Race, which starts from Portsmouth on August 29, are now well advanced. There is an encouraging entry of 17 probable starters out of a total of 39 possibles, so there are likely to be between 20 and 30 boats committed to the race by the time the entry list closes.

Several changes have been made to the rules that were used for the previous races, the most interesting of which concerns advertising. The Royal Naval Sailing Association, who with Whitbread organize the race, have agreed with the International Yacht Racing Union on the form that advertising (by sponsors) may take within the spirit of *racing rule 26*.

Ways and means of advertising on boats, clothing and shore-side displays have been clearly defined and will be strictly enforced. Naming the boat after its sponsors, which is by far the most effective means of advertising, will be permitted.

Rowing

Balliol are in trouble in Torpids chaos

By a Special Correspondent

Chaos reigned in the final race of the day at the Oxford University Torpids on the Isis yesterday. The leaders Oriel, were under no threat.

FEBRUARY 25 26 27 28

I ORIEL, ...SLE, BALLIOL, WORCESTER, EXETER, CHRIST CHURCH, QUEEN'S, UNIVERSITY, LINCOLN, NEW COLLEGE, ST EDMUND HALL, JESUS, II BRASENOSE, PEMBROKE, WADHAM, OSLER HOUSE, HERTFORD, MAGDALEN, ORIEL II, ST CATHERINE'S, ST PETER'S, ST JOHN'S, TRINITY, CORPUS, III LINCOLN II, MERTON, CHRIST CHURCH II, PEMBROKE II ...

Downing crew deemed 'ungentlemanly'

Hugh Laurie, the senior umpire, accused Downing of "ungentlemanly conduct" on the third day of the Lents when they failed to turn up for a re-row of part of the first division after a dispute on the second day. When Downing's faced the bitterly cold strong northeasterly just over two hours later, they caught Selwyn, who had taken part in the re-row.

In an earlier re-row of the bottom of division one, Corpus Christi looked like pouncing on Peterhouse going into Grassy Corner but missed and ended up on the bank.

FEBRUARY 25 26 27 28

I LADY MARGARET, PEMBROKE, TRINITY HALL, JESUS, EMMANUEL, FITZWILLIAM, CLARE, SELWYN, DOWNING, 1st & 3rd TRINITY, CAIUS, MAGDALENE, PETERHOUSE, CHRIST'S, LADY MARGARET II, CORPUS CHRISTI, II JESUS II ...

Athletics

Running could be set back on its heels for years

David Shaw, the British Amateur Athletic Board secretary, said yesterday that if no change were made in domestic rules on amateurism the sport would be "set bacs years". The subject is to be discussed at an extraordinary meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association in London today.

In spite of widespread pressure to allow "open" athletics, with money prizes, it is unlikely that the AAAs will take any dramatic decisions before the international federation (IAAF) decide their policy probably later this year. Among opponents of "open" athletics is Arthur Gold, president of the European Atheltics Association, who warns that acceptance would isolate England from the rest of the world.

Sportsview, page 8

For the record

Tennis

SEATTLE: Women: H. Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) beat R. Blount, 6—3, 6—3; S. Hanika (WG) beat J. Harrington, 6—1, 6—0; W. Turnbull (Australia) beat A. Kiyomura, 6—1, 6—1; B. Bunge beat S. Margolin, 6—0, 6—3; A. Smith beat P. Louie, 7—5, 6—4. Doubles: S. Barker (GB) and Miss Kiyomura beat B. Potter and S. Walsh, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

MEMPHIS: Y. Noah (France) beat T. Smid (Czechoslovakia), 6—2, 6—4; F. Buehning beat E. Teacher, 7—5, 6—3; H. Solomon beat A. Pattison (SA), 6—4, 6—4 and R. Frawley (Australia), 6—0, 6—3; P. Fleming beat E. Teltscher, 2—0 (retired); T. Moor beat J. Borowiak, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; T. Gullikson beat T. Waltke, 6—4, 6—1; G. Mayer beat M. Purcell, 6—4, 6—2; R. Tanner (US) beat T. Wilkison, 6—2, 6—3.

GREENVILLE: Women: L. Romanov beat A. M. Fernandez, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4; Y. Vermaak beat P. Delhees, 6—2, 6—1; M. Blackwood beat R. Marsikova, 6—7, 7—5, 6—2; R. McCallum beat R. Richards, 6—1, 0—6, 7—5; L. Sandin beat P. Medrado, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

GENOA: Men's indoor tournament: I. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat J. Kriek (SA), 6—2, 6—2; A. Panatta (Italy) beat W. Fibak (Poland), 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.

TOP 10 WOMEN: 1, M. Navratilova (Czechoslovakia), $106,150; 2, A. Jaeger (US), $90,713; 3, H. Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia), $75,500; 4, T. Austin (US), $75,000; 5, W. Turnbull (US), $68,050; 6, P. Shriver (US), $52,900; 7, B. Potter (US), $35,673; 8, L. Allen (US), $33,500; 9, R. Casals (US), $27,500; 10, V. Wade (GB), $27,450.

Golf

MONEY WINNERS Ladies Professional Golf Association: 1, J. Carner (US), $42,300; 2, A. Alcott (US), $31,300; 3, S. Little (S Africa), $25,232; 4, S. Palmer (US), $17,040; 5, S. Post (Canada), $15,696; 6, D. Germain (US), $15,425; 7, J. Rankin (US), $13,148; 8, J. Stephenson (Australia), $11,920; 9, H. Stacy (US), $11,376; 10, D. Caponi (US), $11,204.

MELBOURNE: Australian Masters tournament: 141, T. Gale 70, 71; 144, T. Nakajima (Japan), 71, 73, R. Shaw 69, 75, G. Norman 67, 77; 145, V. Somers 71, 74; 146, S. Owen (NZ), 75, 71, N. Suzuki (Japan) 70, 76, W. Dunk 72, 74, M. Ferguson 74, 72; 147, I. Stanley 76, 71, C. Bishop 77, 70, A. Russell (US) 71, 76, B. Vivian (NZ) 74, 73; L. Stephen 73, 74; 148, N. Takasu (Japan) 72, 76, R. McNaughton 74, 74, A. Yabe (Japan) 74, 74, A. North (US) 73, 75, R. Barker (NZ) 75, 73, J. Victorsen 77, 71; 149, M. Cahill 72, 77, G. Alexander 77, 72, P. Fowler 72, 77, K. Mori (Japan) 73, 76, C. Wolstenholme 73, 76; 146, B. Barnes (GB) 73, 73; 147, P. Townsend (GB) 73, 74; 150, S. Martin (GB) 77, 73.

HONG KONG: 139, Kim Sheung Hack (S. Korea) 73, 66; T. Sieckman (U.S.) 67, 72; G. Marsh (Australia) 69, 70; 140, R. Carrasco (Mexico) 73, 67; Chen Tse Chung (Taiwan) 69, 71; G. Burrows (U.S.) 71, 69; 141, N. Yuhara (Japan) 71, 70; Chun Tse Ming (Taiwan) 70, 71; 142 E. Darcy (Ireland) 75, 67; Tsao Chien Teng (Taiwan) 71, 71; B. Gallacher (GB) 71, 71.

Basketball

National Association: San Antonio Spurs 125, Seattle Supersonics 113; Kansas City Kings 105, Dallas Mavericks 102.

MOSCOW: European Champions' Cup: TSKA Moscow 85, Real Madrid 80; Women: Daugawa Riga 102, Levski Spartak, Bulgaria 65. Daugawa Riga win 18-109 on aggregate.

Racing

Davies to keep on working wonders for Tragus

By Michael Seely

Tragus can win his third valuable handicap in succession by carrying Bob Davies to victory in the Tote Pattern Steeplechase at Kempton Park this afternoon. Border Incident, the ante-post favourite, will be an absentee unless there has been heavy rain overnight. Richard Head, his trainer said, "Having come this far with the horse, I am not going to risk him on firmish ground."

The Hidden Mystery Handicap at Lingfield Park on Thursday or the Geoffrey Gilbey Memorial Steeplechase at Newbury next Saturday are now the only possible *targets for Border Incident* before the Cheltenham Gold Cup.

Tragus has gone from strength to strength this season. David Morley has worked wonders with this basically unsound horse. In the Fresh Fields Holiday Handicap at Sandown Park Tragus beat Night Nurse by two lengths. However Davies reckons that Tragus won with quite a bit in hand. "I thought we were in trouble when Night Nurse came at us going to the Pond fence but Tragus is a deceptively lazy horse and when I asked him to go we were back in front in a few strides."

Judged strictly on the form book Royal Judgement, who finished third in the Sandown race has a sound chance of beating Tragus. But gallantly though he struggled Josh Gifford's eight-year-old never appeared likely to get to grips. Of the other runners in the race Sugarally, the Northumbrian challenger was impressive when strolling home by 10 lengths at Newbury. Lewis Homes and Shuilaris, also had useful winning form to their credit. But Tragus who galloped on the course at Kempton after racing last evening can continue to show improvement.

The Tote Place-pot Hurdle for four-year-olds looks a hard race to solve. Most of the runners have disappointed at one time or another. Fledge, who was withdrawn from the last race at Wincanton on Thursday, is fancied to land this valuable prize for David Elsworth. His form is at least as good as that of most of his rivals. But it may pay to give Toondra one more chance. David Nicholson's expensive purchase has been disappointing in his only two races over hurdles. But the Queen's Vase winner will like the fast ground and could spring a surprise.

Fred Winter runs his reluctant hero, Derring Rose in the Rendelshan Hurdle. Derring Rose has twice been beaten by Rich Dee at Haydock Park and Ascot. He was *also defeated a short head* by Silver Tycoon at Cheltenham in December. However, at these weights it is hard to oppose this somewhat ungenuine character.

At Stockton Michael Dickinson runs both Bregawn and Talon in the final of the Vaux Breweries Novices Steeplechase. Bregawn is the better horse but Talon is the more fluent jumper and Bregawn, who showed so much courage when wearing down Little Bay at Newcastle last Saturday, is preferred.

At Stratford-on-Avon Bee Sting could represent the day's best wager Haig Whisky Novices Qualifier. Peter Cundell's five-year-old won by 20 lengths at Worcester and should not be troubled to give a repeat performance. The Ladbroke's Handicap looks a wide open affair. Fortune Cookie just failed to land a big gamble when beaten by Veramente at Sandown and should be given another chance.

At Kempton yesterday Spartan Missile galloped his way into clear favouritism for the Sun Grand National when beating Dancing Brig by a length in the Corinthian Hunters Steeplechase. However, those who had laid the odds on John Thorne's outstanding hunter chaser had some anxious moments before Spartan Missile got into top gear in the straight. "He blew up through lack of fitness at halfway", said his owner-rider. "But he was running-on well at the finish."

George and Jane Sloan, Mr Thorne's son-in-law and daughter are flying over from United States on Tuesday. "If Jane wants to she can ride Spartan Missile in the Greenall Whitley Breweries Chase at Haydock next Saturday." Mr Thorne went on, "otherwise I will ride him in a hunter chase at Sandown before deciding whether to go for the Foxhunters' Challenge Cup at Cheltenham or the Gold Cup." The Grand National still remains Spartan Missile's main target for the season.

STATE OF GOING (official): Kempton Park: good to firm. Stockton: good (hurdles course in straight soft). Stratford: good to soft. Monday: Leicester: good to soft (heavy patch by last fence). Doncaster: chase course, good; hurdles course, good to soft.

Kempton Park programme

[Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 races]

1.45 PORTLANE CHASE (Handicap: £3,213: 2½m)

1 311f0-0 Governor's Last (CD), R. Barton, 9-11-12 .... G. McCourt
3 2341-03 Otter Way, O. Carter, 13-11-6 .... —
6 304-pp0 Shady Deal (D), J. Gifford, 8-10-10 .... R. Champion
7 04-0432 Fjord (CD), T. Forster, 11-10-10 .... Maj R. Faulkner
9 2u02f0 Aukland Jack (CD), R. Armytage, 7-10-6 .... H. Davies
11 21/001p- Dancing-in-Irish (C), J. Old, 9-10-3 .... C. Candy
13 202211- Mummy's Star (D), S. Mellor, 7-10-3 .... A. Carroll
13 f11022 Keithson, F. Rimmel, 8-10-0 .... Mr A. Sharpe 7
17 320030 Frosty Park, D. Barons, 9-10-0 .... P. Leach
18 024u03 Old Bean, P. Brookshaw, 8-10-0 .... P. Scudamore
19 0-f4144 Keengaddy (D), N. Gaselee, 8-10-0 .... V. McKevitt 7
23 004020 Wild Chorus (D), M. Wilesmith, 11-10-0 .... R. Dickin
31 p00040 Regent's Choice (D), A. Wates, 9-10-0 .... C. Kinane

11-4 Fjord, 7-2 Keithson, 4-1 Keengaddy, 13-2 Otter Way, 8-1 Aukland Jack, 13-1 Governor's Last, 14-1 others.

2.15 TOTE PLACEPOT HURDLE (4-y-o: £4,110: 2m)

210 120 Highway, D. Morley, 11-3 .... B. Davies
203 11114 Royal Beacon (D), J. Caan, 11-0 .... S. G. Knight
204 4p110 Sandhaven (D), D. Grissell, 11-0 .... A. Turnell
205 04 Arminius, G. Balding, 10-10 .... B. Reilly
206 20 Capitano, F. Walwyn, 10-10 .... W. Smith
208 0224 Fledge, D. Elsworth, 10-10 .... S. Jober
210 1010 Karlinsky (D), Miss S. Morris, 10-10 .... M. O'Halloran
212 42012 Lex (D), N. Callaghan, 10-10 .... J. King
214 f002 *Mountain Monarch, S. Woodman, 10-10 .... —
216 041 Princeton (D), F. Winter, 10-10 .... J. Francome
217 3110 Ra Tapu, P. Mitchell, 10-10 .... R. Hughes
218 034 Ribo Charter (B), P. Kelleway, 10-10 .... Mr O. Sherwood
219 00 Toondra, D. Nicholson, 10-10 .... P. Scudamore

7-2 Princeton, 4-1 Ribo Charter, 5-1 Fledge, 6-1 Toondra, 8-1 Lex, 10-1 Highway, 12-1 Capitano, 14-1 Royal Beacon, 16-1 others.

2.45 TOTE PATTERN CHASE (Handicap: £6,918: 3m)

302 311f-21 Border Incident (CD), R. Head, 11-11-10 .... J. Francome
304 p31111 Tragus (D), D. Morley, 9-11-5 .... B. Davies
305 11f113 Royal Judgement (CD), J. Gifford, 8-11-3 .... R. Champion
308 31u1p1 Shuliaris, F. Winter, 7-10-6 .... B. de Haan 4
309 341f11 Lewis Homes (D), J. Edwards, 7-10-3 .... P. Warner
311 04p030 Mac Vidi (CD), Miss P. Neal, 16-10-0 .... W. Smith
312 p-24222 Royal Charley (C), D. Kent, 10-10-0 .... P. Haynes
313 u3f0u1 Sugarally (CD), G. Fairbairn, 8-10-0 .... P. Scudamore
315 03-1331 Justino, D. Barons, 10-10-0 .... P. Leach

4-1 Border Incident, 5-1 Royal Judgement, 11-2 Tragus, 8-1 Sugarally, 10-1 Royal Charley, Shuliaris, 12-1 Lewis Homes, 20-1 Mac Vidi, 33-1 Justino.

3.15 RENDELSHAN HURDLE (£3,765: 3m)

401 0-p1222 Derring Rose (B), F. Winter, 6-11-6 .... J. Francome
402 1f-11f1 Silver Tycoon, N. Gaselee, 6-11-6 .... R. Linley
403 44p-014 Broomley (D), W. Elsey, 8-11-3 .... A. Flint
405 331210 Celtic Isle (B), F. Rimell, 5-11-0 .... S. Morshead
408 f0030-0 Mourudyke (CD), R. Atkins, 9-11-0 .... R. Atkins
410 01001-0 Normandy Sign, A. Brisbourne, 7-11-0 .... M. Brisbourne
411 410203 Admiral Blake, E. Beeson, 5-10-11 .... B. de Haan

2-1 Silver Tycoon, 9-4 Derring Rose, 4-1 Broomley, 8-1 Celtic Isle, 14-1 Admiral Blake, 25-1 others.

3.45 GALLOWAY BRAES CHASE (Novices: £3,002: 2m)

502 02212u Hopeful Answer, G. Balding, 8-11-10 .... B. Reilly
503 311434 Devil's Brig (D), R. Shaw, 10-11-4 .... P. Scudamore
505 003/30p- Balmers Coombe, Mrs S. Kent, 9-11-0 .... Mr O. Sherwood
507 0/110-00 Desert Hero, R. Head, 7-11-0 .... J. Francome
510 000002 Looking Down, J. Crowley, 10-11-0 .... R. O'Leary
511 030/04-0 Rawlinson, D. Barons, 7-11-0 .... P. Leach
512 0-32140 Royal Bowman, F. Rimell, 6-11-0 .... S. Morshead
513 0ufuf- Shooters Hill, G. Giddings, 8-11-0 .... Mrs S. Bush 7

5-2 Hopeful Answer, 3-1 Desert Hero, 100-30 Royal Bowman, 6-1 Devil's Brig, 8-1 Looking Down, 12-1 others.

4.15 ST JAMES'S HURDLE (Novices: £2,264: 2m)

601 1110 Brave Jack (D), F. Rimell, 5-11-13 .... S. Morshead
605 02-2021 James Seymour (D), N. Gaselee, 5-11-9 .... R. Linley
606 4/01041 Oriental Rocket (D), D. Kent, 7-11-9 .... P. Haynes
607 020-221 Still Hope, R. Turnell, 5-11-9 .... A. Turnell
609 414003 Athgoe Hill (D), P. Bailey, 5-11-5 .... A. Webber
614 000-110 Come Play With Me, R. Atkins, 6-11-5 .... R. Atkins
619 00-00 Grand Beaver, J. Crowley, 7-11-5 .... —
620 Harry Merush, M. Weldon, 7-11-5 .... —
621 I Am Humbert, J. Crowley, 7-11-5 .... R. O'Leary
624 p00 Our Version, R. Howe, 5-11-5 .... G. Enright
627 0p00-00 Sea Otter, R. Dening, 7-11-5 .... R. Rowell
637 131p02 Hazeldean (D), D. Nicholson, 4-10-9 .... P. Scudamore
643 00 *Intake, G. Balding, 4-10-5 .... —
646 40114p Mr Moonraker (D), Miss S. Morris, 4-10-5 .. M. O'Halloran
647 42421 Tuthill Bond, N. Callaghan, 4-10-5 .... J. King

7-2 James Seymour, 4-1 Oriental Rocket, 9-2 Still Hope, 6-1 Brave Jack, 8-1 Tuthill Bond, 10-1 Athgoe Hill, 12-1 Hazeldean, 14-1 Mr Moonraker, 20-1 others.
* Doubtful runner

Kempton Park selections

By Michael Seely
1.45 Fjord. 2.15 Toondra. 2.45 Tragus. 3.15 Derring Rose. 3.45 Desert Hero. 4.15 Oriental Rocket.

Stratford-on-Avon selections

By Michael Seely
1.30 BEE STING is specially recommended. 2.0 Kenlis. 2.30 Fortune Cookie. 3.0 Saint Taffy. 3.30 Lord Dawson. 4.0 Daviot.

Stockton programme

[Television (BBC 1): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 races]

1.45 RED HALL CHASE (Handicap: £1,337: 2m 4f 66yd)

1 0f34 Brawny Scot (CD), G. Richards, 11-11-11 R. Barry
3 -1423 Selby, M. H. Easterby, 8-11-11 .. A. Brown
7 2124 Swift Albany, R. Robinson, 7-10-6 .. Pimlott
11 -0033 Devon Mignon, R. Bethell, 11-10-0 .. C. Grant
12 11/4 Trevino (C), R. Brewis, 11-10-0 ...... Lamb
14 300f Stay-Bell (CD), Mrs S. Chesmore, 12-10-0 S. Charlton

5-4 Selby, 3-1 Swift Albany, 4-1 Brawny Scot, 10-1 Devon Mignon, 14-1 Trevino, 16-1 Stay-Bell.

2.15 DILSTON HOUSE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,459: 2m 176yd)

1 -0003 Vascar (CD), J. Berry, 6-12-3 .. A. Brown
3 330-0 Rimondo (CD), E. Carter, 6-11-12 P. Charlton
5 1040 Schumann (CD, B), M. H. Easterby, 6-11-6 Mr T. Easterby
6 4210 Anointed (CD), G. Richards, 5-11-2 R. Barry
8 0004 Penscynor, J. Bingham, 5-10-13 .. C. Tinkler
11 f330 Show Rose, N. Crump, 6-10-7 .... Hawkins
12 1100 State Councellor (B), Denys Smith, 5-10-6 Stringer 7
14 f4-p0 Whitby Jet, J. Townson, 7-10-4 .. Lancaster 4
16 -2113 Always Linpac, W. Elsey, 5-10-4 .. Earnshaw
17 0133 Gala Lad (CD), N. Bycroft, 7-10-3 .. Tuck
20 4001 Tough Guy, J. Wilson, 6-10-2 .... Pimlott
21 000-0 Quay Man (CD, B), J. Wilson, 6-10-0 C. Grant
25 -0u00 Commander Bond, A. Smith, 6-10-0 .. Whyte
28 0410 Arctic Timber, T. Barnes, 5-10-0 .. M. Barnes
29 0002 Jean Marjorie (CD, B), G. Lockerbie, 6-10-0 D. Atkins
30 1302 Halle Cheeky, J. Fitzgerald, 5-10-0 .. —
31 0100 Measure Up, J. Blundell, 5-10-0 Miss Bunch

9-2 Schumann, 5-1 Anointed, 6-1 Show Rose, 7-1 Penscynor, 8-1 State Councellor, 10-1 Vascar, Always Linpac, 12-1 Rimondo, 14-1 Tough Guy, Arctic Timber, 16-1 others.

2.45 VAUX BREWERIES CHASE (Final: novices: £3,642: 3m 31yd)

1 1121 Bregawn, M. Dickinson, 7-11-8 ...... Pimlott
8 00f1 Mr Oryx, F. Yardley, 8-11-0 ...... C. Tinkler
9 1132 Running Wild, W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-0 Lamb
10 1141 Talon, M. Dickinson, 6-11-0 ...... Earnshaw
11 -2f2p Meadsgrove, T. Usher, 7-10-9 .... D. Atkins
12 f232 Midnight Love, Denys Smith, 6-10-9 C. Grant

4-5 Bregawn, 7-2 Running Wild, 5-1 Talon, 14-1 Meadsgrove, 16-1 Midnight Love, 20-1 Mr Oryx.

3.15 HILTON HURDLE (Selling handicap: £499: 2m 176yd)

2 0000 Selborne Lass, W. Barrett, 5-11-9 .... —
4 400p Gay Walk, D. Yeoman, 5-11-0 .... Bradley 7
7 4000 Leganes (B), M. Naughton, 6-10-8 C. Grant
8 0000 Peacock Charm, J. Mason, 5-10-8 S. Charlton
11 440p Pearl's Fantasy, P. Asquith, 5-10-6 .. Pimlott
12 0-000 Yankee Ballad, R. Hobson, 5-10-6 D. Shaw 7
13 0000 Salvalon (B), J. Blundell, 4-10-3 .. A. Brown
20 f000 Grumble Weed (B), W. A. Stephenson, 4-10-0 Mr McIntyre 4
21 fp00 Rumanda, D. Chapman, 6-10-0 .... Mr Walford
22 2000 Silken Sand, N. Waggott, 5-10-0 Mr N. Waggott Inr 7

5-2 Gay Walk, 7-2 Selborne Lass, 4-1 Grumble Weed, 6-1 Leganes, 8-1 Peacock Charm, 10-1 Yankee Ballad, 12-1 Pearl's Fantasy, 14-1 others.

3.45 BOVILLE PARK CHASE (Handicap: £1,186: 2m)

2 -1u23 Cape Felix (D), G. Richards, 8-11-8 R. Barry
3 1311 Starlight Lad (D), R. Bethell, 7-11-7 .. Tuck
5 1144 Bannow Breeze (D), M. Naughton, 9-11-3 Pimlott
6 31b3 Why So (D), Denys Smith, 8-10-11 C. Grant
7 0442 Durham Lad (D), T. Fairhurst, 8-10-5 Fairhurst
9 4400 Troarnie, T. Barnes, 6-10-0 .... M. Barnes
10 -0004 Melmerby (D), P. Courage, 8-10-0 S. Charlton

7-4 Starlight Lad, 3-1 Cape Felix, 5-1 Bannow Breeze, 6-1 Why So, 12-1 Durham Lad, 14-1 Troarnie, 20-1 Melmerby.

4.15 LORD SCAMPERDALE HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £345: 2m 176yd)

3 00 Aladyat, J. Blundell, 10-10 ...... A. Brown
4 040 Barryphillips Disco, B. Whitaker, 10-10 Bowker
5 Belle Isle Walk, N. Crump, 10-10 .. Hawkins
13 Dukes Gold, G. Richards, 10-10 .... R. Barry
14 Fearless Flight, W. Elsey, 10-10 Mullarkey 4
15 0331 Hyde, M. W. Easterby, 11-6 .... Tuck
18 0420 Noddy's Ryde, Mrs S. Chesmore, 10-10 S. Charlton
10 00 Palmero, K. Stone, 10-10 ...... C. Tinkler
21 Prow, S. Nesbitt, 10-10 .... Lamb
23 00 Roman View, R. Dods, 10-10 .... Whyte
24 Rosie's Secret, G. Lockerbie, 10-10 .. Balmer
28 00 Will Gail, J. Bingham, 10-10 .. Margarson 4

13-8 Hyde, 7-2 Noddy's Ryde, 5-1 Prow, 6-1 Palmero, 7-1 Dukes Gold, 10-1 Fearless Flight, 14-1 others.

Stockton selections

By Michael Seely
1.45 Swift Albany. 2.15 Penscynor. 2.45 Bregawn. 3.15 Grumble Weed. 3.45 Cape Felix. 4.15 Hyde.

Stratford programme

[Television (ITV): 1.30, 2.0 and 2.30 races]

1.30 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £1,736: 2m)

1 311 Bee Sting (D), P. Cundell, 5-11-6 Smith Eccles
2 012 Crimson Embers (D, B), F. Walwyn 6-11-6 Shilston
6 0-pp0 Bally Goshawk, P. Cleverley, 6-11-0 Mr Cleveley 4
7 0040 Canford Ginger, D. Elsworth, 6-11-0 C. Brown
15 0000 Kitchen Boy, S. Underhill, 7-11-0 A. Webber
17 000 Oliver Hardy, Mrs B. Waring, 6-11-0 Keightley 7
18 30/u Pending, Mrs R. Lomax, 7-11-0 .. Mr Roe
19 Poll Ember, J. Bradley, 6-11-0 .. Liddicoat 7
20 f000 Riot Call, W. Williams, 7-11-0 .. Miss Vincent
21 0024- Bobbing Star, B. McMahon, 5-10-10 .. Crank
27 0p Charlie Nova, D. Elsworth, 5-10-10 .. —
28 Costus, G. Thorner, 5-10-10 .... Barton
30 00 Fair Arthur, W. Jenks, 5-10-10 .... R. Davies
34 00 Mistri, Mrs E. Kennard, 6-10-10 Darlington 7
36 0 Park Chef, Mrs E. Kennard, 5-10-10 J. Guest
38 Profiteer, R. Perkins, 5-10-10 Mr O'Connor 4
40 p0p0 Romany Gypsy (B), J. Bradley, 5-10-10 G. Davies 7

4-7 Bee Sting, 4-1 Crimson Embers, 8-1 Canford Ginger, 10-1 Costus, 16-1 Bobbing Star, 20-1 Charlie Nova, 25-1 others.

2.0 HOLSTEN DIAT PILS CHASE (Handicap: £2,729: 2½m)

1 00f0 Nimrody, F. Winter, 10-11-10 .. Maddison 4
4 3231 Kenlis, M. Dickinson, 10-11-7 .... Carmody
5 2330 Gandy VI, J. Thorne, 13-11-1 ...... Hoare
6 0200 Might Be, J. Webber, 10-11-0 ...... Webber
8 13f0 Mermoney (CD), T. Forster, 10-10-11 —
9 -140p Owenius, D. Barons, 11-10-10 ...... May
12 4f11 Durham Town (D), M. Henriques, 12-10-9 Mr J. Wilson
13 f130 Castle Arch (D), R. Woodhouse, 9-10-9 —
14 2043 Bawnogues (CD), M. Tate, 10-10-8 .. Burke
15 21f1 Pilot Officer (C), F. Rimell, 6-10-7 Mr Woods
18 2213 Greenways (CD), A. Jarvis, 6-10-5 Smith Eccles
20 32f0 Flying Gamble, I. Wardle, 8-10-0 R. Davies
22 2304 Bramble Joy, P. Cundell, 9-10-0 .... Hobbs
23 44f4 Deer Mount, Mrs M. Babbage, 7-10-0 Mr Babbage 7

9-4 Pilot Officer, 5-2 Kenlis, 4-1 Durham Town, 13-2 Bawnogues, 7-1 Gandy VI, 10-1 Greenways, 12-1 others.

2.30 LADBROKES HURDLE (Handicap: £3,036: 2m)

5 -0402 Freight Forwarder (D), A. Pitt, 7-11-7 Cox 4
8 0000 Albion Prince (D), F. Rimell, 7-10-10 Mr Woods
10 1-002 Simpson Jersey (D), B. McMahon, 7-10-7 Crank
13 2212 Fire Drill (D), P. Cundell, 6-10-5 Stronge 7
16 1110 Danhagen (CD), A. Jarvis, 5-10-3 Smith Eccles
17 3020 Sir Bountiful (CD), S. Cole, 7-10-0 R. Davies
18 3/0-2 Fortune Cookie (D), D. Elsworth, 9-10-0 C. Brown
21 0341 Miller's Court (D), C. H. Price, 5-10-0 Colin Price 4
23 13f-0 Mr Fastbac (D, B), F. Yardley, 6-10-0 Morris 4
23 214d Royal Friend (D), M. Salaman, 7-10-0 Kear 4
25 0-p40 Such Bliss (D), M. Tate, 6-10-0 G. Davies 7
28 0033 Fra Mau, Miss S. Griffiths, 5-10-0 Brooke 7
30 p0pp Grand Comedy, J. Bradley, 6-10-0 Liddicoat 7
31 0-f40 Christmas Visit, S. Wright, 7-10-0 .. Hobbs
32 p000- Down East, J. Needham, 5-10-0 .... —

6-4 Fire Drill, 9-4 Danhagen, 9-2 Fortune Cookie, 5-1 Freight Forwarder, 15-2 Miller's Court, 10-1 others.

3.0 NEWCOMERS CHASE (5-y-o novices: £960: 2m)

1 -0200 Burlington Port, J. Thorne, 10-10 .... Hoare
2 -0000 Canina, P. Hayward, 10-10 .... Coyle 4
4 200u Little Trouble, P. Brookshaw, 10-10 M. Murphy
5 -0300 Loan Charge, R. Turnell, 10-10 .... Holder 7
7 -4000 Roman Victory, D. Barons, 10-10 .... May
8 0232 Saint Taffy, J. Webber, 10-10 .. Mr P. Webber
10 f004 Sunburst, A. Jarvis, 10-10 ...... Smith Eccles
12 3f33 Tom's Little Al (B), W. R. Williams, 10-10 Miss Vincent

11-8 Saint Taffy, 3-1 Sunburst, 5-1 Loan Charge, 8-1 Tom's Little Al, 12-1 Burlington Port, 20-1 others.

3.30 GAY SHEPPARD CHASE (Hunters: £616: 3¼m)

1 f1/u Irish Shamrock, H. Geddes, 10-12-10 Waller 4
2 124-4 Spartella (CD), W. Barnett, 9-12-7 Mann 7
7 23/u Choral Prince, J. Edwards, 9-12-0 .. J. Wilson
8 0000 Don Enrico, A. Taylor, 9-12-0 .... L. Taylor 7
9 444/ General Diva, A. Long, 12-12-0 ...... Long 7
10 1 Gypsy Inn, Mrs J. Gill, 10-12-0 Stuart-Hunt 7
11 24-12 Lord Dawson, D. White, 7-12-0 Mrs White 7
12 pp0p- Mafia King, H. Harper, 10-12-0 ...... Harper 7
13 20-4f No Retreat, P. Hiatt, 9-12-0 J. Pritchard 7
16 2p30- The Pilgarlic (CD), T. Biddlecombe, 13-12-0 Twiston-Davies 4
17 23u-u Tom Bambadil (D), B. Picton-Warlow, 11-12-0 Picton-Warlow 7
18 0000- Zarzaitine, Lord Leigh, 8-12-0 ...... Leigh 7

5-2 Lord Dawson, 3-1 Gypsy Inn, 4-1 Spartella, 5-1 Irish Shamrock, 15-2 The Pilgarlic, 10-1 Shoral Prince, 16-1 others.

4.0 CYMBELINE CHASE (Novice handicap: £1,336: 2m)

5 1243 Daviot (D), J. Thomas, 7-11-5 .... Mr Ley 7
3 41ff Fixed Price (D), F. Rimell, 7-11-5 .. Burke
6 2031 Jo Colombo (CD), W. Jenks, 6-11-4 R. Davies
8 3432 Wollop, D. Barons, 6-10-13 .... May
12 14a4 Molfast, D. Nicholson, 10-10-10 .... Carroll 4
13 0/f4 Money In, W. Marshall, 7-10-8 .... McNeill
14 4fup King Acre II (B), Mrs E. Kennard, 9-10-7 Darlington 7
15 f/p2- Tullow Lane, G. Balding, 9-10-7 .... Cowie 1
16 0030 Larkrose, K. Bishop, 8-10-7 .... P. Richards
17 04rf Whistle For Jack, D. Elsworth, 6-10-7 C. Brown
18 f0f3 Wandana, P. Bailey, 6-10-7 .... Mr P. Webber
19 /0p-p Sibard, Miss D. Girilding, 8-10-7 .... —
21 p430 Fort Denys, C. Jackson, 7-10-1 ...... Hyett

9-4 Jo Colombo, 100-30 Wollop, 9-2 Fixed Price, 6-1 Molfast, 13-2 Daviot, 10-1 Wandana, 14-1 others.

Kempton Park results

1.30 (1.33) ASHFORD NOVICES' HURDLE (Div I: £1,514: 2m)
ROYAL CASINO ch c, by Gambling Debt—Pickled Walnut (S. Reiler), 4-10-12 S. Smith Eccles (10-1) 1
Masterplan .. S. Morshead (10-1) 2
Grims .... P. Barton (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.62; places, 47p, 44p, 53p. D. Forecast: £11.97. CSF: £11.43. I. Wardle, Wells. 1½l, 2l. Beggar's Bridge 9-4 fav. Golden River (3-1) 4th. 21 ran. NR: Mr Whiskers, Day After, Mossat.

2.0 (2.3) MANOR NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (£1,625: 2m)
SPIN AGAIN, br m, by Royalty—Spin A Yarn (Mrs D. Stoddart) 6-11-10, B. R. Davies (100-30 fav) 1
Applante ...... H. Davies (4-1) 2
Famous Footsteps, M. Coyle (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 36p; places, 10p, 15p, 37p; D. Forecast: 65p. CSF: £1.68. D. Morley, Bury St Edmunds. 2½l, 5l. Indian Rulotte (16-1) 4th. 14 ran. NR: *Prayukta*.

2.30 (2.41) LITTLETON NOVICES' HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,009: 2½m)
FIRM FOUNDATIONS, br g, Pieces of Eight—Streetcar (G. Yarrow) 9-7 bl, S. Keightley (16-1) 1
Trampler ...... B. Kelly (10-1) 2
Winabit ...... B. de Haan (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win £3.52; places, 61p, 31p, 76p, 11p; D. Forecast: £17.61. CSF: £15.85. M. Hinchcliffe, at Newbury. 1l, 10l. Merciless King (9-2 fav) 4th. 19 ran.

3.00 (3.8) EMBLEM HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (£2,054: 2m)
LINE SHOOTER, b g, by Salvo—Pickle (L. Thwaites), 9-10-11 K. Mooney (13-2) 1
Birshell ...... G. Gracey (25-1) 2
Galileo .... H. Davies (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 63p; places, 39p, 61p. Dual F: £5.21. CSF: £14.97. F. Walwyn, at Lambourn. 2l, 4l. Springbow (33-1) 4th. 7 ran. NR: Bideford.

3.30 (3.32) CORINTHIAN HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE (£1,084: 3m)
SPARTAN MISSILE, ch g, by Spartan General—Polaris Missile (M. Thorne), 9-13-6 Mr M. J. Thorne (8-13) 1
Dancing Brig .... Mr T. Clay (9-1) 2
Remigio .. Mr A. J. Wilson (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 10p, 13p, 18p. Dual F: 37p. CSF: 66p. M. Thorne, at Chesterton. 1l, 12l. Village Mark (9-2) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Coolishall.

4.00 (4.2) ASHFORD NOVICES' HURDLE (Div II: £1,494: 2m)
HIGH OLD TIME, ch h, by Mount Hagen—Witch of Endor (Dickins Ltd), 5-11-12 P. Blacker (13-8 fav) 1
Acapulco Gold ...... I. Cox (10-1) 2
Ro's Owen .. J. Francombe (2-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 25p; places, 13p, 29p, 14p. Dual F: 49p. CSF: £1.95. S. Mellor, at Lambourn. 7l, 7l. Appiolo (20-1) 4th. 19 ran. NR: Herodes, Baudelaire, Delta Digger, Game Sir, Oliver Hardy.

DAILY DOUBLE: Spin Again and Firm Foundations, £256. TREBLE: Firm Foundations, Line Shooter, Spartan Missile, £304.40. JACKPOT: £1,598.96. PLACEPOT: £40.

Stockton

1.45 (1.49) WAINSTONES HURDLE (Div I: novices: £345: 2m 176yd)
COMERCE, b g, by Communication—Emanus (R. Barr), 6-10-9 Mr D. Kinsela (20-1) 1
Rabrigg .... P. Charlton (10-1) 2
Lunar Wind .. D. McCaskill (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £3.47; places, 80p, 80p, 52p. Dual F: £11.58. CSF: £19.55. R. Barr at Seamer. 1½l, 6l. Brother Kempinski 2-1 fav. Meggies Dene (10-1) 4th. 20 ran. NR: Merry Minstrel.

2.15 (2.18) YARM CHASE (Div I: novices: £856: 3m 4f 66yd)
LUCKY REW, br g, by Lucky Brief—Handy Money (W. A. Stephenson), 6-11-7 Mr E. McIntyre (3-1) 1
Palace Royal .. Mr R. Tate (14-1) 2
Feathered Flight J. Isherwood (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 43p; places, 21p, 18p, 27p. Dual F: £2.99. CSF: £4.21. W. A. Stephenson at Bishop Auckland. 4l, ½l. *Supertino 11-4 fav. King Tud* (33-1) 4th. 9 ran. NR: Gold Invader, Prairie Green, Spring Chancellor.

2.45 (2.48) FACEY ROMFORD CHASE (Handicap: £1,096: 3m 31 yd)
CURRENT GOLD, ch g, by Current Coin—Souvergold (A. Picken), 10-11-11 Mr M. Todhunter (6-1) 1
Hello Louis Mr E. McIntyre (2-1 fav) 2
Golden Jest .... R. Lamb (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 53p; places, 10p, 12p, 23p. Dual F: 40p. CSF: £1.71. G. Richards at Greystoke. Nk, hd. Three To One (10-1) 4th. 9 ran.

3.15 (3.18) LUCY GLITTERS HURDLE Handicap: £708: 3m)
GO ON JOE, br g by Doon—Lady Barbarina (J. Richardson) 7-10-6 D. Oldham (13-2) 1
His Reverence .. A. Stringer (12-1) 2
Happy Voyage .. C. Pimlott (11-4) 3
TOTE: Win, 60p; places, 21p, 51n, 10p. Dual F, £8.98. CSF: £8.60. J. Richardson at Darlington. 2½l, 6l. Tall Order 5-2 fav. Cambro Boy (20-1) 4th. 13 ran.

3.45 (3.48) CLEVELAND CHASE Hunters: £480: 3m 4f 66yd)
BRIEF BAY, b g by Canisbay—Brief Chorus (Mrs L. Fraser) 12-11-7 .... J. Walton (25-1) 1
Master Melody .. A. Fowler (6-1) 2
Dryburn .. Mrs A. Hamilton (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.66; places, 55p, 13p, 28p. Dual F £10.22. CSF: £16.08. Mrs L. Fraser at Buccleuch. Hd, 6l. Whiggie Geo 15-8 fav. Sting Again (33-1) 4th. 15 ran. NR: New Formula.

4.15 (4.18) YARM CHASE (Div. II novices: £854: 3m 4f 66yd)
GO WIMPY, ch g by Richboy—Onyx (Tulsa Ltd Wimpy Bars) 6-11-11 .. C. Pimlott (4-6 fav) 1
Patient Knight .. K. Whyte (25-1) 2
Milan Major .. C. Hawkins (7-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 12p; places, 16p, 60p, 10p. Dual F: £2.34. CSF: £1.94. M. Dickenson at Harewood. 15l, 4l. Dark Chanel (14-1) 4th. 11 ran.

4.45 (4.49) WAINSTONES HURDLE Div. II: novices: £345: 2m 176yd)
TIEBELL, b m by Foggy Bell—Tienola (B. Temple) 6-11-5 C. Pimlott (2-1 fav) 1
Gold Shoveller C. Tinkler (100-30) 2
Biv .... S. O'Neill (9-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 13p; places, 10p, 16p, 50p. Dual F: 47p. CSF: 83p. B. M. *Temple at Driffield.* ½l, 5l. *Lucky Apple* (16-1) 4th. 14 ran.
PLACEPOT: £7.50.

Weekend fixtures

Kick-off 3.0 unless stated.

First division
Arsenal v Middlesbrough
Coventry v Ipswich
Crystal Palace v Everton
Leicester v Nottm Forest
Liverpool v Southampton
Manchester U v Leeds
Norwich v Brighton
Stoke v Manchester C
Sunderland v Tottenham
West Brom v Birmingham
Wolverhampton v Aston Villa

Second division
Bristol R v Cardiff
Cambridge U v Shrewsbury
Grimsby v Blackburn
Notts Co. v Bristol C
Oldham v Newcastle
Preston v Chelsea
QP Rangers v Sheffield Wed.
Swansea v Bolton
Watford v West Ham
Wrexham v Derby

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham v Barrow; Barnet v Weymouth; Boston United v Bangor City; Gravesend and Northfleet v Yeovil Town; Kettering Town v Telford United; Northwich Victoria v Frickley Athletic; Scarborough v AP Leamington; Wealdstone v *Stafford Rangers; Worcester City* v Maidstone United.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Barry Town v Witney Town; Bridgend v Redditch United; Gloucester City v Bromsgrove; Kidderminster Harriers v Bedford; Milton Keynes City v Minehead; Stourbridge v Banbury United; Taunton v Corby Town; Trowbridge v Merthyr Tydfil; Wellingborough Town v Cambridge City. Southern division: Andover v Tonbridge; Aylesbury v Gosport Borough; Basingstoke Town v Bognor Regis Town; Canterbury City v Hounslow; Chelmsford City v Folkestone and Shepway; *Dartford* v Margate; Dover v Dorchester Town; Dunstable v Waterlooville; Fareham Town v Poole Town; Hastings v Crawley Town; Salisbury v Ashford Town.

Third division
Brentford v Blackpool
Burnley v Chester
Carlisle v Oxford U
Colchester v Charlton
Exeter v Millwall
Gillingham v Plymouth
Newport v Chesterfield (3.15)
Portsmouth v Hull C
Reading v Rotherham
Sheffield U v Huddersfield
Swindon v Barnsley

Fourth division
Bournemouth v Peterborough
Bury v Wigan (3.15)
Darlington v Port Vale
Halifax v Crewe
Hereford v Hartlepool
Lincoln v Wimbledon
Mansfield v Aldershot
York C v Northampton

FA VASE: Sixth round: Alma Swanley v Windsor and Eton (2.30); Basildon United v Irthlingborough Diamonds; Guisley v Willenhall Town (2.30); Whickham v Devizes (2.30).

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: Third round: Enfield v Wembley; Hayes v Southall; Kingsbury Town v Hillingdon Borough.

SURREY SENIOR CUP: Second round: Croydon v Metropolitan Police; Sutton United v Merstham; Walton and Hersham v Epsom and Ewell; Woking v Kingstonian.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Harlow Town v Leatherhead; Harrow Borough v Carshalton Athletic; Hendon v Staines Town; Hitchin Town v Leytonstone and Ilford; Tooting and Mitcham v Slough Town; Walthamstow Avenue v Boreham Wood; Wycombe Wanderers v Dulwich Hamlet. First division: Bishop's Stortford v Wokingham Town; Camberley Town v Hertford Town; Clapton v Billericay Town; Hampton v Farnborough Town; Lewes v Aveley; Oxford City v Finchley; Tilbury v St Albans City; Ware v Chesham United. Second division: Barton Rovers v Worthing; *Dorking Town v Epping Town*; Eastbourne United v Cheshunt; Feltham v Hornchurch; Harwich and Parkeston v Tring Town; Hemel Hempstead v Egham Town; Hungerford Town v Corinthian Casuals; Letchworth Garden City v Willesden; Rainham Town v Molesey.

Scottish premier division
Aberdeen v St Mirren
Hearts v Partick Th
Kilmarnock v Dundee U
Morton v Celtic
Rangers v Airdrie

Scottish first division
Berwick v Stirling Albion
Clydebank v Hamilton
Dundee v Dumbarton
Dunfermline v Hibernian
Falkirk v Ayr
Motherwell v St Johnstone
Raith v E. Stirlingshire

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE (2.30): Old Ardinians v Old Foresters; Old Bradfieldians v Old Cholmeleians; Old Chigwellians v Old Salopians; Old Carthusians v Old Wykehamists; Old Etonians v Old Harrovians; Old Wellingburians v Old Brentwoods.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Alton v Harefield; Banstead v Uxbridge; Chalfont St Peter v Leyton-Wingate; Fleet v Marlow; Redhill v Haringey Borough; Ruislip Manor v Grays; Welling v Hoddesdon; Woodford v Burnham.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gateshead v Kings Lynn; Lancaster v South Liverpool; Macclesfield v Workington; Marine v Grantham; Matlock v Netherfield; Mossley v Goole; Oswestry v Gainsborough; Southport v Buxton; Tamworth v Morecambe; Worksop v Runcorn.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Crook v Consett; Ferryhill v Penrith; South Bank v North Shields; Durham City v Shildon; Whitby v Tow Law; Whitley Bay v Ashington; Evenwood v Billingham; West Auckland v Horden; Bishop Auckland v Spennymoor; Blyth Spartans v Willington.

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barnstaple Town v Bridgwater; Bideford v Melksham; Dawlish v Frome; Falmouth v Weston Super Mare; Paulton Rovers v Clandown; Saltash v Mangotsfield; Tiverton v Bridport; Welton Rovers v Portway Bristol. First division: Brixham v Swanage; Bristol Manor Farm v Odd Down; Chard v Elmore; Chippenham v Torquay; Ilminster v Exmouth; Larkhall v Ottery St Mary; Shepton Mallet v Glastonbury; Wellington v Heavitree; Yeovil v Radstock.

SOMERSET PREMIER CUP: Bath v Clevedon.

Lacrosse
NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Mellor v Cheadle; Old Waconians v Heaton Mersey; South Manchester and Wythenshawe v Old Stopfordians; Stockport v Sheffield University; Urmston v Sale.

Scottish second division
Albion R v Arbroath
East Fife v Brechin
Forfar v Cowdenbeath
Meadowbank v Montrose
Queen of the Sth v Clyde
Queen's Park v Alloa
Stenhousemuir v Stranraer

Rugby Union
JOHN PLAYER CUP: Fourth round: Exeter v Moseley; Leicester v Bristol; London Irish v Gloucester; London Scottish v Orrell; Metropolitan Police v Rosslyn Park (2.30); Nottingham v Bath; Sale v Coventry; Waterloo v Gosforth.

WELSH CUP: Quarter-final round: Bridgend v Aberavon; Cardiff v Cross Keys; Pontypool v Llanelli; Swansea v Newbridge.

INTER-SERVICES TOURNAMENT: Royal Navy v RAF (at Twickenham).

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery v Newport; Bedford v Roundhay; Blackheath v The Army (2.30); Bradford v Liverpool (2.30); Camborne v Penzance and Newlyn; Cambridge University v Saracens (2.30); Cheltenham v Richmond; Ebbw Vale v Oxford University; Glamorgan Wanderers v Torquay; Harrogate v Broughton Park; Hartlepool *Rovers v Headingley* (2.30); Maesteg v Penarth; Morley v Rugby; Neath v London Welsh; Northern v Halifax (2.30); Plymouth Albion v Birmingham; Wakefield v Durham City; Wasps v Harlequins; West Hartlepool v Manchester (2.30).

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Boroughmuir v West of Scotland; Gala v Kelso; Gordonians v Stewarts/Melville FP; Kilmarnock v Heriot's FP; Langholm v Melrose; Watsonians v Hawick.

Hockey
TOURNAMENT: Four nations indoor international (at Crystal Palace).

LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham v Spencer; Blackheath v Maidenhead; Cheam v Slough; Guildford v Dulwich; Hampstead v Bromley; Hawks v Mid-Surrey; Oxford University v Purley; Reading v Old Kingstonians; Surbiton v St Albans; Teddington v Wimbledon; Tulse Hill v London University.

WOMEN'S MATCHES: International "B" team tournament (at Old Trafford, Manchester): England v Wales (10.0); Ireland v Scotland (10.30); Scotland v England (1.45); Wales v Ireland (2.15). County: Cambridgeshire v Derbyshire (at *Homerton College*, Cambridge); Dorset v Somerset (at Weymouth); Leicestershire v Hertfordshire (at Loughborough); Surrey v Kent (at Croydon HS); Warwickshire v Gloucestershire (at Farmers SC, Stratford); Worcestershire v Oxfordshire (at Evesham).

Rugby League
THREE FIVES CHALLENGE CUP: Second round: St Helens v Hull.

Rowing
Burway Head of River Regatta; Greenwich Fours Head.

Tomorrow

Second division
Orient v Luton Town (11.30).

Third division
Walsall v Fulham.

Fourth division
Bradford City v Rochdale.
Torquay United v Tranmere Rovers.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Nuneaton v Bath.

Rugby League
THREE FIVES CUP: Second round: Dewsbury v Warrington (3.30); Featherstone Rovers v Keighley (3.30); Hull Kingston Rovers v York; Oldham v Workington Town; Salford v Leigh; Wakefield Trinity v Halifax (3.30); Widnes v Castleford.

FIRST DIVISION: Leeds v Barrow (2.30).

SECOND DIVISION: Fulham v Blackpool Borough; Wigan v Whitehaven.

Hockey
BERKSHIRE CUP: Final: Reading v Maidenhead (at Courage, Reading, 2.0).

EAST LEAGUE: Norfolk v Bedfordshire (at Norwich Union).

COUNTY MATCHES: Nottinghamshire v Warwickshire (at Radcliffe-on-Trent).

TOURNAMENTS: Midlands indoor club championship finals (at Alfreton, Derbyshire); West indoor club championship (at Imperial, Bristol).

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: The Army v Bowdon (at Aldershot); R.A.F. v Mid-Surrey (at *Vine Lane*, Uxbridge).

Lacrosse
REGIONAL TROPHY: Yorkshire v Lancashire (at Sheffield University, 2.0).

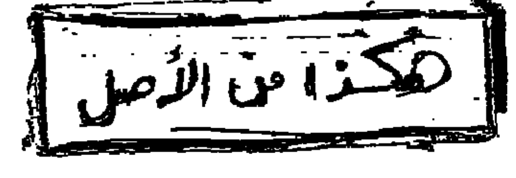
WOMEN'S CLUB MATCHES: Bedford CPE v Barnet and Enfield; Hatch End v Guildford; Weybridge v West *London*. Triangular: Newbury v London University v Avon.

Cross-country
Downs League (at Epsom); Canvey Island Spring races.

Golf
Surrey 'A' v West Hill (at West Hill).

Rugby fives
Greater Manchester Open Championships (at Manchester).

Squash rackets
East of England Championships (at Norwich).



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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Personal investment and finance, pages 20 and 21

Stock markets
FT Index 506.6, up 8.8
FT Gilts 69.12, down 0.14

Sterling
$2.2050, down 210 points
Index 98.9, down 0.4

Dollar
Index 100.6, up 0.7
DM2.1305, up 160 points

Gold
$490.50, down $1

Money
3 mth sterling 12¼-12½
3 mth Euro-$ 16⅛-16⁄¹⁶
6 mth Euro-$ 16⅞-16⅝

IN BRIEF

Highest W German trade deficit since war

West Germany posted the highest monthly trade deficit in its post-war history in January with imports exceeding exports by Deutsche marks ...m (£196m) and the current account deficit expanding sharply to DM5,000m from ...700m in December.

Bank and industry economists were surprised by the figures which they described as worse than even the most pessimistic expectations.

The depreciation of the mark was blamed for worsening the country's terms of trade. Despite mitigating factors such as two fewer working days in January this year against the same month last year analysts said the worsening economic situation in West Germany makes an early trade recovery unlikely.

The American trade deficit widened to a seasonally adjusted $5.440m (£2,470m) in January from a revised $3.110m deficit in December. It was the largest deficit since last February. Originally the December figure had been $2,980m.

Nissan plan 'madness'

Government backing of plans by Nissan of Japan to establish a United Kingdom car plant is "utter madness", Mr Ken ..., general secretary of Technical, Administration and Supervisory Section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said. It would cut existing jobs in BL, Ford, Talbot and Vauxhall. "The belief that it would create new jobs is a myth", he said.

Escort output resumes

Production of the new Escort has resumed at the £125m Ford factory at Halewood, Merseyside after two days of strikes, suspensions and layoffs which involved more than 5,000 men and cost the company £2m.

Harley to be sold

AMF is holding talks to sell Harley-Davidson, the last American motorcycle manufacturers, because of poorer than expected performances.

Greece mission

The first British trade mission to visit Greece since its entry into the EEC will leave Manchester on March 15. The delegation has been organized by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Soviet trade slump

American trade with Russia plunged by 56 per cent last year from 1979. Turnover between the two countries was ...960m (£809m) against ...480m (£2,036m).

US money supply

M1A, the narrowly defined money supply, rose $1,000m (£454m) to a seasonally adjusted $367,000m in the week to February 18, the New York Federal Reserve Bank said. The previous week's figure was revised upward $300m to $366,000m. M1B rose $2,000m to $418,500m from $416,500m. The previous week's figure was originally $416,100m.

Wall Street higher

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 7.77 points up to 974.58. The $-SDR was ...22328. The £ was 0.554901.

EEC steelmakers ordered to make further output cuts of up to 25 pc

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 27

Community steel companies were ordered today by the European Commission to make *a further sharp cutback in production* in the second quarter in a move to shore up prices and restore profitability.

The cuts range between 18 *and 25 per cent for the four* main categories of rolled products compared to the level of output achieved in the final quarter of 1979, *when* total crude steel production was 35.7 million tonnes.

These new quotas, which go into effect on April 1, represent the third successive lowering of the compulsory limits imposed by the European Commission under the emergency powers of article 58 of the European *Coal and Steel Community* Treaty.

The measures came into force on October 1 *last* year with the approval of the EEC member states. Many of them had grown alarmed at the effects on the *steel* industry *of savage* price-cutting by companies fighting to retain shares of a shrinking market.

On June 30 the article 58 *power will expire unless* renewed, but Viscount Etienne Davignon the EEC Commissioner for Industries has said that he will not propose an extention. Instead, he will urge member states and the *industry* to observe voluntary restraint and embark on a coordinated reduction of capacity.

The beneficial effects of the *quota system are still not clear.* Some recovery in prices was reported at the end of last year and in January, but there have recently been *signs of renewed price-cutting* and demand remains weak. This largely explains the toughness of the second quarter quotas.

Figures released by the Commission today estimate total EEC production last year to have *amounted to 127.7 million* tonnes 12.4 million tonnes less than in 1979.

Joint steel strategy: Britain and Germany appear to have reached broad agreement for a joint strategy at next week's *crucial talks on the future of* the European steel industry, when the Council of Ministers meets to consider the next phase of restructuring. (Peter Hill writes.)

Yesterday Mr Norman Tebbit, Minister for Industry, had detailed talks in London with Dr Otto *Lambsdorft* the West German Economic Minister.

In talks at official level, the *United Kingdom has suggested* a strict timetable for the elimination of state subsidies by the end of 1984 with an extension of the current production controls.

Office of Fair Trading rules that refusal to sell to multiple stores is anti-competitive

Monopolies referral for Raleigh bicycles

The retail policy of the Raleigh bicycle group, part of Tube Investments, is to be *investigated by the Monopolies* and Mergers Commission in the first case to be pursued under the new Competition Act.

Mr Gordon Borrie, the director-general of fair trading, announced yesterday that he had referred the case to the commission after finding that the company was operating an anti-competitive practice by refusing to sell *to multiple stores*.

Mr Tom McAuliffe, chairman of Argos, one of the multiples concerned, said last night that the company was writing to 10 other manufacturers which *had* refused to sell *their* products asking if they would reconsider their decision in the light of the OFT report on Raleigh.

The companies are Alfred Dunhill, Hitachi, JVC, National Panasonic, Sony, Toshiba, Wedgwood, Carlton Sport, *Time Products and Rolex Watches.*

Mr Ian Phillipps, chairman and managing director of TI Raleigh Industries, said that the company regretted the OFT's decision, which only considered matters of competition to the *exclusion* of broader issues of public interest such as road safety.

"It is TI Raleigh's policy, when it has the choice, to trade only through outlets *where proper arrangements are made* for technical service and spare parts.

"It does not consider it to be in its own interest or in those of the public to have its bicycles sold through outlets which provide no proper technical or service base themselves, and which set out to undermine the sales of those who do."

The National Association of Cycle and Motorcycle Traders said that it was bitterly disappointed by the OFT report *and that it would take* "every step necessary to support TI Raleigh in its endeavours to establish the right of manufacturers to supply to whom they wish".

The *Monopolies Commission* will decide whether the trading policy of Raleigh, which has 45 per cent of the United Kingdom bicycle market, is in the public interest.

Mr Borrie said in the OFT report, that he had identified an anti-competitive practice being pursued by a dominant manufacturer of an important product. The group represented that the practice was in the public interest, but conflicting views had been expressed from several sources outside the group about whether such a view was correct.

The groups continued dominant position and the degree of brand loyalty which its products commanded meant that a policy of refusing to supply retailers reduced their selling power and standing, and hence their potential competitive impact.

In its evidence to the OFT, Raleigh had argued that a change in distribution policy would result in losing its market share, leading to redundancies at its Nottingham base.

It believed that *the multiple retailers* currently refused supplies, which include Tesco, Asda, Comet and Woolworth, would not provide adequate servicing for bicycles and that the provision of servicing facilities by other retailers would decrease. The result would be an adverse effect on road safety.

David Hewson

Decision to sell shares in Cable & Wireless likely next week

By Our Industrial Staff

The Government is likely to announce formally next week its decision to sell shares in Cable & Wireless, the state-owned international communications business.

It is expected that the public *will be allowed to subscribe for* 49 per cent of the group, which has a highly successful record with profits more than doubling between 1976 and 1980, when it earned £59m before a supplementary depreciation charge.

The key to the announcement is the progress reached in the Telecommunications Bill. The crucial clause 76 which deals with denationalization of Cable & Wireless is to be debated in committee next week.

As each stage of the Telecommunications Bill has reached an important stage, the Government has made a statement on its intentions, and the *same is expected to happen with* the Cable & Wireless sale.

Negotiations with foreign governments from which C & W gets most of its contract business have been going on for some months to avoid complications *when the group ceased to* be a wholly state-owned concern.

A sale of 49 per cent is likely to raise between £150m and £175m. C & W acts like a commercial company and raises money *independently of the* national loans fund, so its borrowings do not count towards the public sector borrowing requirement.

Having successfully sold shares in British Aerospace, the *Government will want to continue* with its denationalization of state industry. British Steel is being restructured with some of its interests being handed back to the private sector, and the future of British Transport *Docks Board,* the National Freight Corporation and ancillary operations of British Rail, such as its hotels and the cross-Channel ferries and hovercraft business, are dependent on the Transport Bill going through *Parliament.*

Further 3,000 jobs go in factory cutbacks

By John Huxley and Clifford Webb

Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds is to close two more factories supplying the motor industry. A total of 740 jobs will be lost at Newton, Powys, and Eaglescliffe, co Durham, both areas of high unemployment.

Elsewhere, more than 2,300 other redundancies were announced, although 1,500 workers in Scotland learned that *they would* be returning to full-time working for the first time since September, and Tesco announced plans which will create up to 600 jobs.

More than 300 jobs will be lost at Hardy Spicer, of Eaglescliffe, *a GKN subsidiary* which opened in the early 1960s as a result of government pressure on Midlands companies to export jobs to areas of high unemployment. The company makes drive shafts and *constant velocity joints. Production* will be transferred to Hardy Spicer's main plant at Erdington, Birmingham.

BRD, of Newton, Powys, another GKN offshot is to close its factory this summer *with the loss of about 430 jobs.* The company, which makes propeller shafts for motor vehicles, made 120 workers redundant last year.

The Chemical Industries Association is reducing its staff of about 100 by *almost one* third. Cuts will affect all levels of staff from directors downwards.

Delta Group yesterday blamed *declining international* competitiveness because of the strength of sterling for its decision to close a Deltaflow factory at Crawley, Sussex. More than 300 jobs will be lost.

Deltaflow, Britain's largest *maker of taps and water mixers,* is closing both its manufacturing and warehouse facilities.

International Harvester is to reduce its workforce by about 530, or 10 per cent. About 440 jobs will be lost at the *company's Bradford plant and about* 90 in Doncaster. The reductions follow a period of extensive short-time working.

Further redundancies were announced by Courtaulds, the ailing textiles group. About one *third of the 600 research staff* at its man-made fibres plant in Coventry will lose their jobs because of a decline in orders and production. In addition, *about 140 jobs will be lost* in the research sections of Courtaulds' plants in Spondon, Derbyshire, and Rochdale, Lancashire.

More than 180 jobs will be lost as a result of a decision by Luke and Spencer, part of Unicorn Industries of Windsor, Berkshire, to close its Broadheath, *Manchester,* factory.

C. H. and S. Engineering of *Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan,* which deals in structural steel, industrial pipework and general engineering, is to make 126 workers redundant.

Meanwhile, the 1,500 workers at the former General *Motors Terex plant at Newhouse,* Lanarkshire, which makes earth-moving equipment, are to go back on full-time working.

Tesco is to develop a shopping complex in Leicester that *will create* between 400 and 600 jobs. The scheme is for a Tesco superstore, garden centre, open market, public house, two more stores and about 40 shop units.

Pound falls further against dollar

By John Whitmore

Sterling lost further ground against a generally stronger dollar yesterday as speculation grew that the Government would make a large cut in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate in next month's Budget.

The pound fell to $2.1920 at one stage yesterday before picking up towards the close *to finish with a net loss of 2.1* cents at $2.2050. Its index against a basket of currencies fell 0.4 to 98.9.

Over February as a whole the sterling index has fallen by 5 per cent. Against the dollar, sterling *has* dropped by almost 7 per cent.

Effective exchange rate against major currencies (average 1975 = 100)
STERLING
$/£ Spot rate (close)
106 104 102 100
2.40 2.35 2.30 2.25 2.20
Week ending Feb 6 Feb 13 Feb 20 23 24

The main reason for the pound's decline has been the conviction that international interest rate differentials may be about to widen *significantly.* Although dollar rates have declined this month, there is a fear that this may prove short-lived.

At the same time, the German authorities have felt forced to allow short-term interest rates *to rise* steeply to stabilize the Deutschemark.

By contrast, the British Government is expected to reduce MLR by at least 2 per cent on *March 10. ICI's poor results on* Thursday were seen as increasing the pressure on the Government to cut interest rates sharply.

The Government is launching a new stock issue for high tax payers next *Wednesday. It is* offering £500m nominal of Treasury 3 per cent 1986 at a minimum tender price of £69¼ per cent.

The expectation of a sharp cut in MLR led to a further drop in Treasury *Bill yields* yesterday. The average rate of discount at which three months bills were allotted at the weekly tender fell to 11.58 from 12.05 per cent the previous Friday.

British Petroleum
National Westminster Bank Limited
Pay £

A cheque for more than £590m was handed to the Inland Revenue by British Petroleum when it made the biggest single *payment* in settlement of a bill for £854.4m petroleum revenue tax on North Sea oil. The difference was made up by tax certificates on deposit at the Inland Revenue, and the cheque—for the greatest amount to be drawn through a British bank—was postdated and will be cleared through the National Westminster Bank on Monday. *BP expects to make another* big tax payment in six months and said the payment was enough to cover the development of an entire new North Sea field.

Lonrho bid for Fraser referred

Continued from page 1

Commission want to examine the deal, *let them go ahead.* We have nothing to fear."

Mr Ernest Sharp, non-executive deputy chairman of Fraser, said they had been confident of "seeing them off" without the monopolies reference.

With both sides claiming support from institutional shareholders, Fraser had intended yesterday to begin taking soundings of the views of the big pension funds and insurance companies

That exercise will now be put off until after the Monopolies Commission has reported. The Commission is allowed six months with provision for a three-month extension in exceptional circumstances.

For *Lonrho, it will be its* second monopolies investigation in as many years. Its all-share bid for Scottish and Universal Investments in 1978 was referred *and reported on* in March 1979.

The current referral has been made because the size of assets involved is more than £15m. But the *Monopolies Commission is* clearly going to look at whether a promise made to them during the last inquiry has been kept. That promise was that Lonrho's indirect stake *in* Fraser *via* Suits would not lead it to influence or control Fraser materially.

SE chief's broking firm in merger talks

By Catherine Gunn

Mr Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange and senior partner of Quilter Hilton Goodison, stockbrokers, yesterday confirmed that merger talks were under way *between his* firm and Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar.

Final negotiations started on Thursday afternoon, though informal discussions had been going on for several weeks, Mr Goodison said.

Mr Richard Blaxland, managing partner of *Quilter, said* yesterday that the two firms may not be able to announce the result of their talks until Monday.

Mr Goodison stressed that Quilter would not be taking on *Hedderwick's gilt-edged* business. "*We have a small gilt-edged business of our own*", he said.

Quilter's chief interest in Hedderwick is its private client side. "It has always been our *policy as a firm to consider* absorbing suitable businesses to enhance our leading position in the management of our private client funds, or our specialist services to institutions", Mr Goodison said.

Hedderwick's gilt department has been the subject of two Stock Exchange investigations in the last two and a half years. The first and most serious centred on the conduct of the gilt-edged business under Mr Terence Webster, who left the firm in 1979 and was subsequently expelled from Stock Exchange membership after an inquiry.

The Stock Exchange passed on its findings to the City of *London Fraud Squad in February* 1980, but the Fraud Squad decided to take no action in the case of Mr Webster or the firm.

Hedderwick was notified of this decision by the *Director of Public Prosecutions* late last year, Mr Wallis Hunt, the firm's *senior partner,* said yesterday.

There are 26 partners at Quilter, *and 22 at Hedderwick,* and the composition of the combined firm is now under discussion.

Mr Hunt said that increase their strength *in stockbroking.* "We hope to reach a final decision on Monday", he said. "We have been talking for quite a while." Both firms had earlier denied that *talks* were going on.

Hedderwick and Quilter *are* not alone in exploring merger terms recently. Wise, Speke & Co, and Boys-Stones, Simpson & Spencer, the Newcastle-upon-Tyne broking house, announced that they have agreed *in principle* terms for a merger on May 1. The new firm will retain the Wise, Speke name.

India may default on sugar deal

By Michael Prest

The Indian Government is in *danger of defaulting on an* agreement to supply E. D. & F. Man, the London *sugar traders,* with about 180,000 tonnes of *white sugar by June this year.* At present market prices the *sugar is worth about £50m.*

Man supplied India with a similar amount of sugar in 1980 and part of the deal was that India would repay Man in kind this year, but the Indian Government has banned sugar exports retrospectively from February 21.

Man was not prepared to comment yesterday because of *the delicacy of the situation.*

Sugar market sources in London said that the quantity in dispute might be only 120,000 tonnes and it was still possible that the sugar would be delivered, but not within *the contracted period.*

The problem has arisen partly *because the domestic* price for sugar in India is higher than the prevailing world price, despite the latter being at record levels for a year. *When the Indian government* state trading corporation invited tenders for export, Indian sellers asked for prices which it considered to be inflated.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Dowty Group	13p to 247p	Ranger Oil	40p to 655p
Ferranti	37p to 562p	Reckitt & Colman	10p to 210p
Glaxo Hlds	16p to 290p	Sentrust	11p to 337p
Global Nat Res	15p to 440p	Standard Tel	12p to 504p
Muirhead	13p to 107p	Tilbury Cont	10p to 185p

Falls

Allen H & Ross	20p to 388p	ICI	10p to 258p
Charter Cons	12p to 233p	Mount Lyall	6p to 88p
Electrolux	13p to 912p	Philips Lamps	13p to 365p
Hammerson	5p to 630p	Schroders	5p to 350p
Kinross	7p to 588p	Trade Indem'ty	5p to 201p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.97	1.89
Austria Sch	35.05	32.85
Belgium Fr	81.50	77.50
Canada $	2.72	2.63
Denmark Kr	15.35	14.55
Finland Mkk	9.50	9.00
France Fr	11.40	10.90
Germany DM	4.90	4.66
Greece Dr	116.00	110.00
Hongkong $	12.15	11.55
Ireland Pd	1.32	1.26
Italy Lir	2360.00	2250.00
Japan Yn	488.00	462.00
Netherlands Gld	5.40	5.14
Norway Kr	12.55	11.90
Portugal Esc	126.00	120.00
South Africa Rd	2.10	1.96
Spain Pta	197.00	188.00
Sweden Kr	10.71	10.16
Switzerland Fr	4.50	4.27
USA $	2.27	2.20
Yugoslavia Dnr	84.50	79.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Makers and users disappointed by frequency choice

CB airwaves buzz with discord

The airwaves of illegal citizens band radio are still ringing with the debate about the Government's decision to legalize and allocate two frequencies to its use.

The estimated *250,000 British* users of illegal equipment, *called "breakers",* and even the manufacturers who had *recommended* frequencies different from those decided on by the Government, are less than satisfied.

By next autumn anyone wishing to operate CB equipment will be able to buy an annually renewable *licence,* probably at a Post Office, which will permit him to transmit within a limited range on 27MHz and 930MHz.

However the Government after advice from the Home Office, has determined that transmission must be by frequency *modulation* (FM) whereas the type of equipment used by most of the "breakers" uses amplitude modulation (AM).

It is here that the myths begin. Objective discussion seems to be becoming increasingly rare.

There are about 19 countries which allow citizens band for private use. Most have been using 27MHz AM but have been having increasing problems because the signals often cause interference with other radio equipment such as paging systems. Holland, France, Luxembourg and the Irish Republic *have therefore* opted for 27MHz FM.

Pye Telecommunications, a subsidiary of Philips, was one of the principal British suppliers to investigate the subject. *It has expressed* its disappointment at the Home Office decision publicly and says it has no intention of competing in the market at this stage.

The allocation of *27MHz FM* in Britain gives a head start to those manufacturers already supplying Holland, France, Luxembourg and the Irish *Republic, although the electronics* needed for higher frequency 930MHz FM equipment could make the sets prohibitively expensive.

Again for that reason Pye will not be competing at the early stages and sets will come from the United States, Taiwan, Japan and other locations in the Far East.

Bill Johnstone

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Taxation

Preparing for bed and breakfast-time

It is around this season of the year that a chorus of financial advisers and stockbrokers start urging the investing public to "bed and breakfast" shares in order to save capital gains tax.

The trouble is that many people have only the haziest idea about the nature of this particular manoeuvre. So, with the end of the tax year in sight, here is a short guide to the do's and don'ts of saving *CGT in this way.*

At the heart of the bed and breakfast operation lies the fundamental rule throughout capital gains tax—you do not have a CGT liability unless you make a *disposal (or a transaction* which is treated as a disposal). So why should you deliberately want to realize a gain?

One of the reasons is to use up your *small gains exemption.* The first £3,000 of net gain (that is, total gains less total losses) realized each year is free of tax; and thereafter the tax rate if 30 per cent. So, if you had a £9,000 gain (and no others that year), on disposal the first £3,000 would be tax-free but the remainder would be taxed at 30 per cent with a £1,800 CGT bill. However, if you sold them over a three-year period, making a £3,000 tax-free gain each year, then you could save that £1,800.

But suppose you did not wish to sell your shares but still wanted *to take advantage* of the exemption—then the answer is to bed and breakfast them; you sell your shares and buy them back again the next day. In this way you *make the gain,* pay no tax and establish a higher cost price for the future in terms of any future gain. So, with your £9,000 gain you could bed and breakfast £3,000 of the gain each year and end *up with the same result*—but still holding the shares.

You actually do the bed and breakfast operation as follows: ask your stockbroker to sell the shares before 3.30 pm in the middle of the week and he makes an informal arrangement with the jobber that you will be able to buy back the shares at an agreed price on the morning of the following day.

Under Stock Exchange rules, brokers and jobbers are not allowed to make binding *forward bargains,* so the arrangement is by way of being a gentleman's agreement. In the fairly unlikely event of a very important overnight change in circumstances, which would *move the share price dramati*cally, the bed and breakfast arrangement may not hold up.

You cannot afford to ignore the costs of this operation. The charge is normally 1½ per cent of the total disposal value up to £7,000; in addition, the jobber's profit or "turn" is usually a further 25 per cent of this commission. You also have to pay VAT on the stockbroker's commission. So to bed and breakfast a *£7,000* transaction, say, would cost about £147 in commissioners and the like.

In contrast, a number of unit trust managers are nowadays *prepared to undertake* bed and breakfast operations and the cost in this case is usually a very nominal charge. Schroder quote a flat rate of £15 regardless of the size of the transaction and Arbuthnot say they will undertake a bed and breakfast on the same basis for about £35 flat charge.

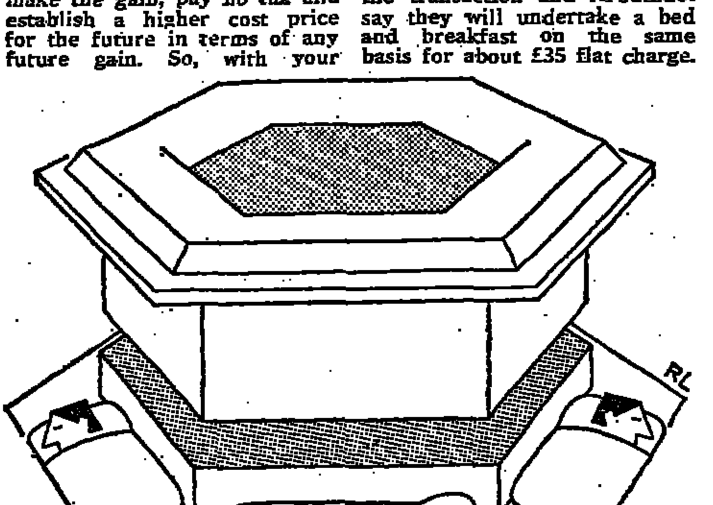
Sometimes, it may be worth bed and breakfasting a share *or unit trust in order to rea*lize a loss. The loss can be set against taxable gains and the tax liability is therefore postponed until a subsequent year—when perhaps the *exemption will apply. If for* example, you have net realized gains of £5,000 and an as yet unrealized loss of £2,000, then it may be worth bed and breakfasting the latter in order to stop a CGT liability arising this year.

But you are, of course, generating a future higher capital gains tax liability in a subsequent year because you are reducing the base cost of your investment. In other words, you will be treated as if you had bought it at the new lower price.

Six point check list for bed and breakfasting.

- Always try to use up the £3,000 small gains exemption but not unless the amount of tax saved is significantly greater than the commission costs of dealing.
- If you bed and breakfast losses, remember that if you have a large and fairly actively managed portfolio the only benefit is probably in terms of cashflow rather than ultimate tax saving.
- Always bed and breakfast those assets where the loss or gain constitutes the highest proportion of the total value. The *cost of* bed *and breakfast*ing are based on the total value of the transaction not the amount of the loss or gain you make.
- Generally it is a good idea to bed and breakfast unit trusts before you bed and breakfast shares, but check the dealing costs with the unit trust managers first.
- If you are bed and breakfasting losses on gilts within a year of their purchase (while the loss is still allowable) do not repurchase exactly the same gilt or you will find you have not established a loss for tax purposes. The commission on gilts is in any case much less than on shares.
- Avoid bed and breakfasting too early in the tax year. There is always the possibility you might get caught out by an unexpected gain such as a takeover or similar development before April 5, thereby ending up with an unexpected tax liability.

Danby Bloch and Raymond Godfrey

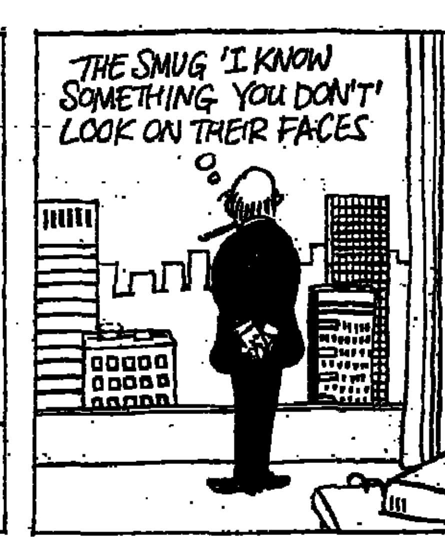


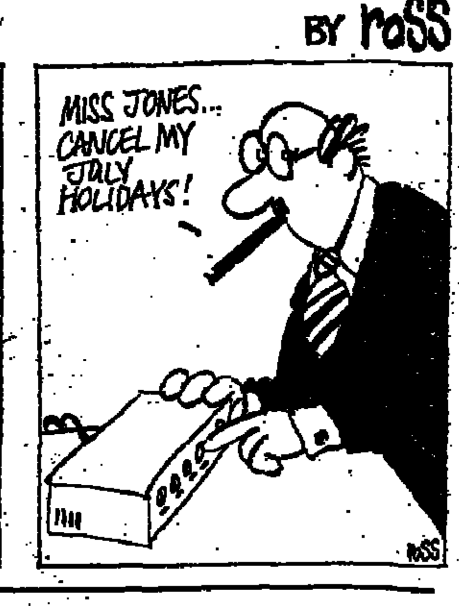
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Income bonds

Business booms on rate cut hopes

If you are looking for a fixed interest investment which returns your capital intact at the end of the term, you should be taking advantage of attractive rates (at least to basic rate tax payers) offered on short term income bonds.

Some of you already have, *judging by the increase in* business in these bonds enjoyed by some life offices in recent weeks. Target Life, which offers the most competitive rates—at least for investors under 60—of 12.25 per cent for four years net of basic rate tax (equivalent to 17.5 per cent gross) reports that it is seeing £2m a week flowing in to its coffers since it improved its rates to this level at the beginning of the month.

Other offices have seen business pick up in recent weeks. Abbey Life is pulling in £1m a week (double the amount of last autumn) while Liberty Life has seen its inflow of funds double in the last couple of weeks.

The bonds can offer such yields thanks to tax relief on premiums. Both the two-year and four-year bonds are made up of a combination of single premium and annual premium policies. The annual premium contract qualifies for tax relief and any reduction below the 15 per cent level which comes into effect in April will obviously have a dampening effect on the yield.

As the return on these bonds depend on obtaining full life assurance tax relief you should not exceed your statutory limit of £1,500 a year or one-sixth of your total income for all your qualifying life assurance policies.

With most of these bonds the return depends on your age, the older you are the higher the yield which is paid net of basic rate tax. Only if you have reached the advanced age of 80 will you be eligible for the 14 per cent offered over four years by two of the companies. As a non-tax payer you will not be able to reclaim the tax paid, while higher rate tax payers will face a further liability to tax on the income.

SHORT TERM INCOME BONDS

Company	Minimum investment	Annual net yield*
Two-year bonds	£	%
Premium Life	500	11.5
Windsor Life	500	12.0
Four-year bonds		
Abbey Life	1,000	11.3-12.4
Cannon	1,000	11.6-13.1
Canterbury Life	1,000	11
Credit and Commerce	500	12-13
Hill Samuel	1,000	11.25-12.0
Liberty Life	500	11.2-14†
Lloyds Life	1,500	11.5
Pioneer Mutual	500	11.6-13.1
Providence Capitol	1,000	11.7-14
Target	1,000	12.25-13.5
Transinternational Life	1,000	11.75**
Trident Life	1,000	12-14

*Net of basic rate tax. Variable yields improve with age.
†Variable yield improves over the period.
**12 per cent offered on a joint life basis

Liberty Life, however, varies the yield on its bond with the term. For the first two years, the bond pays out 11.2 per cent net of basic rate tax (equivalent to 16 per cent gross). You then have the option of cashing in your bond for the full value of your investment. But if you leave it with the company, it pays out 12.6 per cent net of basic rate tax rising to 14 per cent if you opt for a further year.

The bonds offer a better return than four-year term shares offered by building societies, which generally pay 1.5 per cent over the ordinary share rate—at present 9.25 per cent—for four-year money. But when interest rates come down—a cut in minimum lending rate is widely predicted for the Budget—will bonds seem any more attractive? Building societies only guarantee to maintain the margin over the ordinary rate throughout the term—not the rate itself.

As a basic rate tax payer qualifying for tax relief on a bond, you can do better than the 10.33 per cent offered by National Savings Certificates over five years. Crown Life has a five year *income* bond paying out 11.75 per cent net of basic rate tax.

A year ago there were some very attractive one and two year bonds on the market paying about 18 per cent and 15 per cent respectively which pulled in some £90m before they were axed in the budget. So many face the decision of how to reinvest their money maturing from a one-year bond.

Before you reinvest this money in another income bond you should look into your tax relief position. The construction of the one-year bonds meant that you used up at least some of your tax relief quota for this year as well as last. You might not be eligible for further relief until the beginning of the next tax year in April, which will mean a lower yield from your bond than those shown in the *table, at least for the first year.*

Cannon Assurance has designed a bond for those facing this problem. Its four-year bond, offering between 11.5 per cent and 13 per cent net of basic *rate tax—slightly less than its* standard bond—works in such a way that the first payment on the underlying annual premium policy is not paid until the beginning of the next tax year and therefore qualifies for tax relief.

Meanwhile, Liberty Life has come out with a scheme offering its one-year bond holders the option to leave the money invested for a further year for a return of 12.1 per cent. This is particularly attractive to the higher rate tax payer as there is no further tax payable on this return. Not surprisingly, the company reports a two-thirds take up of its offer.

Act quickly if you want to take advantage of these high rates. If MLR is reduced in the Budget these rates might well come down too, although some companies are hopeful of keeping them on offer until the end of March. Nevertheless, rates will come down anyway in a few weeks time when the level of tax relief available falls from 17.5 per cent to 15 per cent.

Sylvia Morris

Self-employed pensions

Provision for premature death

Most self-employed people by the time they reach their early to mid-forties have fairly firm ideas about retirement. If you are in that position and have been contributing to a personal pension policy, no doubt you have decided when you will take your pension—and how you will spend or invest the tax-free lump sum which can *be taken in exchange for giv*ing up part of your pension.

But a significant proportion of those planning for retirement will die "in harness" and will not live to draw a pension. In that event, what happens to the contributions which have been paid over the years to one or more life assurance offices?

The traditional approach by *life offices* has been *to return* the premiums paid to the date of death—with or without the addition of a fairly modest rate of interest.

Often a person with no *dependants has been able to opt* for *no* return *of premiums* in the event of a death—in exchange for a higher pension if he lives to enjoy it. Since a *number* of prospective pensioners do die, the smaller the return in the event of death the better *should* be the ultimate pension benefit.

A growing number of life offices are offering a "return of fund". That broadly means the value of the fund accumulaed to date.

In cases where the pension contributions have been made for a number of years, the value of the fund (which invests on a tax-exempt basis) should be significantly greater than a return of premiums paid to date, even with the addition of interest at 6 per cent.

At one stage there was probably a fairly sound argument for not taking too large a return in the event of early death where this would reduce the amount of the pension.

First, since the money could not be left to the next generation free from capital transfer tax (although it could go to a spouse free from CTT), it could be said that, at some stage, the value of any return might well be reduced by capital transfer tax.

Secondly, in the past, the level of pension contribution which could be made was quite modest. It was fair to say that those relatively modest contributions should buy a reasonable level of pension. After all, if extra life cover was needed, it could be bought in the open market (by anybody in good health), although *full* relief of tax could not be claimed on such premiums.

Now, however, the position *is different. Since the Finance* Act 1980, returns by a life office in the event of early death can pass to the next generation on what should be a tax-free basis. This change *applies not only to new* premiums, but also to any premiums paid in the past.

If you would like this money (should it be payable) to pass to your children, grandchildren (or anybody else), free from capital transfer tax, contact your insurance company with which you have policies in force, and ask them to set the wheels in motion. Judging from personal experience, it may take time.

Apart from that, the higher levels of contribution which can now be paid do not make it so imperative to concentrate solely on pension. And they result in an even larger discrepancy between the fund with which a pension can be bought at retirement and the sum total of return of premiums (with interest) in the event of death shortly before retirement.

I can understand life offices feeling that they could be open to criticism if they make much less available at premature death than at retirement shortly afterwards. For that reason, more are likely to offer a return of fund in the event of early death.

Certainly, the return of fund approach does mean that, whatever life cover may be in force (or, nearing retirement, may no longer be in force), there will be an accumulating fund which will be paid out at death. And the capital sum involved (which would be considerable) can be free from capital transfer tax.

Perhaps, ideally, life offices should give a choice of return of fund, return of premiums plus a fixed rate of interest, return of premiums with no interest, or simply no return at all.

John Drummond

Unit trusts

A fresh look at general funds

One of the biggest sectors of the unit trust industry is the least discussed. General funds—the middle-of-the-road funds which set out to achieve reasonable growth with reasonable *income—have all too often been* dismissed as fuddy-duddy and of little interest to anyone.

Certainly funds in this sector are not as exciting (or bumpy come to that) as those in the glamorous *specialist or over*seas sector, but that is not to say they have no fans. There are, after all, 84 unit trusts listed under this heading, a number exceeded only by the 94 income funds the industry boasts.

And the general sector embraces some of the biggest funds in the industry, headed by the £117m TSB General fund which is second only in size to Save and Prosper's giant Investment Trust fund.

Part of the reason for their dominant position is that the majority are older funds which have been around for some time. Secondly, they have been useful vehicles for both professional intermediaries (solicitors and accountants) and trustees because of their combined virtues of rising income and capital growth.

But it was precisely this mixture which has led critics to label these funds as neither one thing nor the other, and therefore, arguably, not offering the best of both worlds, but the worst.

However, the Unit Trust Association's recent research into performance statistics has confounded the critics. Far from being the weakest element in the broadly based, non-specialist funds—the general, growth and income funds—the general trusts turn out to be the winner.

Over 15 years, 10 years and *five years, general funds out*paced the other two groups. The UTA's analysis is based on the performance, reinvested income included, of each sector's median fund (the middle fund, half way between the best and worst in order of rank).

The compound growth rates for the general fund over the three periods were 13.4 per cent over five years, 11.1 per cent over 10 years and 9.5 per cent over 15 years. The median *growth fund's compound* growth rates were marginally lower at 13 per cent, 10.1 per cent and 8.4 per cent, while the income fund trailed behind with growth rates of 6.7 per cent, 9.4 per cent and 8.8 per cent respectively.

(Incidentally the showing of the income fund over the years punctures the still widely-held theory that if you want growth, invest in an income fund.)

There are, of course, limitations to the median fund approach. It ignores, for example, the problem of weighting for the size of funds which a properly constructed average for the sector would hopefully show.

However, the figures should give a degree of confidence to the longer term investor who does not want to actively manage a unit trust portfolio—a limitation which effectively rules out investment in the specialist and overseas sectors.

Apart from the armchair investor and trustees wanting a *wide spread of shares, general* funds are probably most suitable for people buying units with a fixed redemption date, such as retirement or school fees, in mind. When your in*dividual D-day comes you will* not want to be caught short by the Australian market, for example, going into a nosedive.

The classic investment principles that lie behind general *funds—investing both for* growth in the anticipation that a good results will lead to increased dividends too—are more applicable now than they have been for some time.

Dividend restraint has gone; companies have the freedom to increase their dividends by more or less than a "norm". Exchange controls have been abolished, giving managers an even greater choice of shares to follow. And the inhibitions of capital gains tax have been removed from trusts.

These relatively new conditions really do put investment managers on their mettle, because it is no longer possible to hide poor performance behind factors outside their control. This could be a fillip for general funds. Although they are unlikely to outshine the top-performing specialist funds, the sector leaders are not all that far behind.

Margaret Stone

THE LARGEST GENERAL UNIT TRUSTS

	£m	Yield %	Performance over 1 year %	Performance over 3 years* %
TSB General	117.7	4.5	18.8	54.0
M. & G. General	99.1	6.2	12.1	52.7
Guardhill	89.7	4.6	23.7	68.3
Save & Prosper UK Equity	58.2	4.6	22.6	57.0
Barclays Unicorn 500	57.4	6.1	8.4	42.6
Abbey General	56.3	5.1	20.8	41.4

* To February 2, 1981.

Round-up

New whole life plan from Premium

Premium Life Assurance, the new life company launched last autumn, has been busy extending its range of products.

This week it has launched a unit-linked whole of life policy, a type of contract which is growing in popularity. The cost of the life cover on the Capital Protection Plan is fixed for 10 years. If the underlying fund grows by more than 7.5 per cent a year during the period, the sum assured is increased.

The policy also allows policyholders to add an extra amount of low cost term insurance to the policy and the opportunity of increasing the value of life cover each year in line with inflation.

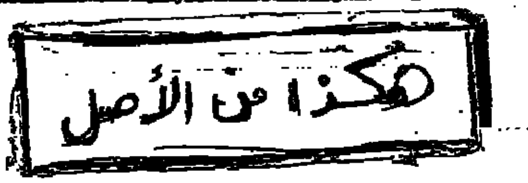
The company has also added two new funds to its range. Investors have the opportunity of linking their policies to an American Technology fund, maneged by Intel Funds *(Management), part of the In*vestment Intelligence group or to a building society linked fund which offers a guaranteed return equal to the recommended rate on ordinary share *accounts.*

- Equity & Law has joined the growing list of life assurance companies prepared to offer a loan to policyholders with a unit-linked self-employed pension plan.

Minimum loan from the company is £5,000 with additional loans of £2,500 against a collateral of property or a portfolio of stocks and shares. Loans up to 70 per cent of the value of such assets are available (subject, of course, to the value of the units in the fund).

The availability of these loans means those eligible to take out a personal pension *plan can contribute as much* as possible to their schemes without irrevocably locking away their money until they retire. And it is a facility which is in demand. Since it launched the first such scheme last November, Vanbrugh Life has seen "a flood of new business" with average premiums paid more than double the level of last autumn.

- If you have got used to popping in to your local Lewis's Bank to cash cheques outside normal banking hours you could be in for a nasty shock next week. The bank is introducing a charge of *50p* for those who do not have an account with Lewis's or Lloyds Bank for cheques presented for payment outside the hours *of 9.30 am and 3.30 pm.*



EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Computers

Every home should have one

The explosion of the television games market and the exposure given children, even at primary school level, to the uses and fun of the microchip has brought increasing pressure to bear on parents to "get with it".

The domestic market is still small in comparison to the growing demand from the small business market but it is destined to be a growth area over the next few years as the full potential of the microcomputer in the home is realized.

Using the household computer to manage domestic finance will be one chore that the average family could easily develop. All bank statements and bills to be paid will act as the basic data for the system. Each morning the user can key in the date and will be told the bills still outstanding, their last day for payment, the bank balance and the next payment into the bank account from the employer. The system requires to be updated by the user every time a bill is received or indeed as money is spent. Insurance records, share portfolios, even family birthdays can be fed into the system.

The computer with the proper software can act as a word-processor or text editor. All letters, essays or personal notes can be written on the screen (using a keyboard) and can be electronically edited in seconds without the necessity of retyping. Words, letters and paragraphs can be removed or replaced at will.

Details of every telephone call can be entered into the microcomputer and checked off against the new itemized billing which is expected to be available from British Telecom through its new digital System X exchanges in the future.

Also the telephone and the electricity/gas meter could be connected to the computer and give the householder a daily update of usage and cost. And when the appropriate technology arrives lighting, heating and air conditioning in the home may well be controlled by the same microcomputer.

Manufacturers like Commodore, Tandy, Apple have dominant shares of the microcomputer market

The personal computer sector will see new products for business and the home coming from Texas Instruments, Xerox, Hewlett-Packard, IBM and the Japanese Nippon Electric, in the near future.



Children—and dolls—are a likely target market for microcomputer salesmen.

Last April Texas Instruments launched its personal computer in London equipped with its own speech unit.

For a little over £1,000 comes a small computer unit/keyboard and a 14in colour television set.

Other designs like the British-made Nascom and the Sinclair or the American Tandy, Apple and the latest from Commodore are all intended to allow the user the option of using his own domestic television receiver as the display unit, so saving cost.

The highly successful PET Commodore microcomputer, which has sold over 18,000 units to schools, colleges and universities throughout the United Kingdom is a unit complete with screen, keyboard and the microelectronics. It sells for about £475

So what do you look for when buying a microcomputer?

It all depends what you expect from the device.

If you want one to perform modest operations only and to have limited use then the Sinclair microcomputer retailing for around £100 could be sufficient.

Generally speaking the basic "hardware" of the microcomputer will cost between £100 and £1,400. The choice will ultimately depend on how much storage the user might need for his data and programming instructions.

These storage sizes vary from model to model. Most commonly available are those with 8,000 characters (8K bytes) capacity or 16,000 characters (16K bytes). The number of programs to be used in the computer will dictate what space is left for information or data to be stored.

These programs or "software" now cover a vast range of activities. There are literally hundreds of programs that can be bought off-the-shelf for just a few pounds. Apart from the plethora of television games (best seen in the hardware and ssoftware of the Atari) teaching aids for the home user include cookery, algebra, modern languages and mathematical games.

The typical program for home use would vary in price from about £2 to £25.

The programs are normally "loaded" into the computers internal store (8K or 16K) from the instructions contained on a cassette tape. After the program has been loaded, the tape can be removed and a blank one put in its place to be used for storing calculations or data.

The tapes used for storage are the standard sizes—C12, C30, C60, C90, C120 which retail from about 50p each. The numbers refer to the running time of the tape. Although the longer running tapes can at first sight appear to be more economical it can sometimes be very difficult to locate the particular piece of data you want.

This is where the disc excels. There are two basic types available to the microcomputer user —the floppy and the hard.

The discs, which can only be played on specially designed disc drives, allow the user instant access to that particular part of the disc, containing the specific item of information required. For about £400 a tape drive able to store between 120,000 and 150,000 characters can be added to the basic microcomputer system.

The cost of the hardware is falling, as is that of the more standard software packages. It may be that such a trend could cause the purchasing explosion that the micro manufacturers are waiting for, which will make the microcomputer by the end of the century as common as the telephone.

Bill Johnstone

Investor's week

Royal rally papers over ICI gloom

A totem has toppled. But down in the stock market hardly anyone noticed.

A few years ago ICI losing money and cutting its dividend (for the first time since 1938) would have sent shock waves through sector after sector. But not last Thursday. Dealers were quick to slash millions off ICI shares when the 26 per cent total dividend cut became known

The market blinked and then went on with its right royal rally. Up went the *FT* index on the week from 488.4 to 506.6.

What, according to taste, went right or wrong?

The truth is that ICI does not matter to the market as much as it did. This week the Department of Employment reported that since the middle of 1979 that industry had discharged one out of nine of its workers and the decline continues.

Other parts of manufacturing have left the private sector, and gobbling money in the public one. One way and another industry does not count for so much on the stock exchange and that automatically goes for ICI. But this is not the end of it. ICI is not now regarded by many as our best run group. It is in fact run by a large committee, by no means the same thing.

ICI is also attacked for not streamlining hard enough at the onset of recession, one reason why its figures look so awful now. In its own quiet way the market has in fact been eating away at the totem's base. ICI shares have under-performed since the early seventies, and they are now at a five-year low. Bell-wethers do not lead from behind.

So ICI was trampled in the institutions' rush to get into shares. They were driven by fears of missing the next boom.

The Bank of England underlined the move to cheaper money by dropping the reserve asset ratio the banks must maintain with the Bank of England from 10 per cent to 8 per cent, thereby pumping money into the system.

The ratio goes back to 10 per cent on March 10 of course, but then money should be a lot cheaper.

Institutions sense that a worried Government is now more intent on filling jobs than on curbing prices as it hastens to retake the middle ground of politics in time for the next election.

Only weeks ago many were content to stick to gilt-edged, safe in the knowledge that ordinary shares could wait their turn as the economy picked up only slowly. But with hard money out and inflation coming back in, this has suddenly become no time to be too closely tied to gilt-edged. The big boys, in fear of being left at the post, are hurrying into ordinary shares.

It was also a week when defensive stocks, especially financials, looked under the weather as investment interest turned elsewhere. National Westminster reported a jump in bad debt provisions and lower profits for last year while Lloyds revealed only a tiny advance.

Peter Wainwright

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
Rises				
201p	80p	Barratt Devs	21p to 201p	Int March 17
290p	182p	Glaxo	24p to 290p	New drug for US
264p	158p	Lucas Inds	22p to 193p	Investment buying
322p	108p	Plessey	20p to 322p	9 mth pft up 71 pc
330p	162p	Royal Worcester	17p to 287p	Royal engagement
76p	51p	Wedgwood	8p to 76p	Royal engagement
Falls				
280p	134p	Charter Cons	3p to 233p	Minorco deal
304p	112p	Fisons	12p to 128p	Yr's figs Monday
152p	104p	Hse of Fraser	3p to 143p	Lonrho bid referred
402p	258p	ICI	34p to 258p	Dividend cut
393p	140p	Sainsbury (J.)	10p to 338p	Brokers' circs

Profit made 'on the side'

I am one of three equal directors of a small limited company. Two of us deal with the production side and leave selling and office management to our codirector, who occasionally receives gifts from customers. He says these are an expression of their gratitude for his expediting orders or making deliveries in his own time. We think this is unbusiness-like, first, because our customers already pay a fair price and secondly we do not wish to find ourselves in a position where we might be under a moral obligation to give them preference, for example, in times of shortage. Could you kindly let us know what the legal position is in this type of situation? (RM, Coventry).

A director must observe the utmost good faith towards the company, that is, he must at all times act for the benefit of the company and not for himself. He must not do anything, for example, accept gifts which might reasonably be expected to give rise to a conflict between his private interests and his duties as a director. Although a director, he is nevertheless an employee of the company and no employee is permitted to keep any profit he makes "on the side" unless this is a recognized custom of the trade, for example, tips to waiters or taxi drivers.

Admittedly he has put himself out by making deliveries in his own time but this was in the course of his employment. His codirectors are entitled to insist that "perks" are handed over to the company or returned to the customers concerned on the ground that they might reasonably be expected to give rise to a situation where he might favour a customer's interest to the detriment of the company.

You can raise the matter at the next annual general meeting and ask that a resolution be passed to forbid the practice. Alternatively, if it is urgent you could as a director call an extraordinary general meeting to deal with the matter on giving at least 14 days notice.



Readers' Forum

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

I am self-employed, and am looking around for a pension contract. What is the difference between a contract funding for "cash" and one funding for "pension"? (D M, Manchester).

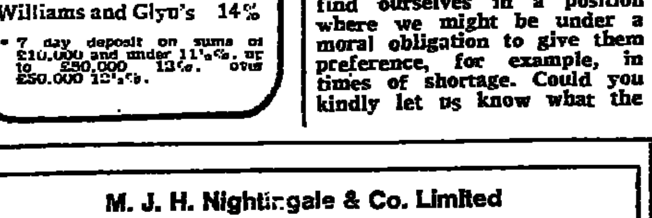
With the former, your contributions accumulate so as, at retirement, to provide a cash sum. That is used to purchase an annuity at the time, and probably there is a whole market from which to choose. Your ultimate pension, therefore, will depend on annuity rates at the time—which fluctuate in line with market rates of interest.

The second course guarantees a *pension* and bonuses increase the amount of pension. Your pension is not so dependent on interest rates when you retire. Broadly, if interest rates are high when you retire, the "cash" type of contract will be best, but the "pension" type will prove best if, at the time, interest rates should be low.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £50,000 12%, over £50,000 12½%.



The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
75	39	Airsprung Group	63	−1	6.7	10.6	5.7
44	21	Armitage & Rhodes	43	+1	1.4	3.3	17.7
192	92½	Bardon Hill	189	—	9.7	5.1	7.1
98	88	Deborah Services	94	−1	5.5	5.9	4.7
126	88	Frank Horsell	106	—	6.4	6.0	3.3
110	51	Frederick Parker	51	—	11.0	21.6	2.3
110	74	George Blair	75	—	3.1	4.1	—
110	59	Jackson Group	107	—	6.9	6.4	4.1
124	103	James Burrough	119	—	7.9	6.6	9.8
334	244	Robert Jenkins	330	—	31.3	9.5	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	53	−1	5.3	10.0	3.9
224	215	Torday Limited	216	—	15.1	7.0	3.7
23	10	Twinlock Ord	11	—	—	—	—
90	69	Twinlock 15% ULS	71	—	15.0	21.1	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	42	−1	3.0	7.1	6.5
103	81	Walter Alexander	103	—	5.7	5.5	5.7
263	181	W. S. Yeates	260	—	12.1	4.7	4.2

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Rally brings gains across the board

The market recovered from ICI's figures on Thursday to end the three week account with gains across the board. The *FT* Index once again broke through the barrier to close at 506.6. The huge two-way trade in ICI reflects the conflicting views about the group's recovery prospects and the shares, opening at 260p rose 6p on the day but ended back at 260p.

With investors firmly convinced of a cut—some say 4 per cent—in MLR it was the electronics, brewery and insurance sectors which saw the largest movements on the back of dividend increases. Excellent results from Plessy on Thursday kept electronics well to the fore aided by defence spending prospects highlighted by Mrs Thatcher's visit to the White House. Plessey, itself up 4p to 323p, led the sector with Ferranti improving 35p to 560p in a thin market followed by GEC up 7p to 652p, Racal, adding 6p to 370p, and Thorn EMI, picking up 2p to 314p.

The new Budget account next week is not thought to alter these as "safe stocks" and two-way business is expected to continue.

Gilts did not take strength from the firm atmosphere elsewhere but lagged behind waiting for the new tap issue. After fully discounting the £500m 3 per cent Treasury 1986 issue, stocks saw a quiet day. Longs, after opening £⅛ easier, recovered £¹⁄₁₆ by the close.

Sizable buying, some from the Continent, has lifted Bluebird Confectionery (the old Harry Vincent toffee group) by 14p to 66p this week. Effectively controlled by Mr Edward Nassar, with a 49 per cent stake, Bluebird is busy developing property, using the good profits it makes from sweets.

Shorts also saw quiet conditions recouping the £⅛ lost earlier by the close.

Although the FT Index dropped 1.5 points in the morning to 493.6, it climbed steadily through the day to show a 6.2 rise at 506.6 at 3 pm, but after hours trading sent it up to close at 508.6.

Leading equities rallied strongly to surprise many dealers. They reported a hectic day, and good two way trade with investors switching from ICI to other stock. Unilever, reporting next week, added 3p to 486p, but Fisons, nervous in front of Monday's results, eased 3p to 130p. Glaxo was in fine demand with a 16p rise to 290p. Beechams put on 4p to 163p, British Aerospace improved 4p to 179p and Hawkers rose 6p to 294p. Another factory closure in Wales saw 1p knocked from GKN at 144p but Turner and Newall added 1p to 77p. Reckitts added 2p to 208p and Tubes were up 4p to 194p. Courtaulds were unaffected by redundancies to stay at 63p. Dowty was up 13p to 247p.

Aggressive buying was reported in breweries where dealers suggested that prospects of well-covered dividends are drawing investors from stocks such as ICI. Allied put on 4p to 68p, Bass was ahead to 216p, a 6p rise. Grand Met, still boosted by royal wedding prospects, rose 8p to 182p and Distillers added 5p to 196p.

Guinness put on 2p to 78p and Davenport, with takeover bids a frequent rumour, went ahead 9p to 125p to close at 133p on speculative buying.

Stores joined in the overall flurry of activity despite the Monopolies Commission referral of the Lonrho bid for House of Fraser. House of Fraser, where there was heavy buying, opened at 132p, a 19p drop, but settled during the day to close at 143p, a fall of 5p.

Burton still attracted speculative support for a rise of 5p to 129p and many second-liners were ahead. Good trading news from R. J. Pullman added 2p to 51p. Alson in stores Gus "A" added 5p to 480p and Currys put on 12p to 323p. The Savoy Group, excited by the Kuwaiti stake, added 3p to 129p.

Oils recovered after a slow start with small rises in the leaders. BP were ahead 6p to 416p, Shell saw a similar rise to 426p, Ultramar were up 6p to 486p and Lasmo reported a 3p rise to 652p. After trading news from Ranger, its shares were in demand with 40p added to 655p. Further comments on the Norwegian stock market saw Bonheur rise 45 points to £235, Ganger Rolff up £15 to £230 and Berger up £25 to £215.

Equity turnover for February 26 was £171.218m (bargains 21,708). Active stocks according to the Exchange Telegraph were Allied Breweries, ICI, Charter Consolidated, British Aeroscape, and Ultramar.

Traditional options: Dealers reported increased activity with calls made in ICI, Lonrho, Cons Gold, Sainsbury, Marks and Spencer and Carrington Viyella.

Traded options: The total number of contracts recorded was 1,502 with ICI attracting 313. Commercial Union took 157, Courtaulds a 100, and Cons Gold 22 and Racal 78.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Allen Harvey (F)	—(—)	0.7*(0.65*)	—(—)	13(—)	1/5	23(21.5)
Alliance Trust (F)	—(—)	5.6*(5.2*)	11.24(9.68)	7.25(—)	21/4	10.5(9.35)
Bolton Textile (I)	5.1(5.8)	0.1*(0.05*)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Bond St Fabrics (F)	8.6(8.1)	0.005(0.08†)	—(—)	1.0(—)	—	2.0(Nil)
Fledgeling Inv (F)	—(—)	0.28*(0.25*)	—(—)	4.35(—)	2/4	4.35(—)
Knnick (I)	0.73(0.82)	0.22*†(0.04*)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Norfolk Capital (F)	9.14(8.59)	0.55(0.68)	2.26(3.96)	0.7(—)	27/4	1.2(1.2)
R. & J. Pullman (I)	10.1(9.86)	0.66(0.71)	—(—)	1.03(1.03)	—	—(3.81)
Raine Eng (I)	5.39(7.74)	0.25†(0.12)	0.1(0.65)	0.03(0.28)	—	—(—)
Sec Alliance (I)	—(—)	0.76(0.89)	3.96(4.12)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Stewart & Wright (I)	0.09(0.1)	0.003* (0.002*)	—(—)	Nil(Nil)	—	Nil(Nil)
Tor Inv Trust (I)	—(—)	0.21(0.20)	—(—)	2.8(2.8)	1/4	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *=Net. †=Loss.

Decision time soon for LEG

By Philip Robinson

Property group turned engineer and tool distributor, London & European Group looks like having to decide this month whether it is to expand by acquisition, or merge with a similar group.

LEG wants to expand its tool distribution group. It built up a 20 per cent stake in Newman Industries and was within a whisker of buying when Singapore-based Cycle & Carriage came in with an £8m cash injection for shares, diluting LEG's holding to 12 per cent and putting LEG out of the running.

The group has also talked to Howard Machinery and Record Ridgwa. But in utting together the cash for a bid, it has attracted the attention of predators. LEG has been selling its properties and has so far obtained £2.8m. Those remaining have just been revalued at £6.2m and once all are sold, the group would be debt-free with around £7m in cash.

Mr John O'Hara, LEG's chief executive who is expected to be appointed to the main board next month, said yesterday: "We would like to expand by acquisition, but would be prepared to talk to others. However it would have to be an agreed merger."

The board has little shareholding control, and despite a number of attempts, LEG has been unable to find the investors behind an 11.7 per cent shareholder registered as Strabul Nominee. Its other major shareholder is Monarch Assurance Company with 10.1 per cent.

For the past three years, LEG has been developing its industrial interests and running down the property side under former Slater-Walker man Mr Malcolm Horsman. He resigned six weeks ago upon his appointment as managing director of Tozer Kemsley & Millbourne (Holdings). The group's policy change began with the acquistion of O. C. Summers in 1977.

S. Pearson buys more of Cedar Point

S. Pearson and Son is making an offer for a further 15 per cent stake in Cedar Point Inc of Sandusky, Ohio, which runs amusement parks and recreation centres. The agreed bid will be at $34.95 (£15.8) a share.

Pearson already has about 10 per cent of Cedar and if its offer is successful the resulting 25 per cent stake will have cost $29.6m before expenses. This would be met from the group's existing resources and banking facilities.

Garnar expects loss of £195,000 for year

Garnar Scotblair estimates a pretax loss for the year to January 31 of about £195,000, in its document for the acquisition of Booth (International Holdings). Garnar says it traded profitably in the second half.

Garnar considers it too early to forecast results for the current year. However, all factories are maintaining a resonable level of production and skin and hide prices have, to some extent, stabilized. There has also been some improvement in demand.

The document puts Booth's pretax loss for 1980 at about £1.4m—this figure shows a break-even situation in the second half of 1980 and no dividend. Garnar proposes to change its name to Garnar Booth.

Cost of new shops slows Pullman

By Our Financial Staff

Clothing group R & J Pullman saw pretax profits dip from £710,000 to £657,000 in the six months to October 31. Turnover rose from £9.9m to £10.1m.

Higher interest charges and the cost of acquiring and stocking seven new shops have hit profits. No benefit has been taken in from the company's 65 per cent stake in B. Paradise.

The second half so far has seen demand continuing at a high level, specially in furs, leather and sheepskins.

First-ever loss for Raine

By Our Financial Staff

Raine Engineering Industries made a loss for the first time in its history in the first half of 1980-81, Mr Michael Taylor, the chairman, reported yesterday.

The Sheffield company's interim results to December 31 showed a £256,000 loss compared to a £121,000 pretax interim profit a year earlier. The group is paying a token dividend of 0.43p gross to preserve its trustee status. Interest costs rose 5 per cent to £291,000. After tax relief of £275,000, the net interim profit is £19,000 against £118,000.

Mr Taylor said that the group's second-half performance is normally better than the first half's. The building interests make the bulk of their contribution in the final months of the group's year. But in 1979-80, the engineering strike hit Raine severely in its second half, and left it with pretax profits of only £162,000 for the full year.

Meanwhile, housing subsidiary P. Hassall has bought General Housing (Derby). Mr Taylor made no forecast for the year, but said he hopes that the worst is now over.

Briefly

Mergers cleared: The proposed acquisition by Tarmac of a majority shareholding in Thomas Witter is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Fledgeling Investments: Gross revenue for year to January 21 £469,500 (£400,000). Net profit £287,000 (£250,000) after tax. Nav 126p xd (110p xd). Dividend 4.35p net.

Stewart and Wight: No interim (same). Profit for half year to September 30, £3,500 (£2,000). Turnover £99,500 (£105,500). Consideration of final dividend will be made when year's results are available.

Minet Holdings: Agreement in principle has been reached with Nedbank Group to merge their South African insurance broking interests. It is intended that the name of the new merged group will be Minet SA Insurance Holdings. It will be one of the most powerful insurance broking groups in South Africa with brokerage in excess of £7m.

Alliance Trust: Dividend 15p gross (13.35p) for year to January 31. Gross revenue £10.04m (£9.14m). Net revenue available for ordinary, £5.66m (£5.20m). EPS 11.24p (9.68p). Nav per share 327.7p (279.7p). Board intends to at least maintain total dividend.

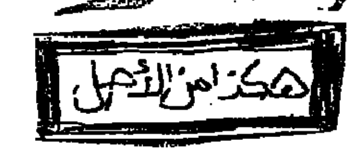
Tor Investment Trust: Gross income for half year to January 31 £407,000 (£409,000). Net revenue £218,500 (£209,000) after tax. Interim 2.8p net (same). Board intends to recommend a final dividend of at least 5.6p as forecast. Nav per income share 70.2p xd and capital share 327.7p on same basis.

Wholesale Fittings: Throgmorton Trust has sold 240,000 shares registered in name of Throgmorton Street Nominees, leaving holding 830,000 shares (5.94 per cent).

Leopold Joseph Sterling Fund: No dividend for 52 weeks to December 29 1980. Revenue deficit for year £14,000 (surplus for period £17,000). Capital account—gains on realization of investments during year £773,500 (period £209,000). Less unrealized gains on investments held December 21 1979 £36,009 (nil).

Richards and Wallington Industries: Board announced that in November that results for 1980 would be very disappointing and board did not expect to recommend any dividend for the year. Half-yearly dividend on 7½ per cent redeemable preference shares due February 28 is not being paid.

Bolton Textile Mill: Turnover for half-year to October 31 1980 £5.1m (£5.8m). Net loss £100,000 (profit £50,000) after nil tax (£53,000). Figures include a loss of £150,000 relating to the closure of a subsidiary.



MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER bars were steady; cathodes were steady, quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £807-808 a metric ton; three months, £830-830.50. Sales, 4,000. Cash cathodes, £804-806.00; three months, £817-818.00. Sales, 1,200 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £806-807.00; three months, £828.50-829.50. Settlement, £807.00. Sales, 12,750 tons. Cash cathodes, £804-805.00; three months, £815.50-816. Settlement, £805.00. Sales, 700 tons.

TIN.—Standard tin was firm yesterday; high-grade idle.—Afternoon.—Standard, cash, £6,165-6,175 a tonne; three months, £6,285-6,290. Sales, 1,270 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,165-6,175; three months, £6,285-6,290. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard, cash, £6,150-6,160; three months, £6,270-6,280. Settlement, £6,160. Sales, 1,655 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,150-6,160; three months, £6,270-6,290. Settlement, £6,160. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works fell by 68 cents yesterday to 30.59 ringgit per kilo.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £320-321.00 per tonne; three months, £329-330.00. Sales, 3,900 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £321-321.50; three months, £330-331.00. Settlement, £321.50. Sales, 7,625 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £335-337.00 per tonne; three months, £346.50-347.00. Sales, 3,600 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £334.50-335; three months, £344.50-345.50. Settlement, £335.00. Sales, 2,500 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £210.90 ($464.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 570.60p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1253.00c); three months, 587.30p (1301.50c); six months, 607.05p (1361.50c); one year, 645.00p (1465.00c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 566-568.0p; three months, 583-583.5p. Sales, 39 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 568.5-569.5p; three months, 585.5-586p. Settlement, 569.5p. Sales, 42 lots.

ALUMINIUM was irregular.—Afternoon.—Cash, £657-658.00 per tonne; three months, £669-669.50. Sales, 6,550 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £659-660.00; three months, £671-672. Settlement, £660.00. Sales, 6,725 tonnes.

NICKEL was barely steady yesterday.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,840-2,850 per tonne; three months, £2,830-2,835. Sales, 768 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,860-2,865; three months, £2,850-2,855. Settlement, £2,865. Sales, 384 tonnes.

RUBBER was uncertain (pence per kilo).—April, 60.40-60.50; May, 61.30-61.40; April-June, 60.90-61.00; July-Sept, 63.50-63.90; Oct-Dec, 65.60-66.70; Jan-March, 69.40-69.50; April-June, 72.50-72.50; July-Sept, 75.20-75.30; Oct-Dec, 78.20-79.30. Sales: 10 lots of five tonnes each and 379 lots at 15 tonnes each.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet (all pence per kilo): Spot 59.00-60.50. Cifs: April, 62.50-63.25, May, 65.25-65.75.

COFFEE.—**ROBUSTAS** (£ per tonne): March 1,014-16; May, 1,034-35; July, 1,041-46; Sep, 1,060-61; Nov, 1,065-67; Jan, 1,070-1,110; March, 1,065-1,110. Sales, 2,675 lots, including 27 options.

ARABICA (officials at 15.45): Feb deleted; April, 142.00-46.00; June, 142.00-47.00; Aug, 142.00-47.00; Oct, 142.00-46.00; Dec, 141.00-45.00; Feb, 140.00-44.00.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton).—March, 878-80; May, 930-31; July, 951-52; Sep, 972-73; Dec, 1,002-03; March, 1,025-25; May, 1,041-44. Sales: 3,587 lots.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £5.00 lower at £255; the "whites" price was £3.00 higher at £281. Futures (£ per tonne): March expired; May, 263.75-64.00; Aug, 261.00-61.50; Oct, 255.25-55.50; Jan, 259.00-39.50; March, 239.50-30.50; May, 238.50-40.00. Closing tone: Steady. ISA prices (Feb 26): daily, 23.31c; 15-day average, 24.15c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was easier yesterday (£ per tonne).—April, 125.60-125.90; June, 127.60-127.70; Aug, 129.70-130.50; Oct, 130.70-131.00; Dec, 131.50-132.50; Feb, 131.00-135.00; April, 132.00-137.00. Sales: 96 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds, No 2 contract, cents per kilo (quiet): March, 360-45; May, 355-56; Aug, 362-65; Oct, 366-74; Dec, 376-80; Jan, 378-81; March, 383-84; May, 382-86; Aug, 384-88. Sales: 36 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. US dark northern spring, No 2, 14 per cent: unquoted. US hard winter, 13½ per cent: March, £108; April, £109.25 trans-shipment east coast. EEC, unquoted. English feed, fob: March, £112.50; April-June, £116.25.

MAIZE US-French: March, £125 trans-shipment east coast. S African white, unquoted. S African yellow: March-April, £88.50.

BARLEY.—English feed, fob: April-June, £105. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta): EEC origin.—**BARLEY**: Old crop was irregular: new crop easier.—March, £97.50; May, £100.25; Sept, £95.55; Nov, £97.25; Jan, £101.15. Sales: 136 lots. **WHEAT**: Old crop irregular; new crop easier.—March, £108.60; May, £111.50; July £115.55; Sept £98.50; Nov, £102.50; Jan, £106.15. Sales: 153 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£106.40	—
E. Midlands	£108.30	£106.20	£95.70
N. East	—	£106.80	£95.20
Scotland	—	£109.20	£96.00

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Feb 27.—GB cattle, 88.96p per kg lw (+3.15). UK sheep, 178.42p per kg est dcw (+9.70). GB pigs, 70.40p per kg lw (+0.49). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 5.2 per cent, average price 88.76p (+2.85). Sheep numbers down 13.4 per cent, average price 178.87p (+10.18). Pig numbers up 2.7 per cent, average price 70.40p (+0.49). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 12.2 per cent, average price 89.97p (+4.69). Sheep numbers up 40.5 per cent, average price 177.78p (+10.26).

POTATOES (Gafta).—April, £59.20; Nov, £57.90; Feb, £67.30. Sales: 110 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

Cobalt price cut leaves London market uncertain

Reversing earlier details that it would cut the cobalt price, the Societe Zairoise de Commercialisation des Minais, the Zaire Government metals trading company, said it will cut prices by $5 to $20 an ounce from March 2.

The announcement left cobalt traders in the London market reluctant to make a price. The market has for a while thought that prices as low as $15 are realistic. Zambia has not said whether it will lower its price.

World cobalt prices have been under pressure for several months as demand has fallen. The main African cobalt producers have hoped that cobalt might partially offset declining revenue from copper.

Olivetti purchase

Olivetti, the electronic and office equipment manufacturer, has bought a substantial minority shareholding in Data Terminal Systems of Maynard, Massachusetts. It will buy $10m (about £4m) of newly issued DTS shares and acquire its German subsidiary.

Discount market

Bank of England assistance on an extremely large scale was needed to relieve the shortage of day-to-day credit in the discount market yesterday. This huge shortage was created chiefly by the second and final call on the Exchequer 12 per cent stock, 1985, although there were other moderately sized adverse factors in the form of maturing commercial bills in the hands of the authorities and a moderate rise in the note circulation.

Foreign exchange report

The pound was still going down at the end of a rather dismal week for the United Kingdom economy yesterday, with its dollar rate falling to $2.1925 before closing at $2.2050 (overnight, $2.2260) and some 10 cents down since last Friday. Trade-weighted sterling fell to 98.9 from 99.3. Fresh selling stemmed from the belief that the Government will rely mainly on the lower interest rate weapon to revive the economy. So a four per cent cut in MLR was talked of by market men. The Bank of England may have given a steadying touch at one stage, they added. Trading was described as fair and included some end-of-the-month book squaring.

The dollar showed all-round strength, boosted by firmer Euro-rates and the belief that American interest rates will rise before long, once the "honeymoon" for the Reagan Administration is over.

A large trading loss and a substantial payments deficit for January brought renewed weakness to the mark, which ended off the bottom at 2.1305 (2.1145) against the dollar.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) February 27	Market rates (close) February 27	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.1920-2210	$2.2040-2060	0.52-0.62c disc	2.25-2.35c disc
Montreal	$2.6390-6630	$2.6470-6490	0.70-0.80c disc	2.85-3.05c disc
Amsterdam	5.16-23fl	5.19½-20½fl	1½-½c prem	2-1c prem
Brussels	76.40-77.30f	76.70-90f	10c prem-par	14-24c disc
Copenhagen	14.63-78k	14.68-70k	225 prem-45ore pr	255-435ore disc
Dublin	1.2780-2860p	1.2820-2850p	10-25p disc	60-75p disc
Frankfurt	4.68-74m	4.69½-70½m	par-1pf disc	1½-2½pf disc
Lisbon	125.50-126.30e	125.95-126.15e	5 prem-10c disc	10 prem-119c disc
Madrid	190.40-192.80p	191.20-40p	6-8lr disc	32-35lr disc
Milan	2253-79lr	2257-59lr	80 prem-30c disc	175 disc-220c disc
Oslo	11.97-12.10k	12.03-05k	145 prem-30ore disc	25-190ore disc
Paris	10.98-11.11f	11.04-06f	1c prem-par	3¾-4¾c disc
Stockholm	10.19-31k	10.24-26k	295-390ore disc	1220-1315ore disc
Tokyo	459-66y	462-63y	240-175y prem	505-410y prem
Vienna	33.00-50sch	33.30-35sch	7-4gro prem	5 prem-2gro disc
Zurich	4.30-37f	4.32½-33½f	2½-1½c prem	4½-3½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.4% at 98.9%

Other Markets

Australia	1.8955-1.9105
Bahrein	0.8265-0.8295
Finland	8.9650-9.0050
Greece	110.95-112.95
Hongkong	11.6785-11.7185
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.601-0.604
Malaysia	5.0360-5.0660
Mexico	51.40-52.90
New Zealand	2.3770-2.3970
Saudi Arabia	7.3260-7.3560
Singapore	4.5965-4.6165
South Africa	1.7110-1.7260

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	98.9	n.a.
US dollar	100.6	n.a.
Canadian dollar	84.9	n.a.
Schilling	115.4	n.a.
Belgian franc	107.3	n.a.
Danish kroner	89.5	n.a.
Deutsche mark	120.5	n.a.
Swiss franc	133.0	n.a.
Guilder	112.2	n.a.
French franc	86.4	n.a.
Lira	51.4	n.a.
Yen	145.6	n.a.

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7150-1.7200
+ Canada	1.2007-1.2010
Netherlands	2.3500-2.3550
Belgium	34.75-34.85
Denmark	6.6700-6.6800
West Germany	2.1280-2.1330
Portugal	57.15-57.30
Spain	86.85-87.00
Italy	1023-1026
Norway	5.4525-5.4625
France	5.0100-5.0200
Sweden	4.6400-4.6450
Japan	209.35-209.50
Austria	15.05-15.15
Switzerland	1.9500-1.9550

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8325-0.8328

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.6533	+4.68	+1.38	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.95998	+3.06	−0.24	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.54660	+2.60	−0.70	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.98476	+2.36	−0.94	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.81330	+2.54	−0.76	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.694703	+3.97	+0.67	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1224.89	+5.80	+2.50	4.08

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14¼-15¼; seven days, 15¼-15¾; one month, 16⅝-16¾; three months, 16⅞-16¹³⁄₁₆; six months, 16⅝-16⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $490.75 (an ounce); pm, $489.00 close, $490.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $502-505 (£227.75-229).
Sovereigns (new): $122-124 (£55.50-56.50).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 14%
(Last changed 24/11/80)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 14 Low 14
Week Fixed: 14

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⅞	2 months	12⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	11¹⁹⁄₃₂	3 months	11²⁷⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	12⅞-12⁷⁄₁₆	3 months	13⅞
3 months	11¹⁵⁄₁₆-11¹¹⁄₁₆	4 months	12⅞
4 months	11¾-11⅝	6 months	12
6 months	11⅞-11¼		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14¾-14½	7 months	13½-13¼
2 months	13½-13¼	8 months	12½-13¼
3 months	12⅞-12⅝	9 months	12½-12¼
4 months	12¾-12½	10 months	12½-13¼
5 months	12⅝-12⅜	11 months	12½-12¼
6 months	12½-12¼	12 months	12¼-12

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	13¹⁵⁄₁₆-13¹¹⁄₁₆	6 months	12⁵⁄₁₆-12¹⁄₁₆
3 months	12½-12¼	12 months	12¼-12

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14⅞	3 months	12½
7 days	14⅞	6 months	12¼
1 month	14	1 year	12¼

Interbank Market (%)

Weekend: Open 15¼-15 Close 16

1 week	15¼-14⅞	6 months	12¾-12½
1 month	14⅜-13¾	9 months	12⁹⁄₁₆-12⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12½	12 months	12⅜-12⁵⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13⅛ 6 months 12⅝
Finance House Base Rate 14%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£499m	allotted	£100m
Bids at	£97.10	received	33%
Last week	£96.97½	received	83%
Average rate	11.5857%	Last week	12.0575%
Next week	£100m	replace	£200m

Wall Street

New York, Feb 27.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher in active trading as the NYSE index rose 0.74 to 75.13 and the average price per share 35 cents.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 7.77 to 975.58. The rise brought the gain for the week to 38.49. Advances led declines 1,023 to 474 as turnover slowed to 53,210,000 shares from 60,300,000 yesterday.

Volume leader Eastman Kodak climbed 1¼ to 80. Active Quaker State Refining rose 1⅝ to 19⅞. Louisiana Land jumped 5⅝ to 45¾, Exxon ⅛ to 71⅝ and Phillips Petroleum ⅞ to 47½.

Texaco climbed one to 40. It is testing another Baltimore Canyon well. Among partners in that venture, Getty added 1¼ to 71, Sun ¼ to 42¾, Allied Chemicals ⅛ to 53¼, Transco 1⅛ to 48½ and Freeport Minerals ⅞ to 63¼. Mesa Petroleum gained 1⅞ to 57½. Sabine Royalty climbed 2⅛ to 55½. Chrysler Corporation put on ⅛ to 5½.

Among other blue chips, Procter and Gamble jumped four to 71¾, Coca-Cola ½ to 35⅞, Merck 1¼ to 83¾ and Alcoa ¼ to 33¼, but General Electric slipped ⅜ to 66¾, International Paper ½ to 46⅜ and Minnesota Mining ⅛ to 62¾.

US commodities

GOLD dropped $3 to $485.50 an ounce. CHICAGO IMM.—March, $481.50; April, $485.00; June, $498.00-495.50; July, $517.70; Oct, $537.10 nominal; Dec, $530.00; Jan, $556.50 nominal; March, $558.00; April, $576.00 nominal. NY COMEX.—March, $481.50; April, $485.00-490.00; May, $493.00; June, $496.50-502.00; Aug, $512.00-518.00; Oct, $524.00-538.00; Dec, $540.00-541.00; Feb, $555.00; April, $561.60; June, $574.30; Aug, $587.10; Oct, $599.90; Dec, $612.80.

SILVER futures closed at nine-month lows on fresh liquidation from speculators and technicians, prompted by weaker gold prices. Floor brokers said buyers jumped to the sidelines, as the May delivery dropped to $12.45 an ounce, lowest since May 22, 1980.—March, 1,216.00-1,220.00c; April, 1,252.50c; May, 1,245.00-1,252.00c; July, 1,280.00-1,290.00c; Sept, 1,320.00c; Dec, 1,372.00c; Jan, 1,389.00c; March, 1,422.50c; May, 1,456.00c; July, 1,489.50c; Sept, 1,523.00c; Dec, 1,573.00c.

COPPER futures ended a quiet trade with declines of 0.40 to 0.65 cent. March, 80.05-80.80.10c; April, 81.76c; May 82.50-82.65c; July 85.00-85.15c; Sept, 87.50c; Dec, 90.45c; Jan, 91.40c; March, 93.35c; May, 95.10c; July, 96.85c; Sept, 98.60c; Dec, 101.20c; Jan, 102.05c.

SUGAR futures closed little changed with spot March expiring at 25.25 cents a pound, off 0.61 cent. March, 25.25-25.50c; May, 24.00-24.05c; July, 24.25-24.30c; Sept, 23.80-23.90c; Oct, 23.51-23.55c; Jan, 22.00 bid-22.40c asked; March, 22.10-22.15c; May, 22.30c; July 22.00 bid-22.50c asked.

COTTON futures were: March 88.90-89.10c; May, 90.10-90.20c; July, 89.70-89.95c; Oct, 85.75 bid-85.80c asked; Dec, 82.40-82.60c; March, 83.25 bid-83.75c asked; May, 83.60 bid-84.00c asked; July, 84.25 bid-84.50c asked.

COFFEE futures wer: March, 131.00c; 0.44c in near May at 125.09c and of 0.80p to 3.92c in most others: March, 131.00; May 125.00-125.30c; July, 125.25-126.30c; Sept, 127.50c; Dec, 124.66-126.80c; March, 126.40c; May, 128.00-128.50c; July, 127.50 bid-128.40c asked.

COCOA futures were $34 to $40 below yesterday's close: March, $1.951-1.930; May, $2.005-1.986; July, $2.048-2.036; Sept, $2.096-2.082; Dec, $2.165-2.150; March, $2.230-2.225.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. Futures closed down 8¼ cent a bushel in old crop to up three cents a bushel in thinly traded new crop. Prices settled at or near the bottom of an 11½ cent range. Oil settled 0.13c a lb higher to down 0.07. Meal ended at or near the bottom of a $4.50 range. SOYABEANS. March, 745-736½c; May, 771½-760c; July, 796½-785c; Aug, 806½-797½c; Sept, 812-805c; Nov, 825½-817½c; Jan, 844½-837c; March, 864½-858c. SOYABEAN OIL. March, 24.00-24.05c; May, 24.82-24.85c; July, 25.65-25.72c; Aug, 26.00c; Sept, 26.25c; Oct, 26.50-26.55c; Dec, 27.05c; Jan, 27.30-27.35c asked; March, 27.70-27.75c asked; May, 28.15-28.20c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL. March, $206.50-206.00; May, $216.80-214.50; July, $223.00-222.50; Aug, 225.60; Sept, 230.10-229.50; Oct, $231.50-231.80; Dec, $235.50; Jan, $237.00-237.50.

CHICAGO GRAINS. Wheat futures closed on the bottom of a 12½ cent range, down 8¼ cents a bushel to up 1¼ cents. Only the new crop December settled higher. Corn futures finished two cents a bushel higher to ¼ cent lower with most contracts at fractional gain. Prices settled near the bottom of a four cent range. WHEAT March, 457-477c; May, 469½-457c; July, 468½-461½c; Sept, 485-477c; Dec, 506-498c; March, 522-517c. CORN. March, 361-357c; May, 371-369c; July, 378-375½c; Sept, 377-373¾c; Dec, 376½-373c; March, 385½-382½c. OATS. March, 229½-227c; May, 225½-225c; July, 220-217c; Sept, 220-218c; Dec, 227½-226c.

[illegible]

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot [illegible] (2.2230); three months, 2.2235 (2.2500); Canadian dollar [illegible].

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was (425.77) 419.24. The futures index was (440.76) (451.01).

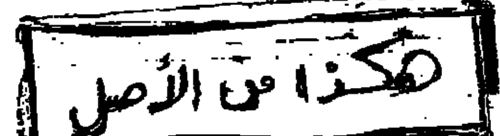
The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 974.58 (966.81); transportation 392.34 (390.52); utilities 106.33 (103.49); 65 stocks, 370.03 (367.42).

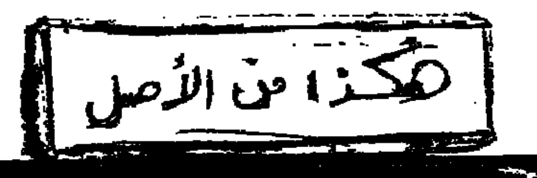
New York Stock Exchange index, 75.13 (74.39); industrials 88.03 (87.05); transportation, 72.93 (72.56); utilities, 37.52 (37.31); financial, 70.11 (69.48).

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers, 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
62.1	47.1	American Growth	59.9	63.3e	2.29
46.1	33.1	Capital	46.1	49.8	4.92
		Charities Charities Narrower-Range Fund, 15 Moorgate, London, EC2. 01-638 4121			
122.1	108.2	Income (34)	..	118.0	11.86
204.0	181.6	Do Accum (34)	..	202.3	11.86
		Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, W Sussex. 01-623 1288			
71.1	55.8	Balanced	70.0	75.2e	4.83
106.0	81.2	Do Accum	106.0	113.9	4.82
50.8	50.0	Energy Int	..	50.0	2.00
		Scotbits Securities Ltd.			
50.7	38.3	Scotbits	49.1	52.7e	4.24
83.1	60.4	Scotshares	80.4	86.4	4.60
54.5	47.0	Scotyields	51.0	54.3e	8.65
95.0	100.0	Money Pen	95.0	100.0	..
96.5	100.0	High Yld Pen	96.5	101.7	..
130.6	84.7	AMEV/Fram Am	116.7	123.0	..
114.5	95.9	Do Income	114.5	120.7	..
134.0	96.7	Do Int	133.5	140.7	..
		Irish Life Assurance, 11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2. 01-628 8253			
245.4	226.1	Prop Modules	214.8	226.1	..
385.5	269.4	Do Growth (31)	256.0	269.4	..
134.0	126.2	Do Series 2	119.9	126.2	..
		Prudential Pensions Ltd, Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
36.10	28.90	Equity	£35.34	36.33	..
24.00	20.30	Fixed Int	£23.84	24.15	..
42.43	35.80	Property	£42.43	43.74	..
		Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd, 41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R 9LA. 01-499 4923			
198.1	167.4	Managed Fund	194.7	205.0	..
338.8	259.4	Do Equity	328.6	346.9	..
194.3	173.3	Do Fixed Int	188.4	198.4	..

[illegible]





Stock Exchange Prices

Firm end to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, March 13. § Contango Day, March 16. Settlement Day, March 23

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
		Exch	8¼%	1981	98¹¹⁄₁₆	..	8.349	12.676
	91	Exch	9½%	1981	98⅞	..	9.608	12.369
	91	Exch	3%	1981	96	..	3.125	12.058
	93⁹⁄₁₆	Exch	12¾%	1981	100⁹⁄₁₆	..	12.710	12.226
	88	Treas	8½%	1980-82	97	-⅛	8.764	12.208
	81½	Treas	3%	1982	95	..	3.158	8.555
	90½	Treas	14%	1982	101¹³⁄₁₆	..	13.734	11.965
	85¼	Treas	8¼%	1982	95⅜	-⅛	8.650	12.097
	85¼	Exch	9¼%	1982	95⅝	-⅛	9.673	12.414
	84½	Exch	8¾%	1983	94½	-⅛	9.259	12.154
	78½	Exch	3%	1983	89	..	3.372	9.226
	85¾	Treas	12%	1983	99⅝	..	12.098	12.489
		Treas	9¼%	1983	93⅝	..	9.880	12.436
	94¼	Exch	13½%	1983	101⅝	..	13.284	12.756
	84½	Exch	10%	1983	93⅝	..	10.681	12.782
	76⅝	Fund	5½%	1982-84	87	..	6.322	10.879
	86⅝	Exch	11¼%	1984	96¼	-¹⁄₁₆	11.689	12.806
	94½	Exch	14%	1984	102¹¹⁄₁₆	-¹⁄₁₆	13.617	12.894
	66¼	Exch	3%	1984	80⅜	..	3.733	10.144
	88	Treas	12%	1984	97¹³⁄₁₆	-¹⁄₁₆	12.269	12.769
	97⅝	Treas	15%	1985	106¹³⁄₁₆	-¹⁄₁₆	14.043	12.755
	68¹³⁄₁₆	Treas	3%	1985	74⅞	+⅛	4.007	10.526
MEDIUMS								
	89½	Exch	12¼%	1985	97¹³⁄₁₆	-¹⁄₁₆	12.524	12.865
	93½	Exch	11½%	1986	96¼	+¹⁄₁₆	12.208	12.785
	78⅞	Treas	8¼%	1984-86	86⅞	-⅛	9.922	12.230
	90½	Exch	13¼%	1987	101⅞	-⅛	13.193	13.142
	70¼	Fund	6½%	1985-87	80⅝	-⅛	8.285	11.475
	91⅛	Treas	12%	1987	97¼	-⅛	12.791	13.431
	71⅞	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	79⅞	-⅛	9.859	12.460
	54⅞	Trans	3%	1978-88	64⅜	-⅛	4.664	10.000
	82¾	Treas	11½%	1989	90⅝	-⅛	12.712	13.492
	57⅞	Treas	5%	1986-89	66⅞	-⅛	7.694	11.514
	89⅛	Treas	13%	1990	96⅞	-⅛	13.369	13.548
	69½	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	78⅝	-⅛	10.717	12.506
	81⅞	Treas	11¾%	1991	90⅝	-⅛	13.246	13.888
	57½	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	68½	-⅛	8.380	11.317
	77⅞	Exch	11%	1991	88⅜	-⅛	13.021	13.821
	86⅝	Treas	12¾%	1992	95¼	-⅛	13.385	13.662
	74⅝	Treas	10%	1992	79⅞	-⅛	12.564	13.641

SHIPPING

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
346	178	Brit & Comm	294	+5	17.9	6.1	7.4
208	116½	Fisher J.	156	+2	2.9	1.6	12.6
41	31	Jacobs J. I.	40		3.1	7.9	
141½	85½	Ocean Trans	141½	+2	12.7	9.0	16.9
137	105	P & O 'Dfd'	127	+1½	10.0	7.9	7.8

MINES

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
16½	8⅝	Anglo Am Coal	£12⅞	-½	60.7	4.8	..
892	485	Anglo Am Corp	622	-12	48.0	7.7	..
55¼	30⅛	Ang Am Gold	£39	-⁵⁄₁₆	501	12.9	..
56⅝	36⁷⁄₁₆	Anglo Am Inv	£42⅞	+⅛	161	3.8	..
22	13¼	Anglo Transvl	£18	+1	144	8.0	..
22	13⅞	Do 'A'	£18	+1	144	8.0	..
25	13½	Asarco	£15⁹⁄₁₆	-⁷⁄₁₆	60.0	3.9	..
73	43	Berait Tin	67		7.1	10.7	..
12½	4⅞	Blyvoors	£6⅝	-⅛	196	29.8	..
277	119	Bracken Mines	168	-5	47.4	28.2	..
29¹⁵⁄₁₆	11⅞	Buffelsfontein	£18⅝	..	419	22.6	..
253	137	Charter Cons	233	-12	12.0	5.2	..
652	411	Cons Gold Fields	453	-2	32.1b	7.1	..
553	337	De Beers 'Dfd'	373	+5	43.2	11.6	..
13	4⁵⁄₁₆	Doornfontein	£8⅝	-⅛	133	16.3	..
22⅛	6⅝	Durban Rood	£9¼	+⁵⁄₁₆	261	28.2	..
226	31	East Daggo	98	+9	8.3	8.5	..

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	198	Assam Frontier	200	+2	14.3	7.1	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	420	..	5.7	1.4	..
378	279	McLeod Russel	305	+2	21.4	7.0	..
332	263	Moran	270	..	11.4	4.2	..
108	103	Surmah Valley	103	..	3.2	3.1	..
219	132¼	Warren Plant	212	..	14.3b	6.7	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	28	..	6.8	24.2	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33	..	500	15.2	..
27½	19	Gt Nthn Tele	£23½	..	153	6.5	8.6
353	197	Imp Cont Gas	250	..	10.1	4.0	11.8
185	93	Milford Docks	115	..	9.8	8.5	..
147	88	Nesco Inv	147	..	10.0	6.8	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£35	..	500	14.3	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied London Prop 8½% Cnv 1999 (‡)	£106½
Bristol Water 8% Red Pref 1986 (†b)	£11⅞
British Aerospace 50p Ord (150)	179+4
Dunbar Group £1 Ord (303)	415-5
Exchequer 12% Cnv 1985 (£97+g)	£97¾-¹⁄₁₆
Exchequer 12% 'A' 1988 (†)	£91⅝-¼
Exchequer 12¼% 'B' 1999 (†h)	£59⅝-¼
Lon Merchant Secs 7¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05	£45¾
Mid-Sussex Water 8% Red Pref 1986 (†b)	£12
New Darien Oil Trust 25p Ord (100)	£101
New Tokyo Inv Trust 50p Ord	117+1
Oil and Gas Production 2c Ord (42)	39
Portals 9½% Cnv 1994-2000 (‡)	£123¼
Treasury 12% 1986 (†b)	£20⅞-¼
Treasury 11½% 1989 'A' (†)	£91⅞-¼
Treasury 11¾% 2003-2007 'A' (‡)	£98⅝-¼

RIGHTS ISSUES

	Latest date of renun	
Argyll Foods (65)	Mar 27	129f

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £80 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £20 paid.

Shoparound with Beryl Downing

Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound

For most of us the greatest boon to bedlinen has been the advent of easy-care, and for that we have to thank America, where the European tradition of professional laundering has never been adopted because of the early development of home washing machines and drip dry fabrics.

Americans play as hard as they work and they therefore prize their leisure far too highly to spend any of it ironing. When I stayed with friends in Florida recently and wanted to press my allegedly drip-dry shirt, my hostess could not even find her iron as she hadn't used it for four months. When they say non-iron, you'd better believe it.

The quality of their polyester cotton mixtures is therefore, I have to admit, a great deal better than ours and their designs are stunningly original. Seasoned trans-Atlantic travellers learnt long ago to take large enough suitcases to bring back treasures unthought of in this country, but now you don't even need the air fare—a trip to Notting Hill will reward you with a selection of some of the best designs from the top American producers.

There, at 190 Kensington Park Road, London W11, is a shop called Between the Sheets, recently opened by two Americans, designer Clark Hanford and his partner, Tony Babarik, who are specializing in high quality percale sheets at remarkably competitive prices.

Percale sounds like a man-made fibre, but in fact refers originally to a very finely woven cotton and is now used also for polyester cotton mixtures which have a weave of 180 threads per inch. Supercale is even finer, with 200 threads per inch and this, plus the fibre blend, makes the fabric really easy-care.

There are 17 designs from the romantic to the geometric, many by top fashion names including Dior, St. Laurent and Geoffrey Beene. The trend is away from the deep colours to gentler pastels—multi-coloured harlequin diamonds, delicately shaded feathers, full blown flowers, sophisticated checks. Muppet fans can even go to bed with Kermit the Frog.

One of the prettiest sets is in all white Supercale with broderie anglaise trimming—a fitted double sheet, trimmed top sheet and two matching pillowcases costs £28.50, with matching valance £28—the idea of all that embroidery being drip dry is a delight.

All the items are available individually—single fitted sheets cost from £8.50, single flat sheets £8.75, pillowcases £5.50 per pair. Double, queen size and king size are also available and duvet covers can be made to order. For more details telephone 01-727 8768.

Above: large continental-style square pillowcase with hand-made lace and, behind, with machine embroidery. Both made in Germany around 1920. Each style is available in matching pairs, £28 pair. Pillows, about 30in square, made to fit from £14 each. From Lunns Antiques, 86 New King's Road, London, SW6.

Those of you who join me in praise of older linen will be enchanted by a shop devoted to Victorian and Edwardian lace and hand embroidery, not only on tablecloths, pillowcases and bedcovers, but also on clothes—blouses, petticoats, nightdresses.

The whole shop is like a set for the Snow Goose—festooned from ceiling to floor in drifts of white cotton and linen. When the owners, Stephen and Juliet Lunn first opened three years ago, the shop front was devoted to furniture and prints, while the lace was confined to the back room—a small collection bought by Juliet from market stalls simply because she enjoyed wearing it.

So many other people shared that enjoyment that the contents of the small back room began to overflow into the main shop, until it became obvious that the furniture would have to go. The Lunns now have one of the largest collections of old lace and embroidery in the country and are probably the only dealers specializing in all-white.

Their stock covers a period from 1850 to the 1930s and they have a splendid selection of pillowcases, mostly made in Germany around 1920 for the large square pillows favoured on the Continent. Some are trimmed with lace, some with broderie anglaise, others with very fine machine embroidery. They are available in pairs at £28 or singly at £12 and £14 each. The large pillows to fit can be made with various fillings from curled feathers to pure down from £14 to £38 each.

There are also fine linen Edwardian sheets at £85 each and bolsters at £34. The most magnificent example of handwork is a linen bedspread over 100 years old and decorated with several types of lace and embroidery—needlepoint Irish lace, cut work and broderie anglaise among them. This is £400, but there are a few modern reproductions, too, beautifully embroidered in China but on lightweight cotton. This type of bedspread would be around £100, but would certainly not withstand the years of laundering that the fine quality linens have already undergone.

Indeed, for the fastidious, it is the fact that all this apparently delicate work can be boiled that makes second-hand bedding and clothing acceptable—only the most valuable and fragile work needs special treatment. There are minutely tucked, long sleeved Victorian nightdresses with frilled cuffs or lace Edwardian blouses with high collars, both from £35, little broderie anglaise camisoles from £10 to £25, petticoats pretty enough to wear as skirts for £15 to £20.

Antique lace, in fact, is considered by experts to be considerably undervalued. It is cheaper today than when it was made—apart, of course, from the rare examples such as the earliest known, called mummy lace, made in Egypt many centuries BC and now in the Victoria and Albert museum.

Needle and bobbin lace as we now know it, began early in the fifteenth century in Italy and became important in France from about 100 years later. In England some form of lace has been made since Anglo Saxon times but it was not widely made until the mid-sixteenth century when refugees from the Low Countries, persecuted by Philip II, settled in the west country, where Honiton became the most famous centre for the craft.

As lace making developed here, heavy duties were levied on imports and lace smuggling began—often brought into the country in coffins, with or without an occupant. Fines of £1 per yard plus confiscation were imposed on imported lace by William of Orange, but Flanders retaliated by prohibiting English wool imports, so the law was repealed in 1699.

Before the restrictions on imports, lace was extremely expensive. To pay £20 or £40 a yard, £10 for a handkerchief and several hundreds of pounds for collars and large pieces was considered normal, although only affordable by the court. Even when made in larger quantities in this country, Queen Mary, according to Pat Earnshaw in *The Identification of Lace* (Shire Publications, £3.95) was paying £12 a yard and during 1694 managed to get through a quantity worth £1,918, which was a huge sum in the currency of the day.

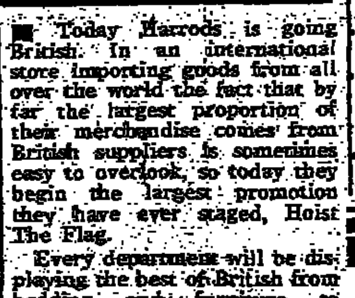
Strangely, some of that seventeenth century lace can now be found at auction for as little as £2 a yard. So, whether you are a serious collector or simply an admirer of beautiful handwork—or if you have some old lace in need of restoring and laundering—you will find a trip to the far end of the King's Road rewarding and interesting. Lunn's Antiques are at 86 New King's Road, Parsons Green London, SW6, 01-736 4638.

There are no half measure[s] about cat addicts—anything [to] do with the object of their ob[]session has instant appeal and if you don't happen to have the same attraction for their evil minded feline companion you run the risk or ruining an[y] beautiful relationship.

They all, of course, attribut[e] human feelings to their furr[y] friends, a fact well recognized by Sven Hartmann and Thoma[s] Hartner in their delightful portrayal of a very smooth operator called Jacob whose fat exploits are pictured in a book of that name, sub-titled Little Cat Tales (Barrons, £3.95) published on Monday.

The story, illustrated with colourful cat cartoons, follows Jacob's introduction to a human household and his subsequent attempts to bend it to his will. It is charmingly written and presented and the truth of Jacob's supercilious attitude to the frailty of human nature is only too recognizable by anyone who has ever met his match in a cat. An irresistible present available direct from the pub[]lishers if you are unable to fin[d] it in your local bookshop. Writ[e] to Biblios, Glenside Industri[al] Estate, Star Road, Horsham West Sussex, adding 72p p&p.











Right: white drip dry Supercale polyester and cotton sheet set trimmed with broderie anglaise. Two double sheets and two pillowcases, £28.50, plus £1.50 p & p. Other sizes available. From Between the Sheets, 190 Kensington Park Road, London, W.11.

Far right: white percale polyester and cotton sheets set splashed with brilliant tulips in red, yellow, blue and green. Two single sheets and two pillowcases, £21.75, plus £1.50 p & p. Other sizes available. From Between The Sheets 190 Kensington Park Road, London, W11.

Today Harrods is going British. In an international store importing goods from all over the world the fact that by far the largest proportion of their merchandise comes from British suppliers is sometimes easy to overlook, so today they begin the largest promotion they have ever staged, Hoist The Flag.

Every department will be displaying the best of British from bedding and furniture to fashion and food and there will be special demonstrations throughout the four-week promotion—among them saddle making, rug weaving and clock making. A coloured Hoist The Flag brochure gives dates and details of events.

Among the more unusual exhibits will be the largest teapot in the world, holding 500 cups, an enormous pork pie in the shape of the British Isles (you can order one for £115) and two Broadwood pianos, one used by Chopin in 1847 and the other by Elgar in 1844.

The credit for the idea, which has taken 18 months to complete, goes to merchandise director Rex Cannon. It is an *excellent promotion and one* which deserves every success as, of course, every piece of British goods sold is a help to industry. I just wish it had not been confined to only one store in the Fraser group. Then it would feel rather more like a boost for Britain and a little less like a sales platform for Harrods.

Last year I suggested to another store in the Fraser group that just such a promotion should be mounted throughout the country. I had been prompted by a letter in response to my Best of British spot in Shoparound each week from Mr H. Imrie Swainston, chairman of John Dron Limited.

He told me that at the worst period of the 1931 slump Lord *Woolton, then Frederick Marquis* and chairman of Lewis's Limited, cleared the largest floor of his Manchester store, brought in his central buyers and allocated a stall to each, on which he showed a sample of everything he was importing.

Through the Board of Trade and Federation of British Indu[s]tries, he obtained a list of eve[ry] British manufacturer likely [] be able to make these goo[ds] and he sent an invitation [to] each to visit the exhibition, []ing that he would [] orders to any British m[anufac]turer who could supp[ly the] same goods of the same [] at the foreign price.

As a result, more tha[n] [] worth of orders were t[] red to British manufa[] and Mr Marquis followe[d] staging a similar opera[tion in] London in cooperation [] John Lewis partnersh[ip,] [Sel]fridges, Harrods and [] Another £3.5m was [] The total at today's pric[es] be worth in the region o[]

The point that impr[] about this story is the coope[ra]tion shown by the vari[ous] stores. When I asked Mr Al[] Craddock, managing direc[tor] of Harrods, whether a gr[] promotion of British goods [had] been considered, he said:

"Each part of the Fra[ser] group is run as a separate [] and it is essential that Harr[ods] does its own thing. We are [the] number one store in the co[un]try, if not in the world, and [] must stand out alone rat[her] than conform to a patt[ern]. Whatever we do will be d[one] the Harrods way."

The Harrods way is obvio[usly] right—for Harrods. I am not [so] naive as to suppose that a store would sacrifice its o[wn] interests for the greater go[od] of the country, but I am su[r]prised no one sees the spin-o[ff] that could result if someo[ne] with the power of the Frase[r] group really started to bac[k] industry with the same i[n]genuity, if not the sam[e] methods, as Lord Woolton i[n] the 30s. The time is ripe, th[e] mood is right—any takers?

In the inimitable way in which this country is never prepared for the extremes of weather it thinks it never gets, my local electricity board was unable to cope with the load caused by six inches of snow in my area and developed a fault which cut me off from all sources of light and heat.

I survived with the help of a Calor Gas Super Ser heater bought during the last power cuts in London, 14 candles to light my typewriter and, when the carbon dioxide cocoon I thus created in my study became unbearable, the comfort of the sheer weight of my old fashioned bedding. I know duvets are supposed to be as warm as cotton, wool and down, but I have never been able to get along with them. For me they are too hot in summer, slip off in winter and have nothing at all to offer except being easy to handle when you are not actually under them.

I admit I am one of a geriatric if not actually dying breed. According to the Continental Quilt Association, sales have been rising steadily since major stores took up duvets in a big way in 1970 and it is now only the "older age group" who refuse to be converted. It seems, though, that I am not alone in finding them less than perfect, for the latest trend is to have a thinner, quilted cover called a comforter for summer use. If you have to buy two quilts to cope with variations in temperature, why not stick to the old sheet/blanket/eiderdown combination?

When they were first introduced here in the late 60s continental quilts were taken up by the "colour supplement market" but their appeal has now gone downmarket and is achieving mass sales. I strongly suspect that had they been around in the 50s when Professor Alan Ross invented the U and non-U formula which Nancy Mitford expanded and got all the credit for, they would have got a social thumbs down for typifying a servant-less society. Today the only place you do not find duvets are hotels, who "don't like to have to cope with complaints" (sic) and palaces—two of the few places left where maids of all work do not masquerade under the name of housewife.

Indeed palaces—particularly Middle Eastern ones—are among the few households left which can still afford the luxury of silk sheets, and they buy them in dozens of pairs from the people who have always specialized in very upper class linen, The White House at 51/52 New Bond Street, London, W1.

Poly/cotton is a word hardly *breathed in those elegant halls* (the shop was once an art gallery and the arched corridors still give you the impression that you are about to come across an undiscovered old master). They pride themselves on being competitive on plain Egyptian cotton sheets at £23.65 a pair, with pillowcases and Merino wool blankets from £30 (no duvets, of course) but *their real joy is in providing a* service unobtainable elsewhere.

There is, for instance, only one worker left in Ireland, now in her 80s, who still does the hand drawn spoke/x/spoke design and her sheets are available only at The White House at £142 a pair. They have hand embroidered Madeira work done on cambric linen, which is no longer made commercially—they had to bring people back from retirement to weave it specially for them. There is also a special design service so that you can have sheets and towels embroidered to match your furnishings—or even your breakfast set.

Most of the rest of the bed linen is made exclusively for them in France and I have to admit that until I saw it I would not have believed that the quality of anything as basic as a sheet could be as instantly recognizable as is the cut of *haute couture*. I am not sure that I could sleep at all between sheets costing £750 a pair, but *at least* I can see what a sensuous delight it must be for those who live in that pure silk world where nobody counts the cost.

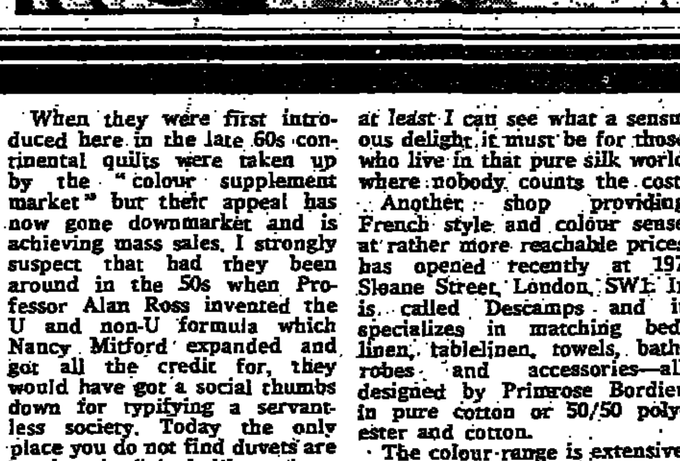
Another shop providing French style and colour sense at rather more reachable prices has opened recently at 197 Sloane Street, London, SW1. It is called Descamps and it specializes in matching bedlinen, tablelinen, towels, bathrobes and accessories—all designed by Primrose Bordier in pure cotton or 50/50 polyester and cotton.

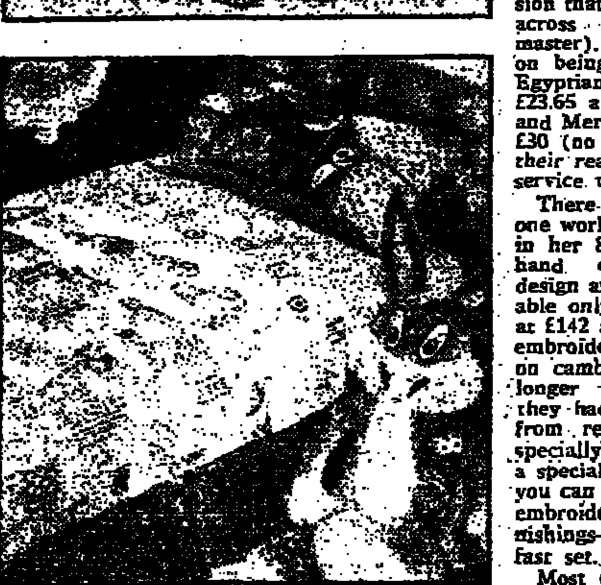
The colour range is extensive and very pretty—there are 25 subtle shades in plain terry towelling, 18 in plain fitted sheets, with a wide selection of patterned top sheets and pillowcases to tone. Sheets and *duvet covers come in single*, double and king size, with a few super king size and a few for children's beds. If you wish, fabrics can be bought by the metre for bedlinen to be made to order and some designs come in plasticized cotton for tablecloths and aprons—these about £8 metre.

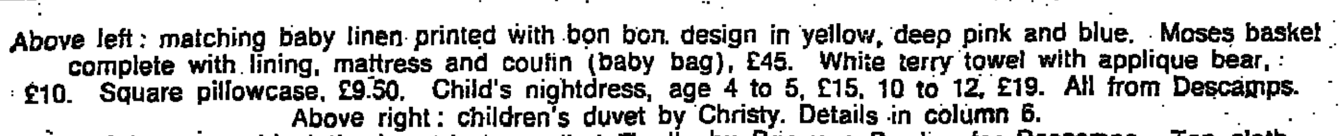
Prices for the polyester and cotton sheets are from £15 *single to £29 king size*, with duvet covers from £24 and big square pillow case covers from £7.50. Thin quilted bedcovers (comforters) are from £45 single and circular tablecloths with six napkins are from £18. Baby linen is available, too—a cot duvet is around £16. A coloured brochure is available and orders can be sent to any part of the country—telephone 01-235 6957.

The place that duvets do seem to me to be a boon is in children's rooms and for them the home-grown product is certainly the cheapest. Christy's do an attractive set in a patchwork design with a row of children's faces peeping from between a white band made to look like a turned down sheet. This, called Bedtime, comes in single sizes only at £14.95, toning with plain fitted sheets at £7.95 in rose, blueberry, saffron, caramel, or peppermint and there are valances in the same colours at £12.50.

Patchwork style curtains are available to match the duvet cover. All are 67 inches wide and there are three lengths—54in drop £19.95, 72in £27.50 and 90in £29.95. The whole Christy range, including the embroidered towels which are becoming their hallmark, is to be seen in 15 Christy centres, including Bournes, Oxford Street, London, W1. Others are in Bath, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool and Birmingham.







Above left: matching baby linen printed with bon bon design in yellow, deep pink and blue. Moses basket complete with lining, mattress and coufin (baby bag), £45. White terry towel with applique bear, £10. Square pillowcase, £9.50. Child's nightdress, age 4 to 5, £15, 10 to 12, £19. All from Descamps.
Above right: children's duvet by Christy. Details in column 6.
Top right: two tablecloths in a design called Ficelle by Primrose Bordier for Descamps. Top cloth, 160 x 160 cm, £24, bottom cloth, 175 cm diameter, £22. Both come with six napkins in red or green on white and, reversed, in white on red or green.

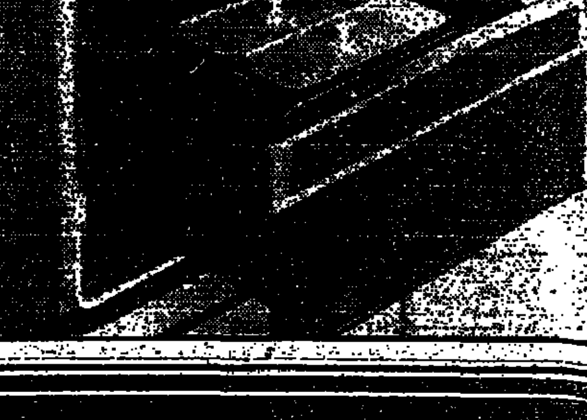
A gas oven which incorporates a heated storage drawer on the lines of an electric serving trolley has been introduced by Cannon. It allows dishes to be kept warm between cooking and serving at a temperature which does not dry out the food.

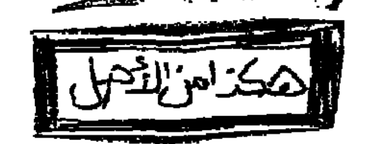
The "Servery" drawer beneath the oven, which is designed to fit into standard 1,000mm x 600mm kitchen cabinets, is fitted with two oven-to-tableware containers which fit into a rack which can also be reversed to accommodate plates. The interior of the drawer measures 455 x 540 x 200mm.

The oven has a drop down door and tinted glass viewing panel with an interior light an[d] the use of micro electroni[cs] simplifies the automatic co[n]trol. Instead of the old syste[m] of setting two different cloc[ks] to start and finish cooking, yo[u] simply dial the required finis[h]ing time on one digital displa[y] and the oven will turn itself o[n] and off at the prescribed time. You can also set a checki[ng] time half way through cooki[ng] and a buzzer will remind yo[u] to see how things are progre[s]sing.

The new Cannon Couture D[e] Luxe costs around £402 and ca[n] be seen at the moment [in] larger gas showrooms. It [will] also be shown at the Ideal Ho[me] exhibition.







Law Report February 27 1981 — Court of Appeal

Harassment of occupiers not absolute offence

Regina v Phekoo

Before Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Cantley and Mr Justice Hollings

The offence of harassment of a residential occupier under section 1(3) of the Prevention from Eviction Act, 1977, is not an offence of strict liability. Apart from the specific intent required by the subsection that alleged acts of harassment must be committed with the intention of causing a residential occupier to give up occupation of the premises, once the person charged raises the issue that he honestly believed that the person harassed was not a residential occupier, the prosecution has also to prove that the person charged did not honestly believe that fact.

The Court of Appeal gave the defendant, Mr Harold Phekoo, leave to appeal, and allowed his appeal against his conviction, at Croydon Crown Court (Judge Thomas) of two offences under section 1(3)(a) of the Protection from Eviction Act.

Section 1(3) provides: "If any person with intent to cause a residential occupier of any premises—(a) to give up the occupation of the premises or any part thereof; . . . does acts calculated to interfere with the peace or comfort of the residential occupier . . . or persistently withdraws or withholds services reasonably required for the occupation of the premises as a residence, he shall be guilty of an offence".

Mr Evan Stone, QC, and Mr Michael Segal for the defendant; Mr David Van Hee for the prosecutor.

MR JUSTICE HOLLINGS, reading the judgment of the court, said that the defendant owned 67 Chatham Avenue, Hayes, Middlesex. It was common ground that on the day in question, January 15, 1978, there were two people in the house, a Mr Trevillion and a Mr Broster, and that the defendant called upon them and asked each of them to leave.

The evidence before the judge was that Trevillion and Broster alleged that the defendant was abusive and uttered threats to "be back with his friends" or "would bring his mates round" and that the defendant threatened to "carve up" Trevillion with a knife, which was hanging out of his pocket, if he did not leave—conduct which, if accepted by the jury, was clearly calculated to interfere with their peace or comfort, and from which the jury could (and did) infer the necessary intent to cause the two men to give up their occupation of the house. The defendant said that he uttered no threats, he simply asked them to leave. The jury's verdict showed that they disbelieved him.

At the conclusion of the evidence counsel for the defendant conceded that Mr Trevillion and Mr Broster had been residential occupiers within the meaning of the Act. But he submitted that it was a defence for the defendant to say that he lacked the belief that the two men were residential occupiers. The judge ruled against that submission, saying that it did not matter whether the defendant thought that a person was a residential occupier or a squatter, and that if that person was a residential occupier within section 1 of the Act, no question of the defendant's state of mind arose in relation to what he believed him to be.

That formed the basis of the appeal. If the judge had ruled and summed up on that issue as the defence submitted that he should have done, there was plainly an issue of fact as to the defendant's belief for the jury to decide. The burden would be on the prosecution to negative honest belief. If the defendant's submission was right then plainly the conviction could not stand.

The question was whether, on a proper construction of section 1(3), and in the light of the decided cases, the prosecution had to prove that the defendant did not honestly believe that the person "harassed" was not a residential occupier where that issue was raised by the defendant.

The most relevant case was the House of Lords' decision in *Sweet v Parsley* ([1970] AC 132), where some of the Law Lords gave general guidance in respect of *mens rea in statutory offences.*

Lord Reid said, at page 148. "Our first duty is to consider the words of the Act: if they show a clear intention to create an absolute offence that is the end of the matter . . . But in a very large number of cases there is no clear indication either way. In such cases there has for centuries been a presumption that Parliament did *not intend to make criminals of persons who were in no way blameworthy in what they did.* That means that whenever a section is silent as to mens rea there is a presumption that, in order to give effect to the will of Parliament, we must read in words appropriate to require mens rea . . . It is also firmly established that the fact that other sections of the Act expressly require mens rea, for example because they *contain* the word 'knowingly', is not in itself sufficient to justify a decision that a section which is silent as to mens rea creates an absolute offence."

Lord Pearce, at page 156, said: "Before the court will dispense with the necessity for mens rea it has to be satisfied that Parliament so intended. The mere absence of the word 'knowingly' is not enough. But the nature of the crime, the punishment, the absence of social obloquy, the particular mischief and the field of activity in which it occurs, and the *wording* of the particular section and its context, may show that Parliament intended that the act should be prevented by punish*ment regardless of intent or knowledge.*"

In *R v Sheppard* ([1980] 3 WLR 960), concerning wilful neglect of *a child, Lord Diplock said,* at page 968: "The climate of both parliamentary and judicial opinion has been growing less favourable to the recognition of absolute offences over the last few decades; a trend to which section 1 of the Homicide Act, 1957, and *section 8 of the Criminal Justice* Act, 1967, bear witness in the case of Parliament, and, in the case of the judiciary, is illustrated by the *speeches in this House in Sweet v Parsley.*"

In *Sherras v De Rutzen* ([1895] 1 QB 918), Mr Justice Wright *suggested three classes of absolute* offences, or offences of strict liability: acts which were prohibited under penalties in the *public interest,* but were not really criminal; acts which were public nuisances; and cases where the proceedings were criminal in form but were really only a summary mode of enforcing a civil right.

The maximum punishment for an offence under section 1 of the Protection from Eviction Act, 1977, was, on summary conviction, a fine of £400 or six months imprisonment or both; or on indictment, an unlimited fine or two years' imprisonment or both. In neither case was the sanction light.

In the present case, counsel for *the prosecutor submitted that the* Act was an adjunct to "social legislation" relating to the protection of tenants and was in the category of quasi-criminal offences —offences which were not truly criminal. Their Lordships could not take that view. Not only were substantial penal consequences provided for by section 1(4), but in addition, conviction for an offence must be considered as a conviction of a truly criminal *offence, and as attaching serious* stigma to the offender. Nor was there absence of social obloquy. It was true that the gravity of an offence of harassment could vary greatly; at one end of the scale the relevant acts might be no more than intermittent but persistent withdrawal by the landlord of services; at the other end of the scale, however, the acts might amount to more serious threats tantamount to the statutory crime of blackmail though not chargeable as such.

For those reasons, based upon general principles and the construction of the section, their Lordships considered that the judge had erred in his ruling.

It was not strictly necessary for *the purposes of the appeal to decide* whether the judge should have ruled that honest belief, whether reasonably held or justi*fied on the facts or not,* had to be disproved by the prosecution or whether he should have ruled that such belief should have been held *reasonably and on reasonable* grounds. There had been no argument on the point, but the court thought guidance should be given.

Since R v Tolson ([1889] 23 QBD 168), it had been generally accepted that an honest and reasonable mistake of fact was a *good defence to a charge. In R v Morgan* ([1976] AC 182), it was held that in the case of an offence of rape, the test whether *a defendant believed that the* complainant consented, was subjective and did not depend on any element of reasonableness. *But that case was confined* and was intended to be confined to the offence of rape. The court's view in the present case was that there had to be a reasonable basis for the asserted belief.

In the circumstances the appeal would be allowed.

Solicitors: Judge & Priestley, Bromley; Metropolitan Police Solicitor.

Court of Appeal

Shop and flat above it do not make a 'house'

Tandon v Trustees of Spurgeons Homes

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Watkins and Lord Justice Griffiths

[Judgments delivered February 20]

Premises which had originally been designed as and still retained the character of a shop with living accommodation above, in which the shop comprised 75 per cent of the area, and the living accommodation 25 per cent, were held by the Court of Appeal not to be a "'house' . . . reasonably so called . . ." within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Leasehold Reform Act, 1967.

The court, by a majority, allowed an appeal by the landlords, the trustees of Spurgeons Homes, from a decision of Judge Copplestone-Boughey that the *tenant,* Mr Ajeet Kumar Tandon, was entitled to acquire the freehold interest in premises at Mitcham Lane, Streatham, from the *landlords.*

Section 2(1) provides: "For purposes of this Part of this Act, 'house' includes any building designed or adapted *for living* in and reasonably so called, notwithstanding that the building . . . was or is not solely designed or adapted for living in. . . ."

Mr Patrick Ground for the landlords; Mr David Parry for the tenant.

LORD JUSTICE GRIFFITHS said that the tenant had a lease of premises which had been let on a long lease in 1881 as "a messuage, *dwelling* house *and* shop". He applied under the leasehold enfranchisement provisions of the Leasehold Reform Act to acquire the freehold. The sole question was whether the building was a "'house' . . . reasonably so called . . ."

The court had seen photographs of the premises, which were in a small parade of shops with living accommodation above. They had started life as, essentially a shop with a modest flat above, and that position continued today. Seventy five per cent of the area was used as a shop.

The judge felt that he was bound by *Lake v Bennett* ([1970] 1 QB 663), and concluded the matter in the tenant's favour. The building in that case, of which their Lordships had also seen *photographs,* was very different. It was a house in a parade which had clearly been built as a terrace of dwelling houses. In time the ground floor was converted into a betting shop. The Court of Appeal, reversing the county court judge, held that despite the betting shop the building as a whole was reasonably called a house. The court held that it was free to decide, by way of inference from the primary facts found by the judge, whether the premises were a "house . . . reasonably so called."

The court was similarly free to apply its own view in the present *case.* It should be borne in mind, firstly, that the right to enfranchisement had only been given to householders, and not to residents *of flats, and secondly, that Parlia*ment had provided protection for tenants of business premises, by Part II of the Landlord and Tenant *Act,* 1954.

The judge applied the right test but came to the wrong conclusion. The premises had at all times been a purpose-built *shop* with a flat above, and no one looking at the building would reasonably think it was a house. The appeal should be allowed.

Lord Justice Watkins agreed.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD, dissenting, said that Parliament plainly contemplated that a house within the meaning of the Act could have a double user. The fact that the building was originally built as a shop and dwelling house did not necessarily take it out of the definition. The court had to look at the building as a whole and, allowing for the double user, see if it could still reasonably be called a house.

The definition in section 2(1) introduced a flexibility designed to allow the court to arrive at a broadly sensible conclusion without being tied down by technicalities. In those circumstances it was difficult to override a judge who had seen a plan and photographs of the premises and applied the right test.

In *Lake v Bennett* the court construed "... and reasonably *so called" as words of limitation:* without those words, there was no doubt that the premises were a house. There was no reason to adopt a different approach. Although there were minor differences in the facts in *Lake v Bennett* it could not be distinguished. Looking at the photographs, it seemed bizarre to hold that the premises in the one case were a house, but in the other not.

His Lordship agreed that starting afresh, without *Lake v Bennett,* he would come to the same conclusion as his brethren, but in the event he would dismiss the appeal.

The appeal was allowed.

Leave was granted to appeal to the House of Lords.

Solicitors: Pothecary & Barratt; Radia & Co.

Problem of simple order

In re M (minors)

The effect of the judgment in *In re CB (a minor)* ([1981] 1 All ER 16), a decision of the Court of Appeal, was considered by Mr Justice Hollings in the Family Division.

HIS LORDSHIP *said* that in that case Lord Justice Ormrod stated that where a local authority had initiated wardship proceedings *relating to a child in voluntary* care the court should make, if it thought fit, a simple order granting care and control to the *local authority under its inherent* jurisdiction. Lord Justice Ormrod went on to say that section 7(2) of the Family Law Reform Act, *1969, did not apply to the case* because the local authority had placed the ward with the proposed adopters who were *"another individual" within sec*tion 7(2).

Section 7(2) provided that "Where it appears to the court *that there are exceptional circum*stances making it impracticable or undesirable for a ward of court to be . . . under the care of either *of his parents or of any other* individual the court may, if it thinks fit, make an order committing the care of the ward to *the local authority;* and thereupon Part II of the Children Act, 1948 . . . shall apply as if the child had been received by the *local authority into their* care under section 1 of that Act."

If a simple order was made under the inherent jurisdiction of the court granting care and control of a *minor* to a local authority and not an order under section 7(2), there might be no power to enable a local authority to provide funds for the ward's maintenance if the ward was placed with foster parents. It might be that the district auditor would question any funds expended on the minor's behalf. In *In re CB (a minor)* the proposed adopters had been added as parties in the Court of Appeal, and no doubt would be responsible for the financial requirements of the ward.

In the present case the local authority was concerned with five illegitimate children born to a mother who preferred parties to caring for her children. She had a criminal record and now faced further criminal charges. Despite receiving tremendous support from the local social services department, the mother had shown little concern for the children's welfare.

The three older children were *at present with an impecunious* temporary foster mother who had intimated that she could not undertake long-term care. She was *not a party in the suit.* The two younger boys—twins—had no relevant foster parents. In the circumstances there was no other *individual to whom the court* could grant care and control. The court would make orders grant*ing the care and control of each child to the local authority under* section 7(2).

His Lordship had read *In re CB (a minor)* with great care and considered that the words of Lord Justice Ormrod were obiter and should be read in the context of the case.

No appeal to Lords

Lambert v Roberts

The Appeal Committee of the House of Lords dismissed a petition by the prosecutor for leave to appeal from the Divisional Court (Lord Justice Donaldson and Mr Justice Kilner Brown), which affirmed dismissal by magistrates of two charges against the defendant—failure to provide a specimen of breath, contrary to section 8(3) of the Road Traffic Act, 1972, and, after arrest, failure to provide a specimen of blood or urine, contrary to section 9(3).

The Divisional Court had certified a point of law of general public importance: "Whether a constable in uniform who is on private property and whose permission to remain thereon is subsequently withdrawn by the owner *or occupier is empowered under* section 8(1) and (3) of the Road Traffic Act, 1972, to require that owner or occupier to provide a *specimen of breath for a breath* test, and in the event of a refusal to provide such a specimen to effect a lawful arrest of that *person.*"

Lord Diplock, who was sitting with Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Bridge of Harwich, said the *case was indistinguishable from Morris v Beardmore* ([1980] 3 WLR 283). The present legislation might be altered by Parliament in the Bill now going through the Commons.

University news

Oxford

Elections

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE. Rawlinson scholarship: L. W. Brown, J. Cleveland C. Hinckley. Sir Thomas White scholarship: N. H. J. Jones, Merchant Taylors' S.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE. Open exhibition: J. Del Favero, Melbourne GS. CHRIST CHURCH. Slade exhibitions: J. Cartwright, S. M. St J. Alexander and J. W. Williams. To Boulter exhibitions: J. M. Badcock and M. S. Furlong. Shelton memorial exhibition: H. Robinson. Keith Selling prize: G. K. Mehta. To Clifford Smith prizes: J. P. Seigal, D. J. Cartwright, S. J. Harris and R. A. Pantcheff. Duke's prize: A. B. Hartley.

St Andrews

Honorary degrees will be conferred in July on the following:

DLitt: Sir Kenneth Dover and Mr W. E. K. Anderson.
DSc: Professor Michael Atiyah and Professor Luna B. Leopold.
LLD: R. S. McNamara.
DD: Professor Martin Hengel.

Aberdeen

The honorary degree of DD is to be conferred on the Right Rev Desmond Tutu, Assistant Bishop of Johannesburg, in July.

Edinburgh

P. B. H. Birks, LLM, has been appointed to the Chair of Civil Law.

Sheffield

Appointments

Professor G. Turner, MA (Cambridge), DPhil (Oxford), personal chair in the department of physics.

Senior lecturers: C. J. Minors (child dental health), Dr W. P. Soutter (obstetrics and gynaecology).
Lecturers: N. J. Ford (librarianship and information science), Dr J. F. Martin (medicine).

Grants

Department of the Environment: £57,148 to Professor J. Swithenbank for research into extinguishing pool fires in an air flow.

Social Service Research Council: £53,648 to Professor E. Sainsbury, Mr D. Phillips and Mr P. Marsh, for a project entitled "In and out of care: a study of perceptions and communications."

Department of Health and Social Security: £47,444 to Professor J. Knowelden, for the medical care research unit.

Yorkshire Cancer Research Campaign: £21,563 to Professor G. G. Russell, to study pathogenesis and treatment of bone metastases.

Hawley Trust: £28,144 to Dr L. S. Taitz, for an investigation of constipation, encopresis and soiling.

Medical Research Council: £34,998 to Professor T. Scratcherd, to study the role of the paracellular pathway in the mechanism of electrolyte secretion by the pancreas.

MD: £60,417 to Dr D. E. Radley, for the utilization of data on BS 9000 approved electronic components.

Natural Environment Research Council: £34,519 to Dr D. H. Lewis, to study the ecophysical significance of soluble carbohydrates in leafy liverworts.

Science Research Council: £72,610 to Professor J. P. Frisby and Dr J. E. W. Mayhew, for a computational and psychophysical investigation of stereopsis; £34,047 to Professor J. K. Page and Dr G. G. Rogers, to set up inter-institutional user orientated climatological data base systems for architectural and building design; £88,350 to Professor H. Rawson and Dr N. A. Chigier, for an experimental and computer modelling study of some aspects of glass making processes.

Queen's, Belfast

Dr Amar Jit Parkash Sabberwal, BSc (Agra), MSc, PhD (Manc), has been appointed to the chair of industrial engineering.

Oscar Walter George Harron, BSc, PhD (Belf), and John Gerard Kelly, BSc, PhD (Belf) have been appointed to lectureships in therapeutics and pharmacology.

Bristol

Professor H. T. Mason, BA (Wales), DPhil (Oxford), has been appointed to the chair in French, Professor M. P. Costeloe, BA (Dunelm), PhD (Newcastle), to the chair in Hispanic and Latin American Studies, Professor P. G. Drazin, MA, PhD (Cantab), to the chair in applied mathematics and Professor A. J. Bailey, MA, ScD (Cantab), MSc, PhD (Birmingham), to the chair in biochemistry.

Grants

Medical Research Council: £166,914 to Professor B. Matthews for an investigation entitled "Mechanisms of trigeminal pain"; £61,882 to Professor M. A. Epstein, Dr W. D. Billington and Dr R. B. Taylor for an investigation entitled "monoclonal antibody production for investigation in immunopathology"; £38,777 to Professor J. R. Clamp and Dr A. P. Corfield for an investigation of "Sialic acid metabolism in the gastrointestinal tract in health and disease"; £35,629 to Dr N. L. Hayes and A. Abbott for an investigation entitled "The role of surface chemistry in the initial interaction between oral streptococci and hard-surfaces".

Science Research Council: £62,285 to Dr M. S. G. Cullimore for an investigation entitled "Prediction of fatigue strength of wire rope in seawater from the micromechanics of interwire contact"; £94,853 to Professor R. H. Ottewill for an investigation entitled "The direct measurement of surface forces".

Social Science Research Council: £35,765 to Professor J. M. W. Stewart and Miss J. Underwood for an investigation entitled "The consequences of inner cities policies for intergovernmental and interorganizational relations"; £30,014 to S. L. Millham for an investigation entitled "A comparative study of community homes".

European Economic Community: £53,928 to Professor F. J. Bourne for a "Programme on animal pathology".

Department of Industry: £21,655 to Professor D. H. Everett for an investigation entitled "The needs for and mechanisms of colloid technology transfer".

Royal Society: £20,576 to Professor M. C. Whiting towards a Royal Society Pickering research fellowship for T. J. Ingram.

Leverhulme Trust: £58,300 to Professor W. H. Buiter, Dr N. W. Duck, C. L. Attfield and D. Demery for an investigation entitled "The role of expectations in the efficacy and design of monetary and budgetary policies".

British Petroleum: £105,024 to Professor G. Eglinton and Dr J. R. Maxwell for investigations into "Porphyrins in crude oils and source rocks" and "Laboratory simulation of thermal maturation".

Southampton

Appointments

Readers: Dr J. R. Rydzewski (Irrigation Engineering), Dr D. A. T. Siddle (Psychophysiology), Dr B. M. Weedy (electrical power systems).

Honorary degrees will be conferred on the following:

LLD: Sir Bernard Miller and Mrs Shirley Williams.
DM: Dame Josephine Barnes.
DSc: Professor Sir Hermann Bondi.
DSc (social sciences): Professor D. V. Donnison.
D Litt: Emeritus Professor F. T. Prince.

Hull

Honorary degrees will be conferred on the following in July.

DSc: Professor Albert Neuberger, FRS, Sir Peter Kent, FRS, Lord Richardson.
DSc (Econ): Professor W. J. M. Mackenzie.
D.Litt: E. P. Thompson, Alan Ayckbourn.
LLD: Dr S. T. Matturi and Sir John Dudding.
MSc: J. J. Wise.
MA: Brian Rix.

East Anglia

Honorary degrees are to be conferred on the following:

LittD: Iris Murdoch, novelist; Professor Fritz Fischer, German historian; Professor George Zamecki, art historian.
ScD: Emeritus Professor Hubert H. Lamb; Dr Peter D. Mitchell, Glynn Research Institute.
DCL: Mr Gordon G. Tilsley, former chief executive officer, Norwich City Council.

Leicester

Appointments

Dr Hamish Simpson, MB, ChB (Edinburgh), MD (Edinburgh), DCH (London), DObst, to the Chair of Child Health.

Senior lectureship: Dr C. D. Hanning, BSc, MBBS (London) (anaesthesia).
Lectureship: D. S. Macpherson, MA, BM, BCh (Oxford), DObst (surgery).

Grants

Natural Environmental Research Council: £52,320 to Dr B. T. Windley to study a crustal section in the Karakorum range of the Himalays.

Science Research Council: £385,827 to Professor Pounds for an X-ray astronomy programme.

Ulster

Sir Robert Kidd, BA, BLitt, has been appointed a Pro-Chancellor and chairman of the university council.

Warwick

Honorary degrees are to be conferred on the following on July 17:

DLitt: Miss Sheila Browne, Mr William Golding, Mr Tom Stoppard, Mr A. J. P. Taylor, Dame Frances Yates
DSc: Professor Sir Frederick Frank.

Grants:

Cancer research Campaign: Supplement of £36,000 to Professor Derek Burke for research on the effect of interferon on transformation by murine sarcoma

Loughborough

Dr H. W. French, BSc, DSc (Hon), has been elected Senior Pro-Chancellor of the university and chairman of its council.

Brunel

Grants

National Research Development Corporation: £26,115 to Professor B. R. Jennings for the study of electrical birefringence.

Medical Research Council: £29,997 to Professor Jennings for studies of chemical carcinogen/DNA interactions by novel electrically induced fluorescence methods.

Social Science Research Council: £30,381 to D. Shapiro for a study of employment services for young disabled people.

Letchworth Garden City Corporation: £25,000 to Mrs G. Stamp for a study of the needs and perceptions of the Letchworth community and the role of the corporation.

Bath

Grants

Social Science Research Council: £30,838 to T. J. Pinch for his work on "cognitive consensus: a comparative study"; £20,814 to Dr M. J. Rose and Dr B. Jones for an investigation into "Work reorganization and unions: procedural and organizational frontiers in British industrial relations".

National Research Development Corporation: £26,000 to Dr D. J. G. Davies, B. J. Meakin and Professor R. T. Parfitt for their research into the potential applications of carbon cloth in pharmacy.

". . . THIS is how one should regard us, as servants of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God."—1 Corinthians 4: 1 (R.S.V.).

BIRTHS

BREMRIDGE.—On February 20th at Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, to Alexandra (née Baker) and Thomas—a son (Henry Baker).
BROWNE.—On February 10th, 1981, to Margaret and Michael—a son (Thomas).
DINES.—On February 23rd, at St Teresa's to Tina and Colin—a son (Andrew Charles Edward), a brother to Emma and Julia.
HILLYARD.—On 24th February, in Edinburgh, to Yvonne (née Stokoe) and Brian—a son (Nicholas James).
KILBANE.—On 23rd February at King's College Hospital, London, to Paula (née Kelly) and James—a daughter (Caroline).
LLOYD.—On 21st February, to Penny (née Frost) and John—a son (Richard David Fraser), a brother for Harriet.
McMILLAN-SCOTT.—On Wednesday, February 25, 1981, to Sue and Tom McMillan-Scott—a lovely daughter (Emily Shelley).
MIDDLETON.—On February 25th, to George & Clare—a 4th son (Patrick).
PROWSE.—On 19th February, to Christine and Duncan—a son (Barnaby).
VAN DE VELDE.—On 25th February, in Brussels, to Mylonwy (née Ellis) and Flor—a daughter.
WINTERTON.—On February 25th, to Lysbeth and Richard—a son, 11lb. 6oz., at West London Hospital.

BIRTHDAYS

ATKINSON.—Happy 21st birthday, David. Love, Mum, Dad, Melanie and Christopher.
CAMPBELL, IMOGEN.—Many happy returns for 1st of March. With love. From Gloria, Malcolm and Cleo.

DEATHS

AICKMAN, ROBERT FORDYCE.—On February 26th in London, after a long illness courageously borne, much loved cousin of Rosemary Shaw and good friend of the many people whose lives he enriched. Author and founder ...

PIRIE.—On February 24th, 1981, suddenly in hospital, Gordon Pirie, aged 77 years, dear husband of Peggy Louise. Funeral private. Thanksgiving service at Leigh Church, near Reigate, Surrey, on Saturday, 14th March at 12 noon. Enquiries to Stoneman's Funeral Services, Doran Court, Reigate Rd., Redhill, Surrey. Tel.: Redhill 65450.
ROBERTSON.—On 27th February, in Gloucester, Roy Hickman Robertson, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), much loved husband of Kate, father of Tim and Patrick and grandfather of James, Mark and Nicola. Service at Standish Church, 2.15, Tuesday, 3rd March. Interment, family only. Please, no letters and only family flowers. If desired, donations for maintenance of Standish Churchyard, c/o Rubinstein Callingham, 5 Raymond Buildings, Grays Inn, London W.C.1.
ROSS.—On February 26th, peacefully, Douglas Alexander Priest. Requiem at the Church of the Annunciation, Chislehurst, on Tuesday, March 3, at 8 p.m. Committal at 11 a.m., Wednesday, March 4th. Flowers to Francis Chappell, 48 High St., Sidcup, Kent.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BOWDLER HENRY.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the Life and Work of Cyril Bowdler Henry, F.D.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., will be held at St Marylebone Parish Church, Marylebone Road, N.W.1, on Thursday, 26th March, 1981, at 2.30 p.m.
GORDON.—Service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Zena Gordon, will be held at Holy Trinity, Brompton Rd., London SW7, on Saturday, 7th March, at 2 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

BRITTAIN, VERA.—In loving and grateful memory from Paul. Sursum Corda.
HARDIE, COLIN. — Commander, D.S.C., R.N. Retired. In dearest memory of a wonderful person, still sorely missed by his beloved wife, Patricia, and his two children, Colin Neil and Sally-Anne. Time has not yet healed our sense of loss.
SMITH, FLORENCE ELIZABETH.—1 March, 1831, to 19 August, 1975. Salute to my mother. Barbara.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 13

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,462

ACROSS
1 Artisan's skill for two parts of his boat (10).
6 Some swordsmanship we see, in each case ending with this ? (4).
9 Police ordered data on swindles (10).
10 Winners in court case, oddly (4).
12 Oxford colleges responsible for pilot schemes (7, 5).
15 Change is by Asian or African country (9).
17 Pamphlet that gets blanket coverage (5).
18 Orchid's endless variety—divine flower (5).
19 As it's about even, can Democrat leader become President ? (9).
20 Joined political groups like a shot ? (5-3-4).
24 Rent from either side of town (4).
25 No matter how we describe it, it is not relevant (10).
26 Rush start of telegram in code (4).
27 How pleasant to know these two kings ? (6, 4).

DOWN
1 Incisive sort of writer ? Hardly (4).
2 Darling pet, Zola's girl (4).
3 Measure of concern, rising due to inflation (8, 4).
4 Name of famous archer killed by another (5).
5 No businessman's duty bound to take part in it (4, 5).
7 Model for painting by Wright of Derby ? (7-3).
8 Deteriorates or goes badly for part of year (10).
11 A seat in the Lords (12).
13 Got the measure of a bore many a Liberal considered joining (10).
14 Mathematician wants graph, say, to change (10).
16 Prison specified ? Given a nominal alternative (9).
21 Eastern holy man's double-headed animal (5).
22 That is alternating with very noisy instrument (4).
23 A left and a right wing so described (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,461

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